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# Chronology

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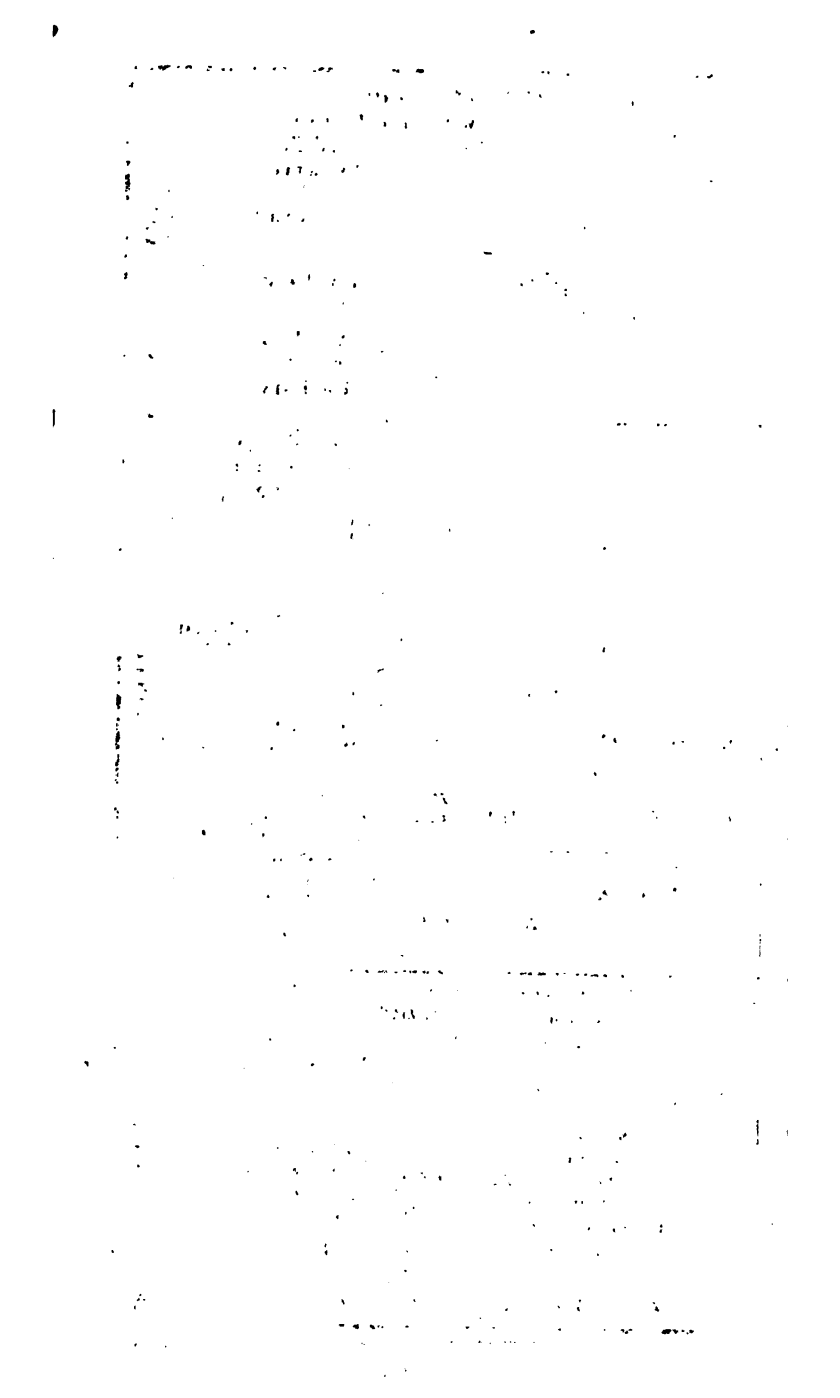

## EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY,

*Representing in a Chronological Series, the Rise, Revolutions, and Fall of the principal Empires of the World.—On the plan of Dr, J. Priestley.*

It is necessary to notice, that the space allotted to each country is rather according to its relative political importance, than to its geographical extent.—

The spaces between the *vertical* lines which cross the chart, represent *time*, viz., each a century or 100 years; those between the *horizontal* lines represent countries, the names of which are expressed at the end of the chart.

By examining the vertical columns, we ascertain the contemporary state of different nations at the period we fix upon. For instance:—about 1500 years before Christ, we see states forming in Greece; the Israelites in Egypt, (from whence they depart 9 years after;) the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Chinese and other kingdoms had been founded several centuries previous—but their history uncertain and obscure. At the time of Christ, we find the Roman Empire spread over a greater part of the then known world, but the Parthians, Britons, and Germans, as yet unsubdued by them. 700 years after, this empire exists only in Turkey, and its former territories, are under barbarians: the Heptarchy in England; the Lombards in Italy, the Franks in Gaul; the African provinces and a large part of Asia under the Saracens. In 1500 we find the Eastern or Greek Empire fallen under the Turks; the Tartars powerful in Asia; many of the modern states of Europe founded; America discovered by the Europeans, &c. &c.

On the other hand, the revolutions of each country may be seen in continuation by looking along the chart horizontally: The *Persian* empire is founded in remote antiquity; united with that of the Medes, about 600 B. C.; is extended by Cyrus into Assyria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, 536; falls in turn, under the Macedonians, Parthians, Saracens, Turks and Tartars, successively.—The *Israelites* in Egypt from 1706 to 1491 B. C.; in Canaan 1451; under the Judges about 1300; under Kings 1095; Ten Tribes separated, 975; *they* are conquered, 721, and Judah, 588, by the Assyrians; restored by the Persians, 535; under the Macedonians, 330; restored to independence by the Maccabees, 150; conquered by the Romans, 63; by the Saracens, A. D. 622; afterwards by the crusaders, Mamelukes, and Turks, successively.—*England* subdued by the Romans in the first century; relinquished by them, A. D. 410; subdued by the Saxons, 500; by the Danes, 860; by the Normans, (receiving French territories) 1066; united with Ireland, 1170; with Wales, 1280; with Scotland, 1600.—*Italy* in antiquity possessed by several petty tribes; by the Romans from 300-200, B. C. to 480, A. D., then by the Herulii, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Franks, successively;—in modern times, divided into several small republics and principalities; joined to the French empire about 1800, and now under the sovereignty of Austria.—

"They are rather melancholy reflections which the view of such a chart of history is apt to excite in the minds of persons of feeling and humanity. What a number of revolutions are marked upon it! What torrents of human blood has the restless ambition of mortals shed, and in what complicated distress has the discontent of powerful individuals involved a great part of their species."—*Priestley.*

# CHRONOLOGY:

OR AN

## INTRODUCTION AND INDEX

TO

## Universal History, Biography,

AND

## USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

COMPRISING A CHRONOLOGICAL, CONTEMPORARY, AND ALPHABETICAL RECORD, OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING OCCURRENCES, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME; WITH COPIOUS LISTS OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS, &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

VALPY'S POETICAL RETROSPECT;

LITERARY CHRONOLOGY;

AND

THE LATEST STATISTICAL VIEWS OF THE WORLD.

WITH A CHART OF HISTORY.

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*Intended for the use of Schools, and for general reference.*

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New-York.

PUBLISHED BY JONATHAN LEAVITT, 182 BROADWAY:
BOSTON; CROCKER & BREWSTER.

1833.

BAN

useful to connect the histories you read in such a manner in your own mind, that you may be able to refer from one to the other, and form them all into a whole. For this purpose, it is desirable to observe and retain in your memory certain coincidences, which may link, as it were, two nations together. Thus you may remember that Haroun al Raschid sent to Charlemagne the first *clock* that was seen in Europe. If you are reading the history of Greece when it flourished most, and want to know what the Romans were doing at the same time, you may recollect that they sent to Greece for instruction when they wanted to draw up the laws of the Twelve Tables. Solon and Crœsus connect the history of Lesser Asia with that of Greece. Egbert was brought up in the court of Charlemagne; Philip Augustus of France and Richard I. of England fought in the same crusade against Saladin. Queen Elizabeth received the French ambassador in deep mourning after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

"That the literary and political history of a nation may be connected, study also biography, and endeavour to link men of science and literature and artists with political characters. Thus Hippocrates was sent for to the plague of Athens; Leonardo da Vinci died in the arms of Francis I. Often an anecdote, a smart saying, will indissolubly fix a date."*

The first division of this book and the accompanying chart, are intended to afford this general, contemporary, view. The columns are varied, in different periods, as may be necessary.

[For an explanation of the arrangement &c., see Introduction.]

The compiler believes that all, or very nearly all, the materially interesting and important facts in the course of universal history, particulary those relating to England and the United States, have been mentioned; but of course there is no space for the details which belong to continued histories.

Particular care has been taken to insert in the contemporary table, the succession of sovereigns; items relating to the progress of literature and the arts; and the names of individuals conspicuous for learning and science, as well as those of military and political characters. In order that each name and subject may be more easily referred to,—copious biographical and other ables have been prepared. The valuable article showing the *literary* character of each age and nation, is taken principally from the *Companion to the British Almanac:* and *Valpy's Poetical Retrospect*, which is appended will materially aid in that difficult task the remembrance of *dates* with their *associations.*

The present extent, population, religions, heads of government, military and naval force, &c., of the different countries on the globe are exhibited in the *Statistical Views.*

Nearly two hundred volumes have been consulted for this compilation—including it is believed, most of the principal modern authorities on the subject. The ancient dates are according to archbishop Usher.

* Mrs. Barbauld.

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# INTRODUCTION.

The word *Chronology*, is derived "from the Greek, χρονολογια; χρονος, time, and λογος, discourse or doctrine." It signifies "the science of time; the method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates."*

## THE DIVISION OF TIME

has been most commonly made in all ages and countries according to the apparent or real revolutions of the sun and moon.

*The Day*, is that portion of time which elapses while the earth performs a complete revolution round its axis; and its length is measured by observing the precise instant when the centre of a star passes the meridian on two successive days. A day thus measured is called the *sidereal day*. A *solar* or natural day, is that portion of time which elapses between the arrival of the sun at the meridian on two successive days. The mean length of the solar day is 24 hours; but owing to the inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic, and the unequal motion of the earth in its orbit, the solar days are of unequal length, sometimes exceeding, and sometimes falling short of 24 hours. The hour hand of a well regulated clock performs two complete revolutions on the dial plate in the course of a mean solar day, and twice 365 or 730 revolutions in the course of a year; whereas the shadow of the stile or gnoman, of a sundial, sometimes performs more and sometimes less than one revolution during a mean solar day, but always completes 365 revolutions in the course of one year. The difference between the mean solar time, as shown by a well regulated clock, and the apparent time, as shown by a sundial is called the *equation of time*.

All nations have agreed in adopting the solar day as the unit of their scale for measuring time,—but they have differed from each other in fixing its commencement.—This was reckoned by the Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, most of the Greeks, Jews (except the Sabbath,) and almost all eastern nations, at sunrise; by the Athenians, Turks, Italians, &c., at sunset; by the Arabians, and by astronomers of all nations, at mid-day; and by the ancient Egyptians, and the principal modern nations, at midnight.

The subdivision of the day has also been various. The Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, Indians, Jews, and Romans, divided both the day and night into four parts, denominated watches or vigils. The Greeks divided the natural day into 12 *hours*, in imitation of the Babylonians, and this practice was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The division into 24 hours, reckoned twice from 1 to 12 has been adopted by all modern nations, except the Italians Bohemians and Poles, who reckon them from 1 to 24. The Chinese divide the solar day into 12 hours, each of which is of course equal to two of ours.

*The Week*, or period of seven days, was used by the Jews and most of the oriental nations, and was introduced with Christianity into Europe.—In the Old Testament the term week is occasionally applied to a period of seven *years*; and to this it is necessary to attend, in order to understand the passages wherein the word is used in that sense.

*The Month.* This period was probably suggested by the phases, or periodical changes of the moon. The *astronomical* month is the time, in which the moon performs a complete revolution round the earth, and is either *periodical*

* Webster's Dictionary.

or *synodical*. The *periodical* month is the time in which the moon moves from one point of the heavens to the same point again, and is equal to 27d 7h 43′ 4″. 7; and the *synodical* month or *lunation*, as it is sometimes called, is that portion of time which elapses between two successive new moons, or between two successive conjunctions of the moon with the sun, and is equal to 29d 12h 44′ 3″. 11. The *solar* month is that portion of time in which the sun moves through one sign of the ecliptic, and is equal at an average to 30d 10h 29′ 5″. The *civil* month, which is formed for the purposes of civil life, consists of a certain number of whole days, and approaches as nearly as possible to the astronomical or to the solar month.

THE JEWISH MONTHS.

| No. | Name. | Signification. | Corresponding months in our Calendar. | Days in ea. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tisri | | Aug.—Sept. | 30 |
| 2 | Marchesvan | Great Ram | Sept.—Oct. | 29 |
| 3 | Casleau | Stormy weather | Oct.—Nov. | 30 |
| 4 | Tebeth | Hope | Nov.—Dec. | 29 |
| 5 | Shebat | Repose | Dec.—Jan. | 30 |
| 6 | Adar | Purifying fire | Jan.—Feb. | 29 |
| 7 | Nisan, or Abib. | Standard | Feb.—March | 30 |
| 8 | Jiar | Wat. Meadow | Mch.—April | 29 |
| 9 | Sivan | Anim. in past. | Apl.—May | 30 |
| 10 | Tamuz | The Sun | May—June | 29 |
| 11 | Ab | Fruit | June—July | 30 |
| 12 | Elul | Vine press | July—Aug. | 29 |

*The Year*, is the next and most important period indicated by the celestial motions.

The *solar* or *tropical* year is that period which corresponds to the sun's revolution in the ecliptic from any equinox or solstice to the same again, and consists of 365d 5h 48′ 54″.

The *sidereal* year is that portion of time which corresponds to the revolution of the sun from any fixed star to the same star again, and is equal to 365d 6h 9′ 15″ or 20′ 21″ shorter than the solar year.

The *lunar* year is equal to 12 revolutions of the moon from the sun to the sun again, or from one conjunction with the sun to the next. It contains 354d 8h 48′ 36″ and is 10d 21h 0′ 18″ shorter than the solar year.

The *civil* year is that which is used for the purposes of civil life.

"In the earliest periods of society," says the Edinburgh Encyclopedia," the most barbarous nations could not fail to observe a regular return of the seasons; and the necessity of providing against the inclemency of winter or the burning heat of summer must have compelled them to ascertain in a rude manner, the length of the year. The period in which the seasons returned would probably be measured at first by the motions of the sun and moon, and be reckoned equivalent to 12 of her monthly revolutions. Hence a year of 12 lunations would be formed, each of which consisted of 30 days, forming the luni-solar year of 360 days. This form of the year was adopted by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Indians, and was in use among almost all the nations of antiquity. As the true solar year however, exceeded the luni-solar about 5¼ days, the seasons would rapidly deviate from the months to which they at first corresponded, and in the short space of 34 years, the winter would happen in those months which formerly corresponded with the summer."—The Egyptians were early acquainted with the year of 365 days, but the time when the true solar year was discovered is uncertain. The Theban priests claimed the discovery: and it is said to have been known to Plato and Eudoxus.

The Roman year, as regulated by Romulus, and afterwards reformed by Numa was divided into 10 lunar months (or 304 days) of which the first was March. The Decemviri altered this arrangement by introducing the two intercalary months, January and February into the calendar; but owing to the negligence of the pontiffs to whom the duty of intercalation was confided, the supernumerary months were not properly applied; and in the time of Julius Cæsar the civil had receded from the solar year by no less than 90 days. With the assistance and advice of Sosigenes, Julius Cæsar undertook, B. C. 46, the formation of a new calendar. In order to include the 90 days, he formed a year of 445 days or 15 months; and this year, which was called the year of confusion, terminated on the day preceding Jan. 1, B. C. 46, when the Julian year commenced. This consisted of 365 days; but to adjust it to the annual revolution of the earth, 365d 5h 48′ the excess of 6 hours (amounting to one day in four years,) a day was appointed to be intercalated every fourth year in the month of February. Hence the year of 366 days was called *Bissextile* by the Romans; and in England it received the name of the *Leap year*.

This regulation, though extremely simple and ingenious, was still imperfect, as it was founded on the supposition that the solar year consisted of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days, 5 hours, 48′, 54″. The difference, though at first trifling, amounted to a whole day in 130 years; and at the council of Nice in 325, the vernal equinox, which in the time of Cæsar was on the 25th of March, had receded to the 21st, and in 1582 to the 11th of March. To remedy this growing defect, Pope Gregory XIII. invited the most eminent astronomers and mathematicians to Rome, and in 1582 he effected a complete reformation in the calendar.

That the vernal equinox, might be restored to the 21st of March, he caused 10 days to be taken out of the month of October, (1582,) and to avoid any future deviation, of the civil from the solar year, it was determined instead of every 100th, that every 400th year only should be a leap year. This calculation comes so near the truth, that the only correction it will require is the suppression of 1½ days in 5000 years.

The *Gregorian Calendar*, or the *new style* was immediately adopted in Spain Portugal, and a part of Italy. It was introduced into France, Dec. 1582; in the German Catholic states, 1583; in England, 1752. Russia is now the only country in Europe in which the old mode of reckoning is still in use.

### COMBINATIONS OF YEARS—of these

*The Olympiads*, are first in order. They consist of four Grecian years, which elapsed between the celebration of the *Olympic games*, from which they were named. These games, first instituted in honour of Jupiter, 1453 B. C. are only reckoned in chronology from the year 776 B. C.

*Cycles.*—A Cycle, (derived from the Greek κυκλος, a circle,) is a circulating period of time, at the expiration of which certain celestial phenomena return in the same order.

The *Metonic*, or lunar cycle of Meton, is a period of 19 solar years, or 6940 days, in which interval, the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens. This cycle was adopted in Greece, on the 16th day of July, 433 B. C. As the scheme of the festivals was inscribed by the Greeks on a marble pillar in letters of gold, the current year of this cycle was called the Golden Number. Meton's system, however, was inaccurate; it was afterwards corrected by Eudoxus, and subsequently by Calippus, whose improvements have been adopted by modern astronomers.

The *Solar Cycle* is a period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month.

The first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, have been used by chronologers to make the several days of the week, the first letter standing for the first of January, and so on; and as one of the letters must necessarily stand opposite to Sunday it is called the *dominical letter*, or Sunday letter, and is printed in capitals, to distinguish it from the other six. As a Julian year of 365 days contains 52 weeks and one day, it is obvious that it must begin and end on the same day of the week, and the next year commence on the day following. Had there been only 52 weeks in the common year, without any day remaining, the year would have constantly begun on the same day of the week. When January, therefore, begins on Sunday the dominical letter of that year is A, and as the next year must begin on Monday, Sunday will be the 7th day, to which the letter G is annexed, which will therefore be the dominical letter for that year. The third year will begin on Tuesday, and as Sunday falls on the 6th day, F will be, the dominical letter. Hence it follows that the dominical letters will succeed each other in a retrograde order, viz. G, F, E, D, C, B, A, and if there was no leap year, the same days of the week would in the course of *seven* years return to the same days of the month. But as a leap year contains 52 weeks and 2 days, any one of these beginning on Sunday, will end on Monday, and the following year will begin on Tuesday, the first Sunday of which must fall on the sixth of January, to which the dominical letter F corresponds, and not G, as in common years. As the leap year returns every fourth year, the regular succession of the dominical letter is interrupted, and does not return to its former state till after $7 \times 4$ or 28 years; when the same days of the week, will correspond to the same days of the month, as formerly.

The *Cycle of Indiction* consists of 15 years. It was established by Constantine, A. D. 312.

The *Julian Period*, a knowledge of which is very important in the study of chronology, is formed by the combination of the three above mentioned cycles—multiplying the numbers 28, 19, and 15, of the cycles of the sun, moon and indiction, into each other, the total of years produced is 7980, of which the Julian period consists. The year 4714 B. C. is the only one in the whole period which presents the numbers for each of three cycles, and is accordingly reckoned as the first of the period. The year of the creation is the year 710 of the Julian period.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE

*Of the principal Eras, used by Chronologers in fixing the order of Events.*

| Names. | Remarks. | Abbreviations. | A.M | Chr'n. Era. | A. U. C. | Olympi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Creation | Generally adopted. According to the Hebrew text, | A. M. Annus Mundi | | 4004 B.C. | 3251 before | 3938 before the 1st |
| | Generally adopted. According to the Septuagint, | | | 5872 B.C. | | |
| | Generally adopted. According to the Samaritan, | | | 4700 B.C. | | |
| Olympiads (first year of) | Used by the Greeks for 1068 years, till A. D. 312, when Constantine substituted in its room, the era of Indiction. | | 3228 | 776 B.C. | 23 before | |
| Founding of Rome | Used by the Romans till A. D. 250. (The Romans formerly marked their years by their consuls.) | A. U. C. Anno Urbis Conditæ | 3251 | 753 B.C. | 0 | 4 of the sixth |
| Christian Era | Adopted by the greater number of writers | A. D. Anno Domini B. C. Before Christ. | 4004 | 0 | 753 | 1 of the 195th |
| Hegira | The word Hegira signifies *fled*, and is used to memorialize Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina. | Minor Eras. | 4626 | 622 A.D. | 1375 | 3 of the 349th. |
| Era of Nabonassar | Used by Ptolemy and Censorinus, the chronologist: named from having begun in the reign of Nabonassar. | | 3257 | 747 B.C. | 6 | 1 of the 8th. |
| Era of the Seleucidæ | Named from Seleucus Nicanor :—followed by the Syrians and by the Jews in Syria. | | 3962 | 312 B.C. | 441 | 4 of the 116th. |
| Era of Dioclesian | Also called the Era of the Martyrs, and the Era of the Abyssinians began in the reign of Dioclesian. | | 4288 | 248 A.D. | | |

## EXPLANATORY REMARKS AND METHOD OF USING THIS BOOK.

The design of the 1st part, is to exhibit in chronological and contemporaneous order, a brief summary of the principal facts, and the names of the ost conspicuous persons recorded in history.

The order of events has been variously ascertained among different nations, from eclipses, public registers, medals, columns, obeliaks, pyramids, marbles, inscriptions, &c. The leading eras which serve as landmarks on the great chart of time, have already been noticed.

Ancient chronology, particularly down to the 8th century before Christ, is involved in uncertainty. The era of the Olympiads began 776 B. C.—from this date only, the Grecian story becomes credible and authentic:

"Till then all fable, or with fable mixt."

The history of the early Assyrians and Egyptians, also, is but legendary tradition until the year 747 B. C., when Nabonassar, king of Babylon directed regular annals to be kept of the political and civil concerns of the kingdom, as also of the eclipses, it being in his reign that the study of astronomy was restored, and the science matured to a comparative degree of perfection.

The epocha of the Romans commenced with the building of their city, 753 B. C. These three eras furnish data sufficient to enable us to fix the subsequent events of history with tolerable precision.

The chronology of each country can be easily traced in the columns of the *contemporary* division: the design of the other articles has already been stated. The Poetical Retrospect will serve to relieve the monotonous repetition of dates, while it stereotypes the more important ones in the memory. The Literary Chronology will be found very convenient—especially to bibliographers. Reference to names, &c., in these articles, is facilitated by the *Alphabetical Tables*.—Thus if we wish to know in what period Cicero, for instance, flourished, what was his nation and profession, and who his contemporaries, we refer to his name in the Biographical table;—we find that he was born 105, B. C., and died 43, B. C.—Then turn to the Literary Chronology, Roman, 1st century B. C.—and to the Chronological Table, where some of his public actions, &c., are mentioned; and we can form someidea of the literary and political character of his times.

In the first division, the type is varied, in order that the more important names and events may be conspicuous.

The following are specimens:—

The Deluge. } This size is used to express the leading epochs, and also the names
Cæsar. } of those who have effected political revolutions.

Argonautic Expedition. } Items of the second grade of importance, and the sove-
Louis XV. } reigns of the principal monarchies.

MACEDON. } Kingdoms and States, when founded, or first mentioned.

ALFRED. WASHINGTON. } Chiefs and rulers, particularly eminent or useful.

**Aristides—LaFayette.** } Remarkable public men.

*Socrates—Newton. Franklin.* } Founders of systems of philosophy, and those who have made important discoveries in science.

*Virgil.—Shakspeare.* } Authors, particularly celebrated.

*Sallust—Pope. Barlow.* } Authors and scientific men generally.

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E. Ind. or E. I.—East Indies.
Eng.—England, English.
Fr.—France, French.
Gen.—general.
Ger.—Germany, German.
Gr.—Greece, Germany.
Ital.—Italian.
K. or k.—king.
Maced.—Macedonian.
P.—period.
Pers.—Persian.
Port.—Portugal, Portuguese.
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What countries composed the empire of Charlemagne? Who was caliph of the Saracens, and who king of England during his reign? In whose reign did the celebrated Belisarius flourish, and what were some of his exploits?

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# CHRONOLOGY:

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## ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY.

*Epochas* or *Periods.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| to the Deluge, | 2348 | " | |
| II. From " " | " | " | *Confusion of Languages.* |
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| III. From " " | " | " | *Egyptian Bondage.* |
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| to the Dedication of Solomon's Temple, | 1004 | | |
| V. From " " | " | " | *Homer and Lycurgus.* |
| to the Founding of Rome, | 752 | " | |
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| to the Destruction of Carthage, | 146 | " | |
| IX. From " " | " | " | *Marius and Sylla.* |
| to the First Campaign of Julius Cæsar, | 80 | " | |
| X. From " " | " | " | *Roman Literature.* |
| to the Commencement of the Christian Era. | | | |

*Period I.—(Antediluvian)—1656 years.*

B. C.
4004 THE CREATION OF THE WORLD, according to the Hebrew Pentateuch.*

The transgression of **Adam** and **Eve**, and the promise of a Saviour.
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3074 Adam dies, aged 930 years.
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## *Period IV.*—487 *Years.*

| B. C. | SACRED. | B. C. | PROFANE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1491 | The Deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt | 1491 | Egypt:—Amenophis, king of Egypt, is drowned with his army in the Red Sea, while in pursuit of the Israelites. **Sesostris,** his son, the great conqueror succeeds; subdues Asia, Ethiopia, and the Scythians.† |
| * | under Moses. They pass through the Red Sea, in which their pursuers, Pharaoh and the Egyptian host are drowned. Moses receives *The Law* on Mt. Sinai. | 1474 | Gr. — Danaus usurps the kingdom of Argos. |
| 1471 | Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. | 1459 | *Hermes Trismegistus*, flourished. |
| 1452 | Moses writes the *Pentateuch.* | 1457 | — The kingdom of Mycene, begins, under Perseus, late k. of Argos. |
| 1452 | —— defeats Sihon, k. of the Amorites, &c. and dies æt. 120. | | Egypt:—Pheron succeeds Sesostris. |
| 1451 | Entrance of the Israelites into Canaan under **Joshua,** who divides the country among the twelve tribes: leagues with the Gibeonites. | 1453 | Gr. — The Olympic games first celebrated at Elis.† *Apollo*, the god of *music* and *poetry.* |
| 1450 | — wars against the kings of Canaan. | 1438 | Pandion begins to reign at Athens. *Bacchus*, the god of wine. |
| 1443 | — dies. | | |
| 1405 | **Othniel** delivers the Israelites from servitude under the Mesopotamians. | 1406 | **Minos** reigns in Crete and frames his *code of laws.* |
| 1390 | The Benjamites are almost annihilated by the other tribes. | 1397 | CORINTH becomes a kingdom under Sisyphus its usurper. |
| 1343 | The Israelites relapsing into idolatry, are again enslaved by Eglon, king of Moab. | 1376 | The Isthmian games instituted. |
| 1325 | —liberated by **Ehud,** who kills Eglon. —— Government of the Judges. —— | | |
| 1317 | **Shamgar** kills 600 Philistines with an ox-goad. | | |
| 1305 | Third servitude of Israel under Jabin, king of Canaan. | | |
| 1285 | **Deborah** and **Barak** defeat the Canaanites under Sisera, who is put to death by Jael, the wife of Heber. | 1284 | *Orpheus* the father of poetry, and *Linus*, flourished. |
| | | 1263 | The Argonautic Expedition to Colchis, conducted by **Jason** for the recovery of "the golden fleece." ‡ |
| | | 1257 | Gr. **Theseus** unites the cities of Attica into one government. |
| 1252 | Fourth servitude of the Israelites under the Midianites. | 1259 | PHENICIA:—Tyro its capital, founded by Agenor, an Egyptian. |

" Acc. to *Hales*, 1648 B. C.

† *Eusebius*, *Usher*, *Playfair*, *Rollin*, and others.

*Hales* represents Amenophis III. to be the same as **Moeris,** the 17th king after Menes, and the father of Sesostris; but dates his death 340 years after the Exode of the Israelites. Sesostris is variously supposed to be Sesac or Shishak, who took Jerusalem 971 B. C. Sethos, said to have reigned 1376 B. C.; Rameses, at 1722 B. C. &c. &c.

‡ *Newton* says 947. Others 1284, 1293, &c.

B. C. SACRED.

1245 **Gideon,** Judge of Israel, with 300 men, routs the Midianites; restores peace; and is offered, but refuses the crown.

1236 **Abimelech** judges Israel

1223 Tola, — —

1210 Jair, — —

1206 The Israelites, on account of their idolatry, are delivered into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites.

1188 **Jephtha,** Judge of Israel; defeats the Ammonites;—his rash vow, by which he loses his daughter. *Judges* xi.

1182 Ibzan, Judge of Israel.

1175 Elon, —— ——

1165 Abdon, —— ——

1157 **Eli,** the High Priest, judges Israel.

1156 Sixth servitude under the Philistines.

1152 **Samson** born.

1136 ———— kills 1000 Philistines with a jaw bone.

1117 ———— is betrayed by Delilah and perishes with his enemies in the temple of Dagon.

The Israelites twice defeated, and the ark of God taken by the Philistines.

Death of Eli.

1116 **Samuel** the last judge of Israel.

1096 —— defeats the Philistines at Ebenezer.

1095 The Establishment of Monarchy in Israel.

**Saul** anointed king by Samuel.

1078 —— gains a victory over the Philistines.

1080 —— destroys the Amalekites, but spares Agag their king, contrary to God's command.

B. C. PROFANE.

1243 The Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy.

*Museus,* a poet, flourished.

1239 Latinus begins to reign in Italy.

1225 Gr.—The Theban war of the Seven Captains against Eteocles.

1222 — **Hercules** (afterwards deified) celebrates the Olympic games.

LYDIA: Argo, its first king mentioned in history.

1216 Gr. —— War of the Epigoni against Thebes.

1213 Helen is carried off from Lacedæmon, by Theseus, king of Athens; is recovered by her brothers Castor and Pollux, and marries Menelaus of the family of the Pelopidæ.

1198 — elopes with Paris, son of Priam, k. of Troy, which causes

1193 The Trojan War, undertaken by the Grecian states for the recovery of Helen: **Agamemnon, Ulysses, Hector,** and **Achilles,** leaders. The fleet consists of 1200 vessels, the army of 100,000 men.

1184 The Taking of Troy by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years.

1182 **Æneas,** son of Priam, k. of Troy, lands in Italy, marries the daughter of Latinus, and begins the Latin kingdom. *Dares Phrygius,* historian.

1176 Salamis in Cyprus founded by Teucer.

1170 EPIRUS:—Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, k.

1152 Alba-Longa built by Ascanius.

1122 China:—The 3d dynasty, Tcheoo.

1104 Gr.—Return of the Heraclidæ, or the descendants of Hercules, to the Peloponnesus, and their usurpation of Sparta, where the two brothers, Eurysthenes and Procles reign together.

1088 — End of the kingdom of Sicyon.

1060 — Athens: Institution of the Archons; Medon, the son of Codrus, is the first.

| B. C. | SACRED. | B. C. | PROFANE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1062 | **David** kills Goliath, the Philistine giant. | 1069 | Gr. Athens: Codrus devotes himself for his country. |
| 1055 | Saul falls on his own sword, after the defeat of his army by the Philistines and the death of this three sons on Mount Gilboa | | |
| | David reigns over Judah, and Ishbosheth over the ten tribes. | | |
| 1048 | David becomes the sole monarch of Israel. | | |
| 1043 | —— subdues the Philistines, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the Syrians. | 1044 | The Ionian colonies migrate from Greece and settle in Asia Minor. |
| 1023 | Absalom revolts; he is killed, and his troops are defeated by Joab. | | |
| 1012 | **Solomon** succeeds his father David. | 1012 | Egypt:—Pharaoh, the reigning king, gives his daughter in marriage to Solomon. (*Script. Hist.*) Phenician commerce with the Israelites. (Vessels open and small.) Hiram king of Tyre. |
| | —— lays the foundation of his temple. Flourishing period of the Israelites. Commerce with Tyre and Ophir. | | |
| | *Hebrew laws and poetry*, (*Moses, David*, and *Solomon*,) during this period. | | *Mythology* and *poetry* originated in this period. *Commerce, colonies; cities and works of art.* |

## *Period V.*—252 *Years.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1004 | *Dedication of Solomon's Temple.* | 986 | Samos, in the island of the same name and Utica, in Africa, built about this time. |
| 980 | Rehoboam succeeds his father Solomon. | | |
| 975 | Revolt of the Ten Tribes under Jeroboam, and division of the kingdom. | 978 | Egypt:—Sesac, (supposed by some to be the same as Sesostris,) begins to reign. |

| JUDAH. (Jerusalem, the capital.) | ISRAEL. | |
|---|---|---|
| —— Rehoboam, king. | —Jeroboam king.— | |
| 971 Shishak, king of Egypt, plunders the temple. (II. Chron. xii.) | —— encourages idolatry. | 971 Sesac, (in Scripture Shishak,) marches with a great army to Jerusalem, and plunders the temple. |
| 975 —— Abijah. —— | | |
| 957 —— makes war against Jeroboam, who is defeated and loses 500,000 men, in the great battle of Zemaraim. (II. Chron. xiii.) | | |
| 955 —— *Asa* —— a pious king; abolishes idolatry; defeats Zerah, the Ethiopian; enters into an alliance with Benhadad, k. of Syria. | 954 — Nadab, k. —<br>953 — Baasha, k. —<br>930 — Elah, k. —<br>929 — Zimri, k. —<br>— Omri, k, — first of a new dynasty and founder of Samaria. | |

SACRED.

| B. C. | Judah. | B. C. | Israel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 918 | — Ahab, k. — and his queen Jezebel, noted for impiety. |
| 914 | Jehosaphat, k. — pious and prosperous. | 907 | Benhadad, k. of Syria, besieges Samaria, but is repulsed. |
| | | 897 | — Ahaziah, k. — |
| | | 896 | — Jehoram, k. — |
| | | 895 | *Elijah*, the prophet, translated. |
| 889 | — Jehoram, k. — Revolt of the Edomites. Invasion of the Philistines [and Arabians. | | |
| 885 | — Ahaziah, k. — | | |
| 884 | — Athaliah, q. — put to death by the high priest Jehoiada. | 884 | — Jehu, k. — destroys the family of Ahab, and the priests of Baal. |
| 879 | — Joash, k. — falls into idolatry, and is put to death by his servants. | 856 | — Jehoahaz, k. — is taken prisoner by Hazael, k. of Syria |
| 839 | — Amaziah, k. idolatrous; is taken prisoner by Jehoash, who plunders the temple. | 839 | — Joash, k. — defeats Benhadad in three battles; takes Amaziah prisoner, &c. |
| | | 825 | — Jeroboam II. k. — |
| 810 | — Uzziah, k. — | | *Hosea* and *Amos* prophecy. |
| | | 784 | —Interregnum.— |
| | | 773 | —Zachariah, k.— |
| | | | — Shallum, k. — |
| | | 772 | — Menahem, k. — |
| | | 770 | Pul, k. of Assyria, invades Israel, and is bribed to depart with 1000 talents. |

PROFANE.

| B. C. | |
|---|---|
| 907 | *Homer* and *Hesiod* flourish. |
| 886 | Gr. *The Introduction of Homer's Poems* into Greece from Asia,—contributes considerably to the literary taste, spirit, and distinction of the Greeks. |
| 884 | — *The Reformation of the Republic of Lacedemon*, by LYCURGUS, whose singular code of laws and regulations has rendered both himself and his country celebrated. |
| | The Olympic games restored at Elis, by Lycurgus, Iphitus, k. of Elis, and Cleosthenes. |
| 869 | CARTHAGE, founded by **Dido**, a Tyrian princess. (Acc. to others, only enlarged by her, having been built several centuries before.) |
| 814 | MACEDON, the kingdom of, founded by **Caranus**. Continues 646 years. |
| 786 | Gr. — Vessels called triremes, invented by the Corinthians. |
| 779 | Abolition of the monarchical government of Corinth, and institution of the *prytanes*, to be elected annually. |
| 776 | *The Era of the Olympiads* begins. See 884 B. C. |

| SACRED. | | B. C. | PROFANE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. C. Judah. | B. C. Israel. *Preaching of Jonah to the Ninevites.* | 771 | Assyria again becomes known, under Phul, or Pul, who makes Israel tributary, and repents upon Jonah's preaching.* |
| | — Pekaiah, k. — | 769 | Syracuse built by Archias of Corinth. |
| | 759 — Pekah, k. — | 767 | Assyria: Sardanapalus, king. |
| | | 360 | Gr. Institution of Ephori, popular magistrates, at Lacedemon, by Theopompus. |
| 758 — Jotham, k. — | | 757 | Lydia: Hylattes, king. |
| 758 *Isaiah*, prc. h. | | 754 | Gr. — The office of Archon, at Athens, becomes decennial. |
| | | 752 | The Founding of Rome by Romulus. (Acc. to Varro on the 20th April, in the 3961 of the Julian period.) |

* *Usher*, and others. The editors of the *Univ. Hist.* consider Pul to be son of Sardanapalus, and the restorer of Monarchy after his death.

*Note.* The Chronology is continued to 146 B. C. on two pages, contemporary.

*Period*

| SACRED. B. C. Judah. | B. C. Israel. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|---|
| | | 747 Xth Olympiad. |
| | | 743 The first war between the Messenians and Lacedemonians begins. Continues 20 years. |
| 742 — Ahaz, k. — idolatrous. Pekah, k. of Israel, and the king of Assyria, carry away 200,000 of the children of Judah captive to Samaria. | 739 — Hoshea, k. — becomes tributary to Shalmanezer, k. of Assyria, but revolts. | |
| | | 732 A colony of Corinthians build Syracuse in Sicily. |
| | | 724 End of the first Messenian war, after the capture of Mythone. |
| 717 — Hezekiah, k. — restores the worship of the Lord which had been subverted by Ahaz. | 721 The Captivity of the Ten Tribes, by Shalmanezer, k. of Nineveh, who takes Samaria, and puts an end to the kingdom Israel. | |
| 712 Sennacherib, k. of Nineveh, invades Judah, and takes several cities. | | 703 Corcyra built by the Corinthians. |
| | | 700 XXth Olympiad. |
| 711 His army, (185,000 men) destroyed in one night by an angel. | | 685 The second Messenian war begins. |
| | | The *Iambic verse* invented by *Archilochus* the poet. |
| | | *Tyrtæus* and *Terpander*, poets. |
| 696 — Manasseh, k. — | | 684 Athens:—the office of Archon becomes annual. |
| 677 is carried in chains to Babylon, by Esarhaddon, but afterwards returns. | | 668 A colony of Messenians build the city of Messina in Sicily. |
| | | 660 XXXth Olympiad. |
| | | 659 Corinth: the gov. usurped by Cypselus, who overthrows the Prytanes. |
| | | 658 A colony of Argives and Athenians, under Pausanias, build the city of Byzantium. |
| 649 Judah:—Amon, an idolatrous king:—is murdered by his servants. | | |
| 641 — Josiah, k. — *Zephaniah*, *Jeremiah*, and *Joel*, proph. | | |
| 627 Ezekiel's *forty years* begin. | | |
| | | 630 Cyrene, in Africa, founded by Battus. |
| | | 626 Corinth governed by Periander the tyrant. |
| 624 The Pentateuch found by Hilkiah the high priest. | | 624 Draco, archon of Athens, frames his bloody code of laws. |

*VI.*—252 *Years.*

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 752 | —— **Romulus,** —— first king of Rome :—warlike. | 747 | Assyria :—Sardanapalus, the last king of the first Assyrian empire, is besieged in Nineveh, by Arbaces, gov. of Media, and Belesis, gov. of Babylonia, and burns himself in his palace. On the ruins of his empire three others are founded, viz. |
| 750 | The rape of the Sabine women. | | 1st. BABYLON ;—**Nabonassar,** or Belesis, k. (in Scripture, Baladan.) *Era of Nabonassar.* |
| 747 | Union of the Romans and Sabines. The *Senate* established. Division of the people into *tribes* and *curiæ*. The *orders* of the *patricians* and *plebeians*, and the relation of *patron* and *client*. | | 2d. NINEVEH, or the Assyrian continued; — Tiglath-Pileser, or Ninus junior. |
| | | | 3d. MEDIA ; governed by Arbaces. |
| 738 | Fidenæ taken by Romulus, and made a Roman colony. | 736 | Tiglath-Pileser makes himself master of Syria, and of several cities in Israel. |
| | | | Babylon :—Merodach Baladan. |
| | | 735 | Lydia :— Candaules begins to reign. |
| | | | Nineveh :—**Shalmanezer** —— |
| | | 721 | —— takes Samaria and carries the ten tribes beyond the Euphrates. |
| | | 718 | Lydia :—Gyges murders Candaules and usurps the throne. (*Herod.*) |
| | | 717 | Nineveh :—**Sennacherib,** king. |
| | | 712 | —— invades Hezekiah, k. of Judah; 185,000 men in his army are destroyed by an angel. He returns and is put to death by his sons. |
| 715 | —— **Numa Pompilius,** —— 2d king— — institutes religious ceremonies, and the Salii, an order of priests. | 710 | Media becomes a kingdom under **Dejoces I.** |
| | | 680 | Babylon and Nineveh, the empires of united by **Esarhaddon.** |
| | | 677 | who causes Manasseh, k. of Judah, to be brought in chains to Babylon. |
| | | 670 | Egypt :—Psammeticus begins to reign. |
| 672 | —— **Tullus Hostilius,** —— 3d king—warlike. War against the Albanians. | | |
| 667 | Combat between the Horatii and Curiatii ; the latter are all killed. | 658 | Byzantium, afterwards Constantinople, built by a Grecian colony under Pausanias. |
| | | | Media :—Phraortes, the second king. |
| | | 648 | Babylon and Nineveh : Saracus, k. |
| 640 | —— **Ancus Martius,** —— 4th king :—builds the port of Ostia, and conquers the Latins. | | |
| | | 634 | Media : — Cyaxares 1st, 3d k. |
| | | 626 | Babylon and Nineveh—Revolt of Nabopolassar the general of Saracus. |
| | | 624 | The SCYTHIANS invade Media, Lydia, &c. and keep possession of Asia Minor 28 years. |

| B. C. | SACRED. | B. C. | GRECIAN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 609 | Josiah is killed at Megiddo, by Pharaoh-Necho, k. of Egypt. | | |
| | —— Jehoahaz, k. —— is deposed by Necho, and carried to Egypt. | | |
| | —— Jehoiakim, k. —— | 606 | About this time flourish, *Sappho*, the lyric poetess, and *Alcæus*, poet, both of Lesbos; *Pittacus* of Mitylene, and *Bias* of Pirene, two of the "wise men." *Arion* the musician, &c. |
| 606 | The Conquest of Jerusalem, by Nebuchadnezzar, and beginning of the "Babylonian captivity," of 70 years. Jehoiakim is afterwards released. | | |
| 601 | *Daniel* the prophet, one of the captives, interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream. | | |
| 598 | —— Jehoiachin, k. —— reigns 3 mos. and is carried to Babylon a captive. | 598 | *Solon*, archon, and legislator of Athens, *Thales*, of Miletus, *Chilo* and *Myson*, of Lacedemon, four of the "wise men."—*Anacharsis* the Scythian philos.; *Æsop*, the celebrated fabulist, and philos.; *Ibyckis*, *Theognis Stesichorus*, and *Phocylides*, poets. *Cadmus*, of Miletus, hist. |
| | —— Zedekiah, k. —— | | |
| 591 | *Ezekiel* begins to prophesy in Chaldea. | 591 | The Pythian games celebrated at Delphi. |
| 588 | Nebuchadnezzar razes the walls of Jerusalem, reduces the temple and city to ashes, and carries the king and nearly all the remaining inhabitants to Babylon. End of the kingdom of Judah after it had existed 467 years. *Obadiah* prophesies. | 580 | Lth Olympiad. |
| | | 562 | *Comedies* introduced at Athens; the first acted upon a cart by Susarion and Dolon. |
| | | 560 | Pisistratus the tyrant usurps the sovereignty of Athens. |
| | | 559 | *Anaximenes*, and *Anaximander* of Miletus, philosophers. *Cleobulus*, one of the seven wise men. |
| 553 | Daniel's Vision of the four animals. | | |
| | | 549 | The temple of Apollo at Delphos burnt by Pisistratus. |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 616 | —— Tarquinius Priscus, —— 5th king. | 612 | Nineveh destroyed by the combined armies of Cyaxares, k. of Media, and Nabopolassar, who had revolted against Saracus. |
| | —— embellishes the city, constructs the cloacæ, and founds the capitol. | | Babylon is now the sole capital of the Assyrian empire, and **Nabopolassar** ascends the throne. |
| | | 606 | —— His son, **Nebuchadnezzar**, takes Jerusalem and brings the Jews away captives. |
| | | 604 | —— —— becomes king |
| | | 601 | —— his first dream interpreted by Daniel the Jewish prophet. |
| | | | *A solar eclipse* which had been predicted * by Thales, separates the Medes and Lydians in battle. |
| | | 599 | Birth of Cyrus, (the Great,) son of Cambyses, k. of Persia, and Mandane, princess of Media. |
| | | 596 | The Scythians are expelled from Asia Minor by Astyages, of Media. |
| | | 594 | Egypt:—Pharaoh Hophra, king. |
| | | 588 | Nebuchadnezzar entirely destroys Jerusalem, and causes Zedekiah and nearly the whole nation to be brought captives to Babylon. |
| | | | Media:—Astyages succeeds Cyaxares. |
| 578 | —— Servius Tullius, —— 6th king:—establishes the *census*, to be made every fifth year and closed by a lustrum. | 573 | Nebuchadnezzar takes the famous city of Tyre, after a siege of 13 years. |
| | | | —— invades Egypt. |
| | | 569 | —— is reduced to the condition of a beast. (Sac. Hist.) |
| | | | New Tyre founded, where the commerce of the world centres. |
| 565 | First census, 84,700 citizens. | 562 | Lydia:—Cresus, king, (famous for his riches.) Solon and Æsop at his court |
| | | 561 | Babylon:—Evil Merodach, king; is put to death on account of his cruelty and licentiousness. One of the conspirators. |
| | | 559 | —— Neriglissar, succeeds. |
| | | | Media:—Cyaxares II. (Darius the Mede in Script.) |
| | | | —— Cyrus the Persian assists his uncle against Neriglissar, k. of Babylon, who is killed in battle. |
| | | 556 | Babylon:—Laborosorarchod, k. (cruel and vicious.) |
| | | 555 | —— Labynit, in Scripture **Belshazzar.** |
| | | 549 | Cyaxares II. conquers Sardis. |

* Newton's Chron. 585.

| B. C. | SACRED. | B. C. | GRECIAN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 540 | LXth Olympiad. |
| | | 539 | The Phocians emigrate to Gaul, and build the city of Marseilles. |
| | | | *Pythagoras* the philosopher, *Anacreon* and *Simonides* poets. |
| 538 | The hand writing appears to Belshazzar, k. of Babylon, at his impious feast. The same night, Babylon is taken by Cyrus, Belshazzar is put to death, and the Assyrian empire ended. | | |
| 536 | **The Return of the Jews** from captivity under Zerubbabel, according to the edict of Cyrus. Joshua high priest. | | |
| 535 | Rebuilding of the temple begins. | 535 | *Thespis* performs the first *tragedy* at Athens. |
| 534 | —is obstructed by the Samaritans. *Zechariah* and *Haggai* prophesy. | 527 | Learning encouraged at *Athens*. A *public library* first founded. |
| | | 521 | Athens governed by Hippias and Hipparchus, the Pisistratidæ. |
| | | 522 | Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, put to death. The Phocians found Massilia. |
| 516 | Dedication of the second temple. The Passover celebrated. | | |
| | | 510 | Athens:—The Pisistratidæ expelled, and democracy established. Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, the leaders in this revolution. |
| | | 507 | Flourished about this time, *Heraclitus*, *Theano*, *Protagoras*, and *Anaxagoras*, philosophers. *Corinna*, poet. |
| | | 504 | The Ionians burn Sardis, which causes the subsequent Persian invasion of Greece. |
| | | 500 | LXXth Olympiad. |
| | | 493 | The port of Piræus built by Themistocles, archon of Athens. |
| | | 491 | Invasion of Greece by the Persians under Dates and Artaphernes. |
| | | | Civilization and commerce had progressed to a considerable extent. Discoveries in *science* and *philosophy*, *inventions*, &c. The *sages* flourished. Pure *Monotheism* survives only in the deserts and mountains of Asia and Europe. *Polytheism* is established, and monarchy declines. |

B. C. ROMAN.

534 —— Tarquinius Superbus, —— 7th king—disgusts the people by his tyranny and licentiousness.

509 The rape of Lucrece by Sextus, son of Tarquin the tyrant, causes the expulsion of the Tarquins by Brutus and Collatinus, the Abolition of the Regal government at Rome, and the establishment of Consuls, **Brutus** and **Collatinus** being the first.
First alliance with Carthage.

507 War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsenna.
Second census:—130,909 citizens.

498 **Lartius**, the first dictator, with sovereign power.
Contests between the patricians and plebeians begin. *Tribunes of the people* created. Saturnalia instituted.

496 **Posthumius** elected dictator.

491 Banishment of **Coriolanus**.

B. C. MISCELLANEOUS.

548 End of the kingdom of Lydia: Cresus being dethroned and taken prisoner by Cyrus the Persian for his uncle Cyaxares. Asia Minor submits to Cyrus.

538 The Conquest of Babylon by Cyrus (the Great) and death of Belshazzar. End of the 2d Assyrian empire.

536 The **PERSIAN EMPIRE** is founded by Cyrus, the Great, (after the death of his father Cambyses, and his uncle Cyaxares.) It is composed of Assyria, Media, and Persia. The latter is supposed to have been founded by Elam, son of Shem; but its history hitherto is obscure.
Cyrus releases the Jews from captivity.

529 Cyrus is taken prisoner by the Scythians and beheaded by their queen Tomyris.
Persia:—Cambyses, king.

526 —— conquers Egypt.

522 —— Darius Hystaspes, king.
*Confucius*, the great Chinese philosopher, flourished.

512 Babylon revolts from Persia, but is recovered 2 years after.

510 PONTUS becomes a kingdom under Artabazes I.

509 Carthage in alliance with Rome.

508 Darius Ochus conquers India.

504 Sardis burned by the Ionians.

498 The Ionians revolt from Persia, but are subdued

491 Darius, king of Persia, after being defeated in an expedition against the Scythians, sends into Greece an army of 500,000, under Dates and Artaphernes, who conquer Thrace, Macedonia, &c.

| B. C. SACRED. | B. C. GRECIAN. *Period* |
|---|---|
| | 490 Battle of Marathon, in Attica; in which the Persians are defeated by the Athenian general Miltiades, |
| | 488 who is afterwards ungratefully imprisoned. |
| 483 Joachim, high priest of the Jews. | 483 **Aristides**, the Athenian general, is banished by *ostracism*, through the intrigues of Themistocles. |
| | 480 Fall of Leonidas and his 300 heroic Spartans, who for two days had checked the whole Persian army, (2,000,000 men,) at the pass of Thermopylæ. |
| | Thémistocles, the Athenian, with only 380 vessels, defeats the Persian fleet of 1200 vessels at Salamis. |
| | Xerxes leaves Greece. The remainder of his army under |
| | 479 Mardonius destroys Athens. |
| | Flourished—*Æschylus*, tragic poet: *Pindar*, lyric poet. |
| | Battle of Platea; the Persian army (300,000) defeated by **Pausanias** and **Aristides**, and Mardonius is killed. |
| | The same day the Persian fleet is again defeated at Mycale, by **Leotychines** and **Xantippus**. |
| | 476 Themistocles rebuilds Athens. He is accused of a conspiracy and goes over to Xerxes. |
| | 470 Cimon, the son of Miltiades, defeats the Persian army and fleet in two battles on one day, near the Eurymedon. |
| | 469 First quarrel between the Athenians and Lacedemonians. Cimon is banished by ostracism. |
| | 465 Third Messenian war. |
| | 463 The Athenians assist the Egyptians against Persia. |
| | 460 LXXXth Olympiad. |
| | 459 The Athenians begin to exercise authority over the other Grecian states. |
| 458 Esther. | 458 Deputies arrive from Rome, for a copy of Solon's laws. |
| 457 Ezra arrives from Babylon, with a commission from the king, Artaxerxes, to re-establish the government. | Flourished—*Sophocles*, the tragic, and *Plato*, comic poet. |
| | 449 Cimon concludes peace with Persia, glorious for Greece. |
| | 448 First "Sacred War," about the temple of Delphi. |
| | 447 The Athenians are defeated by the Bœotians at Cheronea |
| | 445 *Herodotus* reads his history to the council of Athens, and receives public honours. *Euripides*, tragic poet; *Phidias*, the most famous *sculptor* of antiquity; *Empedocles*, *Parmenides*, *Aristippus*, and *Antisthenes*, philosophers. |
| 453 *Ezra* writes the Books of Chronicles. | 444 The Athenians send a colony to Thurium, in Italy |
| | 440 Pericles makes war against the Samians, and takes their capital. |
| | 439 War between Corinth and Corcyra; the latter assisted by the Athenians. |
| 433 *Nehemiah* the prophet rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem, and reforms many abuses. | Alcibiades begins to appear in this war, which causes |
| | 431 The Peloponnesian War (between Athens and Sparta, and the allies of each.) Continues 27 years. |
| | *Socrates*, the greatest of heathen moralists; |
| 430 *Malachi* prophesies. | *Hippocrates*, of Cos, the father of medicine; |
| End of the Old Testament History. | *Thucydides* and *Otesias*, historians; |
| | *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher. |
| | 430 Great plague at Athens for 5 years,—eloquently described by Thucydides. |

*VII.*—134 *years.*

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 488 | Coriolanus withdraws the Volsci from Rome. | | |
| 485 | Dissensions respecting the Agrarian law. | 486 | Persia:—Xerxes begins to reign. |
| 483 | Institution of the office of quæstor. War against the Equi and Veiians. | 481 | The expedition of Xerxes into Greece, with an army of about 2,000,000 men, and a fleet of 1200 vessels. |
| 479 | Fabius, the consul, at the head of 306 persons of his own family and 4,000 of their clients, makes war against the Veiians; this little army being surprised two years after, are all killed. | 479 | Syracuse is governed by Hiero, the tyrant. |
| 471 | A law is passed through the influence of Volero, the consul, by which magistrates are to be elected by tribes. | | |
| | | 469 | Etruria founded by the Tuscans. |
| | | 464 | Persia:—Artaxerxes Longimanus, k. |
| | | 463 | —— Revolt of the Egyptians under Inarus, assisted by the Athenians, who are defeated. |
| 461 | Earthquakes and prodigies at Rome. | | |
| 456 | The Dictatorship of Cincinnatus, who defeats the Equi and Sabines. The ludi seculares instituted. | | |
| 453 | Tribunes are increased from 5 to 10. | | |
| 451 | Decemvirs appointed. *The laws of the twelve tables* compiled. | | |
| 449 | Virginia violated by a decemvir and killed by her father. The decemvirate abolished. | | |
| 445 | Intermarriages between the patricians and plebeians begin. Military tribunes created. | | |
| 444 | Institution of the office of *censor*. | | |
| | | 441 | The battering ram, &c. invented by Artemones. |
| | | 433 | Persia;—Darius Nothus, k. succeeds Sogdianus and Xerxes II. |
| | | 432 | Meton begins his *lunar cycle* of 19 years. |

JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN.

490 XCth Olympiad.

416 The scene of war is transferred to Sicily;—**Hiedas**, general of the Athenians.

414 The Athenians, being terrified by an eclipse, are repulsed before Syracuse.

412 The Athenians deserted by their allies. Athens governed by the 400.

410 Thucydides' history ends, and Xenophon's begins.

405 **Lysander** defeats the Athenians under Conon at Egos-Potomos.

——— takes Athens and establishes the 30 tyrants.

End of the Peloponnesian War. Assassination of Alcibiades.

401 **Thrasybulus** expels the 30 tyrants from Athens. Persecution and death of Socrates. ***Philosophy and the Arts.***

*Xenophon*, the Athenian, celebrated as a general, historian and philosopher, conducts the 10,000 Greeks from Asia.

396 **Agesilaus'** (of Sparta) expedition into Asia.

395 The Corinthian war begun, by the alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against Sparta.

394 The allies defeated at Coronea by Agesilaus.

388 About this time flourish—*Plato*, the philosopher; *Philoxenes*, poet.

387 The Greek cities of Asia made tributary to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas.

382 Phœbidas, the Spartan, seizes the citadel of Thebes, which is

380 delivered by **Pelopidas** and **Epaminondas.**

Cth Olympiad.

377 The Lacedemonians defeated by Chabrias in a sea-fight at Naxos.

Flourish—*Diogenes* the Cynic, *Isocrates* and *Æsus*, orators.

371 Battle of Leuctra, where the Spartans are defeated by the Theban generals, Epaminondas and Pelopidas.

364 Pelopidas defeats the tyrant of Phœrea, but is killed in the battle.

362 Agesilaus assists Tachos, k. of Egypt.

360 The Athenians defeated at Methone, the first battle that Philip, k. of Macedon ever won in Greece.

Amphipolis, Pydna and Potidea taken by Philip

War of the allies against Athens.

357 The 2d Phocian or Sacred War begins.

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 408 | The Volsci again defeated. | | |
| 406 | The Roman troops first receive regular pay. | | |
| | | 405 | Dionysius, the tyrant, usurps Syracuse. |
| | | 404 | Persia: Artaxerxes II. (Memnon) k. |
| | | 401 | Cyrus the younger defeated and killed at Cunaxa by his uncle Artaxerxes. The glorious Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon. |
| 397 | The lake of Alba drained. | | |
| | | 396 | Syracuse unsuccessfully besieged by the Carthaginians. |
| 391 | Veii taken by **Camillus** the Dictator. | | |
| 390 | The taking of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus. They were afterwards routed by Camillus. | 388 | Flourish—*Damon* and *Pythias*, the Pythagorean philosophers and friends. |
| 383 | Manlius Capitolinus thrown down the Tarpeian rock, for having raised a sedition among the plebeians. | 383 | BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom, under Dydalsus. |
| 376 | **Lucius Sextus**, First plebeian consul, Camillus, a fifth time dictator. | | |
| 362 | **Curtius** leaps into a gulf in the Forum. | 362 | Revolt of Persian governors in Asia Minor, against Artaxerxes. |
| | **Titus Manlius**, (sur. Torquatus,) general in a battle against the Gauls. | 361 | Persia: Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III. (According to Blair, 358. |
| | | 360 | Macedon: **Philip II.** king. |
| | | | CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom; Ariarathes I. |
| | | | Commerce of Rhodes with Africa and Byzantium. |
| | | | Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno. |
| | | 357 | Dionysius the younger expelled from Syracuse by Dion. |
| | | 356 | The Sidonians besieged by the Persians, burn their city and themselves. |

*Period*

| B. C. JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|
| | 353 The Phocians under Onomarchus defeated in Thessaly by Philip. |
| | 348 The Sacred War finished by Philip taking all the Phocian cities. |
| | 346 Philip admitted a member of the Amphictyonic Council. |
| | 343 Flourish—*Aristotle* the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics; *Æschines*, orator; *Demosthenes*, the prince of orators |
| | 341 **Timoleon** conquers Syracuse. |
| | 340 CXth Olympiad. |
| | 338 The Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip in the battle of Cheronea. |
| | The subjugation of Greece by Philip. |
| | 336 Thebes destroyed by Alexander; who preserves, however, the house of Pindar. |
| | 335 Alexander is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians. |
| 332 Alexander the Great in Jerusalem; demands the succours usually sent to Persia, which are refused. | |
| | 330 Æschines the orator banished. |
| | 328 Flourish—*Apelles*, the greatest *painter* of antiquity; *Callisthenes*, philosopher; *Menander*, the inventor of the new comedy. |
| | 325 Demosthenes banished from Athens. |
| | 323 The Athenians league with the rest of Greece and revolt from Aridæus the successor of Alexander. Demosthenes is recalled from banishment and dies next year. |
| 320 Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews into Egypt. — Onias I. — high priest. | 319 Polysperchon proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities. Flourish—*Theophrastus*, philosopher; *Dinarchus* orator. |
| | 318 **Phocion** put to death by the Athenians. Cassander becomes master of Athens. |
| | 317 Demetrius Phalerius governs Athens for ten years. |

## *VIII.*—210 *years.*

| B. C. | ROMAN. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| | | 356 The birth of Alexander the Great. The same night the temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt. |
| | | Philip conquers the Thracians, Phocians, and Illyrians. |
| | | 354 Dion put to death and the government of Syracuse usurped by tyrants. |
| | | 349 Darius Ochus subdues Egypt. |
| | | 348 Philip of Macedon takes Olynthus. |
| 343 | War against the Samnites; lasts 53 years, and leads to the conquest of all Italy. | 343 Timoleon the Grecian recovers Syracuse, expels Dionysius the tyrant, and |
| 340 | P. Decius devotes himself for his country. | 340 defeats the Carthaginians near Agrigentum. *Icetas*, of Syracuse, philosopher. |
| | The Latin cities surrender at discretion. | 338 Philip of Macedon defeats the Greeks at Cheronea. |
| | All Campania, with Capua its capital, subdued. | 336 —— murdered by Pausanias, his general. Macedon:—ALEXANDER the Great, king |
| | | —— destroys Thebes, and ravages Greece. |
| | | 334 —— invades Persia; defeats the Persians in the battle of the Granicus, |
| | | 333 and of Issus:—conquers Parthia, Bactria, Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and Asia Minor. |
| 332 | The Appian way formed | 332 —— conquers Tyre and Egypt, and builds Alexandria, |
| | | —— enters Jerusalem. |
| | | 331 —— defeats Darius Codomanus in the battle of Arbela, and effects |
| | | 330 —— the Conquest of the Persian Empire. |
| | | 328 —— defeats Porus, king of India, and reaches the Ganges: founds several cities. |
| | | The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. |
| 325 | **Papirius Cursor**, dictator. | 323 Alexander dies at Babylon, æt. 33. |
| | | His brother Aridæus is declared king in his stead, and **Perdiccas** regent. |
| | | 321 **Antipater** succeeds Perdiccas. |
| 321 | The Samnites make the Romans pass under the yoke near Caudium. | Egypt:—**Ptolemy** Lagus, (the first of the Ptolemies,) takes possession. |
| | | 320 —— brings 100,000 Jews captive into Egypt. |
| 320 | The Samnites submit at Luceria. | **Eumenes** defeated by Antigonus. |
| | | 319 Polysperchon succeeds Antipater. |
| | | 317 Macedon.—**Cassander** assumes the government. |

| B. C. JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|
| | 315 Cassander rebuilds Thebes and founds Cassandria. |
| 314 Judea taken from Ptolemy by Antigonus. | |
| | 306 Demetrius Poliorcetes makes himself master o Athens and re-establishes democracy: takes Salamis and Cyprus. |
| | 304 —— besieges Rhodes, but is repulsed. |
| | 303 —— is declared general of the Grecian states. |
| | 300 CXXth Olympiad. |
| | Flourish—*Euclid* of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician; *Bion*, of Borysthenes, a philosopher. |
| | *Philosophical sects*; *Zeno*, founder of the Stoic school; *Pyrrho*, |
| 299 Eleazar, high priest. | of the Skeptics; *Epicurus*, of the Epicurians. |
| | 296 Athens retaken by Demetrius Poliorcetes after a year's siege. |
| | 287 The Athenians revolt from Demetrius. |
| | 285 *Theocritus*, the father of *pastoral poetry*, flourished. |
| 284 The sect of the *Sadducees*. | 284 The Achæan Republic resumes its ancient form which it had lost under Philip and Alexander. The *Septuagint* at Alexandria. |
| | 281 The Achæan League; or union of the 12 smaller states under Aratus of Sicyon, for reviving the spirit of liberty. |
| | 278 The Gauls under Brennus (the 2d) cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi. |
| | 273 Pyrrhus, after ravaging Greece, is killed at Argos. |

B. C. ROMAN.

310 Aqueduct and baths.

308 **Fabius Maximus** defeats the Samnites.

306 The Marsi, Peligni, Frentani, &c. obtain the alliance of Rome.

301 Fabius Maximus and **Valerius Corvus**, dictators.

293 The first *sun dial* erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.

290 End of the Samnite war.
Fabius introduces *painting* at Rome.

286 Law of Hortensius, by which the *decrees of the people* are allowed the same force as those of the senate.

281 The Tarentine War begins. (Chariots armed with scythes and *fortified camps* in use.)

280 War with Pyrrhus, ally of the Tarentines.

275 **Curius** defeats Pyrrhus and compels him to leave Italy.

B. C. MISCELLANEOUS.

317 Commerce of Macedon with India through Egypt.
Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.

311 SYRIA:—**Seleucus Nicator**; takes Babylon.
*Era of the Seleucidæ.*

305 EPIRUS: **Pyrrhus I.** king.
The successors of Alexander first take the title of kings.

301 The Battle of Ipsus; where Antigonus is defeated and killed. It is followed by
The division of Alexander's empire between the four victorious princes, viz. Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus.*

291 Seleucus about this time founds Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, and other cities in Asia, which he peoples from different nations.

286 Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon by Lysimachus.

285 *Dionysius*, the astronomer, of Alexandria, begins his era. He was the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

284 *The Septuagint* translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy-Philadelphus. The Pharos built.

282 PERGAMUS, a kingdom, founded by Philetæres.

281 Lysimachus, defeated and killed by Seleucus, and his dominions cease to be a distinct kingdom.
Syria:—Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus.

280 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, goes to Italy to assist the Tarentines.

277 Macedon:—Antigonus Gonatas, king.

275 Antiochus defeats the Gauls in a bloody battle, by which he acquires the name of Soter.

* To Ptolemy were assigned Egypt, Lybia, Arabia and Palestine; to Cassander, Macedonia and Greece; to Lysimachus, Bithynia and Thrace; and to Seleucus the remaining territories in Asia as far as the river Indus, which were called the kingdom of Syria.

| B. C. JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|
| | 268 Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus, who keeps it 12 years. |
| | 264 The Chronology of the *Arundelian marbles* composed. *Cratus* Academic philosopher. |
| | 260 CXXXth Olympiad. |
| | 255 The liberty of Athens restored by Antigonus. |
| 253 **Manasseh**, high priest of the Jews. | **Xantippus** is sent by the Lacedemonians to assist the Carthaginians. |
| | 251 Aratus persuades the people of Sicyon to join the Achæan league. |
| | 250 Intercourse with the Romans begins about this time: the Greek treasures of art are gradually carried to Rome. |
| 248 Onias II. high priest. | 243 The citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus. |
| | 241 **Agis**, king of Sparta, put to death in attempting to settle an *Agrarian law*. |
| | 240 *Cleanthes*, the Stoic philosopher, starves himself. |
| 337 Simon II. | |
| | 233 Original manuscripts of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy for a pledge of 15 talents. |
| | 228 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. |
| | **Cleomenes**, king of Sparta, gains a great victory over the Achæans under Aratus. |
| | 225 —— kills the Ephori and restores the Agrarian laws at Sparta. |
| | Flourished—*Apollonius Rhodius*, poet; *Chrysippus*, Stoic philosopher. |
| | The Romans send a famous embassy into Greece. They are admitted to a share in the Isthmian games, and granted the freedom of Athens. |
| | 223 Cleomenes takes Megalopolis |
| | 220 The Social War between the Ætolians and Achæans; the latter assisted by Philip III. king of Macedon. |
| | CXLth Olympiad. |
| | Cleomenes dies in Egypt. |
| | Agesipolis and Lycurgus elected kings of Sparta. |
| | 211 Alliance of the Ætolians with the Romans—afterwards joined by the Lacedemonians, and by Attalus, king of Pergamus. |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 272 | The Samnites finally subdued. | | |
| 266 | The republic is now mistress of all Italy. Silver money first coined by the Romans. Citizens, 292,224. | 267 | Ptolemy makes a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. |
| 264 | First Punic War; lasts 23 years. | 264 | Carthage at war with Rome. |
| | **Appius Claudius** goes to Sicily and forces Hiero to retire to Syracuse. | 262 | Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eumenes of Pergamus. |
| 260 | The first Roman naval victory gained by **Duillus** over the Carthaginians. Provincial Quæstors instituted. | 256 | PARTHIA, a kingdom founded by **Arsaces.** |
| | | | *Berosus*, of Babylon, an historian, lived about this time. |
| 256 | **Regulus** defeats the Carthaginian fleet. | | |
| 255 | —— is defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xantippus, and is cruelly put to death. | 255 | Fourth imperial dynasty of China begins. The Carthaginians apply for aid to the Lacedemonians, who send them Xantippus. He gains a victory over the Romans, and takes Regulus prisoner. |
| 251 | **Metellus** gains a great victory over the Carthaginians under Asdrubal. | 246 | Syria:—Antiochus II (Theos.) |
| 250 | The Romans defeated by Hamilcar, at Lilibœum, and | | —— is poisoned by his wife Laodice. Laodice killed by Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, who subdues Syria. |
| 249 | again defeated in the naval battle of Drapanum, by the Carthaginians. | 241 | Pergamus:—**Attilus,** succeeds Eumenes. |
| 241 | End of the first Punic War. | 238 | The Carthaginians end the Lybian war. |
| 240 | *Comedies* first acted at Rome, being those of *Livius Andronicus*. | 237 | Hamilcar passes with an army into Spain (with Hannibal his son,) where he is killed, 228. |
| 235 | The Temple of Janus shut; Rome being at peace with all nations, for the first time since Numa. | | |
| 231 | Sardinia and Corsica conquered by the Romans. | | |
| 225 | Great victory over the Gauls in Italy. *Fabius Pictor*, the first Roman historian. | | |
| 224 | The Romans first cross the Po. | 224 | The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake. *Archimedes*, of Syracuse, the mathematician. |
| 222 | Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, or Insubria, (now the Milanese,) and Liguria, (now Genoa.) | 222 | Cisalpine Gaul reduced to a *Roman Province. |
| 219 | The art of *Surgery* introduced. | 221 | Egypt:—Ptolemy Philopator, king. |
| | | 219 | Hannibal takes Saguntum in Spain. |
| 218 | Second Punic War. The Romans defeated by Hannibal, on the Ticinius and at Trebia, and | | —— crosses the Alps. He is victorious at Ticinius and Trebia; at Thrasymenus 217, and at Cannæ 216. |
| 217 | in the battle of the lake of Thrasymenus. (C. Flaminius.) | | |
| 216 | Battle of Cannæ; the Romans under **Varro** totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus again dictator. | 213 | Shechoangtee destroys the records of the Chinese empire. |
| 212 | Conquest of Syracuse and Sicily by **Marcellus.** | 212 | Syracuse taken and Sicily * conquered by the Romans. Archimedes is killed. |
| 211 | The Carthaginians driven from Capua. | 211 | Syria:—**Antiochus** the Great, king. |

* This mark is inserted in several succeeding pages for the purpose of making the progress of the Roman Empire more easily distinguished.

| B. C. JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|
| | 208 Battle between Philip, king of Macedon, and the Ætolians, near Elis. |
| 203 Judea conquered by Antiochus the Great. | 206 **Philopœmen,** prætor of the Achæans, defeats Machinidas, tyrant of Sparta, at Mantinea. |
| | Flourish—*Plautus*, of Umbria, comic poet; *Apollonius*, of Perga, one of the fathers of mathematical science; *Zeno*, of Tarsus, philosopher. |
| 201 Onias III. high priest | 202 The Rhodians victorious over Philip, king of Macedon, in a sea-fight off the island of Chios. |
| 200 *Jesus*, son of Sirach, writes Ecclesiasticus. | 198 The Achæans, and Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, declare for the Romans against Philip. |
| | 195 Flaminius, the Roman general, makes war against Nabis. |
| | 191 Nabis is killed. Philopœmen induces the Lacedemonians to join the Achæan league. Antiochus the Great, the ally of the Ætolians, is defeated by the Romans near Thermopylæ. |
| | 188 Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta. |
| | 183 —— is defeated and killed by Dinocrates, the tyrant of Messenia. |
| | *Bion* and *Moschus*, pastoral poets, flourish. |
| 176 Heliodorus in Jerusalem. | |
| 175 **Jason** obtains the high priesthood by corruption. | |
| 172 — defeated by **Menelaus**, h. priest. | |
| 170 Jerusalem and the temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, who attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and commits great cruelties. | |
| | 169 *Polybius*, historian of Greece and Rome, flourished. |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | Scipio takes New Carthage, and conquers Asdrubal in Spain. | 210 | The Carthaginians in Spain, under Asdrubal, conquered by the Romans, (Scipio.) |
| 207 | Nero and Livy defeat and kill Asdrubal at Metaurus. | 207 | *Ennius*, of Calabria, poet; *Sotion*, of Alexandria, a grammarian. |
| 204 | Scipio carries the war into Africa and besieges Utica. | 205 | Egypt:—Ptolemy Epiphanes, king. |
| 203 | —— takes in one day the camps of Asdrubal and Syphax. | 203 | Antiochus the Great conquers Jerusalem. The Carthaginians recall Hannibal. Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa. |
| 202 | —— defeats Hannibal at Zama: | 202 | Hannibal defeated at Zama. |
| 201 | and leads Syphax in triumph to Rome. Peace granted to the Carthaginians; end of the 2d Punic War. | 201 | Syphax carried to Rome. Peace obtained by the Carthaginians. |
| 200 | The First Macedonian War begins; lasts 4 years. | 200 | *Aristonymus*, 4th librarian of Alexandria |
| 197 | Battle of Cynocephale; the Macedonians defeated by Flaminius. Two prætors sent to Spain. Flourished—*Caius Lelius*, the Roman orator. | 197 | The Macedonians, (Philip V.) defeated in the battle of Cynocephale, by the Romans. Pergamus:—Eumenes, king. |
| 192 | War against Antiochus, king of Syria, 3 years. | 192 | Syria: Antiochus the Great at war with the Romans. |
| 190 | **Scipio Asiaticus** defeats Antiochus at Magnesia. | 190 | —— defeated by Scipio in the battle of Magnesia. |
| 187 | Scipio Africanus banished from Rome. Conquest of Syria by Asiaticus. The luxuries of Asia brought to Rome in the spoils of Antiochus. | 187 | —— defeated again, and killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus. Syria becomes a *Roman Province, but remains governed by kings. |
| 183 | **Cato**, the elder, censor. The Transalpine Gauls march into Italy. | 185 | —— Seleucus IV. king. |
| 181 | Plague at Rome. | 183 | A comet visible 80 days. |
| 180 | Death of Scipio Africanus. | 180 | Egypt: Ptolemy Philometor. |
| 179 | *Numa's books* found in a stone coffin at Rome. | 178 | Macedon: Perseus king.] |
| 171 | 2d Macedonian War. (king Perseus.) | 175 | —— sends ambassadors to Carthage. |
| | | 172 | Syria: Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes.) |
| | | 171 | —— declares war against Ptolemy Philometor. Perseus, king of Macedon, at war with Rome. |
| 170 | Tiberius and Caius **Gracchus** flourish. | 170 | Antiochus Epiphanes conquers Egypt and plunders the temple of Jerusalem. Paper said to be invented in China. An irruption of the Tartars into China. |
| 169 | The *Comedies of Terence* performed. | | |
| 168 | **Paulus Emilius** defeats Perseus at Pydna and conquers Macedon. Anicius subjects Illyria. | 168 | Battle of Pydna: Perseus defeated, and Macedon becomes a * Roman Province. |

| B. C. JEWISH. | B. C. GRECIAN. |
|---|---|
| 167 Matthias, h. priest | 167 The Achæans, suspected of having favoured Perseus, are sent to Rome to give an account of their conduct. The senate banishes them into different towns in Italy. Polybius was of this number. |
| 165 **Judas Maccabeus** expels the Syrians. | |
| 165 — defeats a great army of Antiochus, and purifies the temple. | |
| 163 The government of the *Maccabees* begins. | |
| 161 Judas kills Nicanor. | |
| —— succeeded by **Jonathan,** | |
| 158 who compels the Bacchides to withdraw. | |
| —— is murdered by Tryphon. | 150 Flourish—*Hipparchus* of Rhodes, the greatest of ancient astronomers; *Aristarchus*, of Alexandria, grammarian. |
| | 147 The Achæans defeated by the Romans under Metellus. |
| | 146 Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius, and Greece becomes a * Roman Province under the name of Achaia. |
| 142 **Simon,** governor and high priest. | [Events relating to Greece, from this date, may be found in the miscellaneous column.] |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | The first *library* erected at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon. Roman citizens 327,032. Emilius conquers Epirus. | 167 | Epirus conquered by Paulus Emilius, and becomes a " Roman Province. |
| | | 166 | Prusias king of Bithynia, goes to Rome. |
| | | 164 | Antiochus Epiphanes dies while marching to Judea, with a design to exterminate the Jews. |
| | | 162 | Demetrius Soter, takes possession of Syria, and causes Antiochus to be put to death. |
| 161 | The philosophers and rhetoricians banished. | | |
| 159 | Time measured out by a water machine invented by Scipio Nascia, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials. | | |
| | | 152 | Macedon:—Andriscus, personating the son of Perseus, assumes the government, but is conquered by Metellus. |
| | | 150 | Syria;—Alexander Bala puts Demetrius to death and seizes the throne. |
| 149 | Third Punic War, lasts 3 years. | 149 | Bithynia:—Prusias is put to death by his son Nicomedes. |
| 147 | War against the Achæans declared on account of their alleged insult to the Roman deputies. Metellus victorious in Greece. | | |
| 146 | The Subjugation of Greece by Mummius. The Destruction of Carthage by Scipio. | 146 | Carthage taken and destroyed by the * Romans. The Commerce of the World centres at Alexandria. |
| | | 145 | Egypt:—Ptolemy Physcon. |

## *Period IX.—66 Years.*

| B. C. ROMAN. | B. C. MISCELLANEOUS | B. C. JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|
| 141 The war with Numantia begins. (Continues 8 years.) | 140 Syria:—Antiochus Sidetes. | |
| 138 The Roman army of 30,000 under Marcinus defeated by 4,000 Numantines. | | |
| 136 The famous embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Pancetius into Egypt, Syria and Greece. | 137 *Restoration of learning* at Alexandria, and liberal patronage offered to all learned men by Ptolemy Physcon. The age of *Diodorus* and *Satyrus*, the peripatetic philosophers; *Aristobolus*, of Alexandria, the Jewish peripatetic; *Nicander*, physician and poet; *Lucius Accius*, tragic poet, &c. | |
| 135 The Servile War in Sicily begins. | 135 War of the Slaves in Sicily, 3 years. | 135 The Apocryphal history ends. |
| 133 Numantia taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus. Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire. Tiberius Gracchus put to death. The *equestrian order* now a distinct class. | 133 Antiochus IV. besieges Jerusalem. Spain becomes a * Roman Province after the fall of Numantia. Attalus dies, and Pergamus becomes a *Roman Province. | Jerusalem besieged by Antiochus IV. |
| | 130 Antiochus IV. defeated and killed. Revival of learning in China. | 130 **John Hyrcanus**, first of the Asmoneans, high priest; recovers the towns which had been taken by Antiochus and delivers Judea from the Syrian yoke. |
| 123 War against the pirates of the Belearus. | 123 Carthage rebuilt by order of the Roman senate. Pontus:—**Mithridates** the Great. | |
| 121 Caius Gracchus killed. | | |
| 118 Metellus conquers Dalmatia. The consul, Q. M. Rex; plants a colony in Gaul. | 118 Dalmatia becomes a *Roman Province. | |
| 116 Flourish—*L. Cælius Antipater*, historian; *Lucilius*, the first Roman *satirist*. | 116 Egypt:—Ptolemy Lathyrus. | |

| B. C. ROMAN. | B.C. MISCELLANEOUS. | B. C. JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|
| | 116 Flourish—*Apollodorus*, of Athens, chronologer and grammarian; *Castor*, of Rhodes, chronologer, &c.; *Anthemon*, philosopher. | |
| 112 The Jugurthine War begins. | 112 Jugurtha, the usurper of Numidia, at war with | |
| 110 Famous *sumptuary law*, which limits the expenses of eating every day. | | 108 Hyrcanus demolishes Samaria. |
| | 109 The Teutoni and Cimbri begin their war against Rome. | 107 —— is succeeded by his son. Aristobulus, the first high priest who assumed the title of king. |
| | 107 Egypt:—Alexander I. | |
| 105 **Marius** and **Sylla** conclude the war against Jugurtha, who is defeated and brought to Rome. (Died 103.) | 105 Numidia becomes a *Roman Province after the defeat of Jugurtha. | 105 **Alex. Jannæus** high priest; engages in war against Egypt; takes Gaza. Rebellion excited by the Pharisees. |
| 104 The Teutoni defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone. | | |
| 102 Marius gains a great victory over the Teutoni and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextiæ. | 100 CLXXth Olympiad. | |
| 101 Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri. | | |
| 99 Dolabella conquers Lusitania. The Agrarian law revived by Saturnius. Birth of Julius Cæsar. | 99 Lusitania becomes a *Roman Province. | |
| 97 Cyrene left to the Romans by Ptolemy. | 97 Ptolemy Appion dies, leaving his kingdom of *Cyrene to the Romans. | |
| 91 The Social War, or war of the Italian allies against Rome; (finished by Sylla 3 years after.) Sylla defeats the Marsi, Peligni, &c. | 94 Antiochus of Lyricum defeated by Seleucus. | |
| 89 The Mithridatic War, lasts till 66. Sylla commands the Roman army. | 89 Pontus:—Mithridates at war with Rome. | |
| 88 Civil War between Marius and Sylla, 6 years. | | |
| 87 Cinna, the consul joins the faction of Marius. | | |
| | 86 Athens taken by Sylla, who sends its valuable libraries to Rome; —defeats Archelaus. | |
| 82 Sylla defeats the younger Marius. —is created perpetual dictator. His horrible proscription. The capitol burnt. | 82 and plunders the temple of Delphi. | |
| | 81 Egypt:—Alexander II. | |

## *Period* X.—80 *Years.*

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B.C. MISCELLANEOUS. | B. C. JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Julius Cæsar's first campaign. | | |
| 79 | Pompey defeats Domitius in Africa. Cicero's first oration for Roscius. The allies first admitted to the rights of citizenship. | | 79 Alexandra, widow of Janneus governs Judea. |
| 78 | Death of Sylla. About this time flourish—*Photius Gallus*, the first Latin *rhetorician*; Q. *Valerius Antias*, Roman historian; Q. *Hortensius*, orator. | 78 About this time flourish—*Zeno*, of Sidon, the Epic. philosopher; *Apellicon*, of Athens: *Alexander Polyphistor*, the grammarian, &c. | |
| 77 | Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey | | |
| 75 | Bithynia left to the Romans by Nicomedes. Sertorius is assassinated by Perperna. | 75 Nicomedes king of *Bithynia, dies, leaving his kingdom to the Romans. | |
| 73 | The War of Spartacus, the Gladiator, against Rome. | | |
| 71 | —— ends:—Spartacus defeated by Crassus in Lucania. | | |
| 70 | The censorship revived. **Pompey** and **Crassus**, consuls. | | 70 Hyrcanus II. high priest; deposed by his brother, |
| 69 | **Lucullus** defeats Mithridates and Tigranes. The capitol rebuilt. Citizens 450,090. | 69 Mithridates and Tigranes, defeated by the Romans (Lucullus.) | 67 Aristobulus, whom he afterwards defeats by the help of Aretas, king of Arabia. |
| 66 | Metellus subdues Crete after a war of two years. Pompey conquers Mithridates in a night battle and reduces Pontus. | 66 Mithridates conquered by Pompey, and Pontus becomes a *Roman Province. | The rivals appeal to Pompey, the Roman general. |
| 65 | Pompey deposes Antiochus and conquers Syria. Extraordinary honours are decreed to him by the senate at the motion of M. Tullius Cicero, now consul. | 65 Syria:—The dynasty of the Seleucidæ ends with Antiochus XII. and Syria, conquered by Pompey, becomes a *Roman Province. Egypt:—Ptolemy Auletes. | |
| 63 | Cataline's Conspiracy detected by Cicero and suppressed. Pompey conquers Judea. | 63 Mithridates kills himself. | 63 Judea becomes a *Roman Province after the taking of Jerusalem by Pompey, who re- |
| 61 | —— enters Rome in triumph. | 60 Flourish—*Apollonius* of Rhodes, rhetorician; *Aristomedus*, of | |
| 60 | First Triumvirate:—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar. | | |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B.C. | MISCELLANEOUS. | B. C. | JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flourish—*Cicero*, the famous statesman and orator; *Sallust*, historian; *Varro*; *Lucretius*, and *Catullus*, poets. | | Crete, grammarian; *Andronicus*, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher. | | stores Hyrcanus to the priesthood, and exacts a tribute; but leaves the treasures in the temple untouched. |
| 58 | Clodius the tribune procures the banishment of Cicero. | | | | Gabinius establishes the *Sanhedrim*. |
| 57 | Cicero recalled. Sallust expelled from the senate. | | | | |
| 55 | Cæsar passes the Rhine; defeats the Germans and Gauls, and invades Britain. Pompey builds a stone theatre for public amusements. | 55 | Egypt:—Ptolemy, (restored.) The Germans, (Ariovistus,) and the Gauls, defeated by the Romans. (Cæsar.) | | |
| 54 | Cæsar's second invasion of Britain. | | | | |
| 53 | Crassus killed and his army defeated by the Parthians. | | | | |
| 52 | Cicero defends Milo, who had quarrelled with Clodius. | | The Invasion of Britain by Cæsar. The natives promise a tribute to the Romans. | 53 | Crassus plunders the temple of 10,000 talents. |
| 51 | Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul. | 51 | Egypt:—Cleopatra queen. Gaul becomes a *Roman Province. | | |
| 49 | —— passes the Rubicon; is proclaimed dictator. | 49 | *Era of Antioch* begins in October. | | |
| 48 | Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey. | | | | |
| 48 | Battle of Pharsalia: Pompey defeated by Cæsar;—flees to Egypt, and is there slain. | | | 48 | Antipater, the Idumean, who had aided Hyrcanus, is made lieutenant in Judea by Cæsar. |
| 47 | Cæsar takes Alexandria and conquers Egypt. | 47 | The *Alexandrian Library*, (400,000 vols.) burnt. | | |
| 46 | The War of Africa. Cato kills himself at Utica. This is called the year of confusion, because the calendar was altered by Sosigenes. | 46 | Ptolemy Dionysius drowned in the Nile. | | |
| 45 | Cæsar created perpetual dictator;—reforms the calendar by introducing the *Solar* year instead of the Lunar. *First Julian year* begins January 1. Cæsar subdues the two sons of Pompey in Spain, and acquires the sole power. | 45 | Battle of Munda. Carthage and Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar. | | |
| 44 | The Assassination of Cæsar in the senate house. A comet visible 7 days after. | 44 | A comet seen in China. | | |
| 43 | 2d Triumvirate:—**Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.** Cicero proscribed by the triumvirate and murdered. Flourished—*Cornelius Nepos*, historian. A shower of iron fell in Lucania according to Pliny. | 43 | Flourish—*Diodorus Siculus*, historian; *Sosigenes*, an Egyptian mathematician. | 43 | Judea is oppressed by Cassius. Malichus poisons Antipater. |
| 42 | Battle of Philippi, in which Antony | | | | |

| B. C. | ROMAN. | B. C. | MISCELLANEOUS. | B. C. | JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and Octavius are victorious over Brutus and Cassius, (the conspirators against Cæsar,) who are both killed. | | | 40 | **Herod** the Great, (son of Antipater) defeats his rival Antigonus, and Pacorus the Parthian. |
| 39 | **Ventidius** defeats Pacorus, the Parthian general, fourteen years after the disgrace of Crassus. | | | | |
| 36 | Octavius subdues Sextus Pompey in Sicily, dispossesses Lepidus of his army and the triumviral power, and gains popularity among all classes. | | | 38 | —— takes Jerusalem; marries Mariamne, of the Asmonean family, and is made king of Judea by the Romans. |
| 34 | Antony takes possession of Armenia and leads an inglorious expedition against the Parthians. | 34 | Armenia becomes a *Roman Province, divided by Antony between Cleopatra's children. | | |
| 32 | Antony quarrels with Octavius and prepares for war. | | | | |
| 31 | Battle of Actium: Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Octavius Cæsar. End of the Roman Republic and beginning of the ROMAN EMPIRE;—**Augustus,** (Octavius Cæsar) emperor. *Golden age of Roman Literature.* | 30 | Alexandria taken by Octavius. Antony and queen Cleopatra put themselves to death. Egypt a *Roman Province. | 30 | Herod murders Mariamne. |
| 29 | Augustus triumphs three days at Rome. Temple of Janus closed. Rome contains 4,101,017 citizens. | | | | |
| 27 | The Pantheon built. The title of Augustus and of emperor for 10 years conferred on Octavius. | | | 27 | A great earthquake in Palestine. |
| 25 | About this time flourish—*Horace, Virgil, Tibullus,* and *Propertius,* poets: *Varius* and *Tucca* critics and editors of the Æneid;—*Livy,* the prince of Roman historians; **Mæcenas,** the minister of Augustus and patron of literature; **Agrippa,** a warrior and patron of the arts. | 25 | The Egyptians adopt the Julian year. Flourish—*Strabo,* the geographer. *Æmelius Macer,* of Verona, poet. | 26 | Herod visits Rome, and is confirmed in his government by Augustus. |
| | Worship of Isis at Rome. | | | | |
| 22 | Conspiracy of **Muræna** against Augustus. | 23 | Agrippa in Spain. | | |
| 21 | Augustus recalls Agrippa and gives him his daughter Julia in marriage. | | | | |
| | —— visits Greece and Asia. | | | | |
| 20 | **Tiberius** recovers the Roman ensigns from the Parthians. An embassy from Porus, king of India, soliciting an alliance. | 20 | Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Rome. CXCth Olympiad. | | |
| 19 | Rome in the meridian of her glory. The aqueducts constructed by Agrippa. Secular games. | | | 19 | The temple of Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. |
| 16 | Lollius defeated by the Germans. | 16 | The Germans defeat the Romans. | | |
| 15 | **Drusus** defeats the Rhœti and Vindelenci. | 15 | Cantabria, Austria, Rhœtia, Vindelencia, and Mœsia successively reduced to * Roman Provinces. | | |
| 13 | Augustus assumes the office of *pontifex maximus,* and burns 2,000 pontifical books, reserving those of the Sybiline oracles. | | | | |

| B. C. ROMAN. | B.C. MISCELLANEOUS. | B. C. JEWISH. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 Tiberius conquers the Pannonians. | 12 Pannonia, a * Roman Province. | |
| 11 Drusus conquers several German nations. **Germanicus** victorious in Germany. | 11 Several German nations conquered by the * Romans. | |
| 8 The calendar corrected by Augustus. | | |
| Tiberius goes to Rhodes. | | 5 Cyrenius taxes Judea. |
| 5 Q. Varrus appointed governor of Syria, and Cyrenius governor of Judea. Augustus orders the empire to be taxed, and a general census taken. | 5 Q. Varrus, governor of Syria. Flourish—*Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, historian, and *Dionysius*, the geographer. | 4 **Birth of our Saviour, JESUS CHRIST**, 4 years before the vulgar era. Massacre of the infants in Bethlehem. |
| 2 Julia banished by Augustus, on account of her vices. | | 3 Archelaus succeeds Herod, with the title of Ethnarch. |

# MODERN CHRONOLOGY,

EXTENDS FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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*Epochas* or *Periods.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | From the Christian Era to the Reign of Constantine the Great, | A.D. | 306 | *Period of the Ten Persecutions of Christians* |
| II. | " Extinction of the Western Empire, | " | 476 | *Northern Invasions.* |
| III. | " Flight of Mahomet, | " | 622 | *Justinian and Belisarius.* |
| IV. | " Crowning of Charlemagne at Rome, | " | 800 | *Saracen Empire.* |
| V. | " Battle of Hastings, | " | 1066 | *New Western Empire.* |
| VI. | " Founding of the Turkish Empire, | " | 1299 | *The Crusades.* |
| VII. | " Taking of Constantinople, | " | 1453 | *Tamerlane, Wickliffe and Huss* |
| VIII | " Edict of Nantes, | " | 1598 | *The Reformation; Discoveries and Inventions.* |
| IX. | " Death of Charles 12th, of Sweden, | " | 1718 | *The English Commonwealth, and Wars of Louis XIV.* |
| X. | " Battle of Waterloo, | " | 1815 | *American and French Revolutions.* |
| XI. | " present time, (1832.) | | | *European Revolutions Literature, and the Arts.* |

# MODERN CHRONOLOGY.

## *Period* 1.—306 *Years.*

### THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

*Year of the World,* 4004—*CXCVth Olympiad.*

| A. D. ROMAN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. SACRED. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians. Tiberius returns. | | Herod (Antipas) tetrarch of Galilee. |
| 3 Cinna's Conspiracy detected. Caius Cæsar dies. | | 8 Christ reasons with the doctors in the temple. |
| 9 Varrus defeated and killed in Germany. *Ovid*, the poet, banished to Tomos. | 9 The Germans under **Arminius**, defeat and kill Varrus, the Roman general. | |
| 10 Augustus dies at Nola, æt. 76, and is succeeded by —— Tiberius, —— a despot;—Sejanus, the instrument of his cruelties. Flourish—*Phædrus*, the fabulist; *Vellius Paterculus.* | *Celsus*, the physician. | |
| 17 Germanicus conquers Cappadocia. Mathematicians and magicians expelled from Rome. | 17 Capadocia reduced to a * Roman province. | |
| 19 The Jews banished from Rome by Tiberius. Germanicus is poisoned, and dies at Antioch. | An earthquake destroys 12 cities in Asia. | |
| 21 The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire. | 25 CCIst Olympiad. Here the Olympiads end. | |
| 26 Tiberius retires to Capræa. The Prætorian Guards organized about this time. | 26 Thrace, a * Roman Province about this time. The Druids in Germany. | 26 *John* the *Baptist* begins his ministry. (beheaded 29.) |
| | | 27 Pilate, governor of Judea. Christ baptized by John. |
| | | 30 —— at the marriage in Cana. |
| 31 Sejanus disgraced and put to death by Tiberius. | | 31 Matthew called. |
| | | 32 The 12 *Apostles* sent abroad, "two and two." |

| A. D. ROMAN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. SACRED. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 Conquest of Mauritania. | 33 Mauritania becomes a * Roman Province. | 33 Lazarus raised from the dead.<br>The Crucifixion of our Saviour, Friday, April 3, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Resurrection, Sunday, April 5. Ascension Thursday, May 4.<br>*St. Peter*; (called the first; *ope.*) |
| | | 35 —— baptizes Cornelius. |
| | | 36 *St. Paul*, converted to Christianity. |
| 37 Tiberius dies, æt. 78. In this reign flourished, *Valerius Maximus*, historian.<br>—— Caligula. ——<br>(noted for his profligacy and folly.) | 37 *Appion*, of Alexandria, the grammarian, called "The Trumpet of the World." | 39 *St. Matthew* writes his gospel. |
| | 40 Petronius, governor of Syria. | 40 The disciples of Christ first called *Christians* at Antioch. |
| 41 —— is assassinated by Chereas.<br>—— Claudius, ——<br>(weak.) | | 41 Herod's persecution. St. Peter imprisoned. |
| 43 —— invades Britain with his general **Plautius.** | 43 Britain invaded by the Romans under Claudius. | 44 *St. Mark* writes his gospel. Death of *James* the Apostle. |
| 45 **Vespasian,** Roman general in Britain. | 45 and Vespasian. | 45 Barnabas and Paul preach in Cyprus. |
| | 51 The noble British chief **Caractacus** is carried in chains to Rome. | 50 Paul preaches in the Areopagus at Athens. |
| 51 Caractacus, the chief of the Britons, is conquered and brought to Rome. | London built by the Romans. | 52 Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem. |
| 54 —— Nero, ——<br>a profligate and bloody tyrant. | 56 Rotterdam built. | 55 Paul preaches at Ephesus, and |
| 55 —— poisons Britannicus. | | 57 pleads at Cæsarea before Felix. |
| 59 —— puts his mother Agrippina to death. | | |
| 60 Corbulo subdues Armenia. | | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
| 64 Nero sets Rome on fire, and accuses the Christians of the crime.<br>—— persecutes the Christians.<br>*Seneca*, *Lucian*, and others put to death. | 61 Britain;——Queen **Boadicea** defeats the Romans under Suetonius. | 64 The First Persecution of the Christians by Nero. |
| 66 Nero goes to Greece. *Pliny*, the elder, author of the first *natural history*. *Quintius Curtius*, historian; *Persius*, satirist, &c.<br>The Jewish war begins. (Vespasian.) | | 66 Pope Linus.<br>The Jews at war with the Romans. |

| A. D. | ROMAN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS | A. D. | ECCLESIAST. CAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | —— Galba, —— reigns 9 months and is put to death by | | | 66 | St. Peter crucified. |
| | | | | 67 | The Jews defeated by Vespasian, and massacred by Florus. *Josephus*, the Jewish historian, governor of Galilee, |
| 69 | —— Otho, —— —— (3 months,) defeated and killed by —— Vitellius —— who is defeated by the army of | | | 67 | Gamaliel. Pope St. Clement. |
| 70 | —— Vespasian, —— Judea subdued by Titus. an able general and popular emperor. | | | 70 | The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. |
| 73 | Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantium, Samos, Thrace, and Cilicia. | | | | |
| 77 | Revolt of the Parthians. A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day. | | | 77 | Pope St. Cletus. |
| 79 | —— Titus, —— (beneficent.) Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an irruption of Vesuvius. | | | | |
| 80 | **Julius Agricola**, conqueror and governor of Britain. | 80 | Britain:—the southern parts subdued and governed by Agricola, and the Roman power established. | | |
| 81 | —— Domitian, —— a cruel tyrant. *Quintillian*, orator; *Valerius Flaccus*, poet; *Martial*, epigramist. | 81 | *Apollonius*, Pythagorean philosopher; *Epictetus*, Stoic; *Dio Chrysostom*, Greek rhetorician and philosopher; *Philo-Byblius*. | 83 | Pope Anacletus. |
| 88 | Capitoline and secular games. War with Dacia, 15 years. | | | | *Ignatius* and *Papias*, two of the fathers of the church. |
| 95 | The Christians persecuted at Rome and in the provinces. | | | 95 | The second Persecution of the Christians, by Domitian. St. John writes his gospel and Apocalypse, and is banished to Patmos. |
| 96 | Domitian put to death by Stephanus. —— Nerva, —— well intentioned, but enfeebled by age. *Tacitus*, historian; *Juvenal*, satirist; *Statius*, poet; *Aul. Gellius*. | | | 96 | Pope Evaristus. |
| | | | | 97 | Timothy stoned. St. John returns from exile. |
| 98 | —— Trajan, —— a great sovereign and a warrior. The Roman empire in its greatest extent. J. Severus, general in Britain. | | | 98 | Christian Assemblies prohibited by Trajan. |
| 102 | Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians. | 102 | The Victories of Trajan in the East. | 100 | St. John dies at Ephesus, æt. 94. |

| A. D. ROMAN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|
| 103 Conquest of Dacia. | 103 Dacia reduced to a * Roman Province. | |
| 106 Trajan's expedition against the Parthians. The age of *Suetonius*, *Florus*, *Pliny*, the younger, and *Ælian*, historians. | *Plutarch*, the Greek biographer. | |
| 107 Third persecution of the Christians. | | 107 Third Persecution by Trajan. |
| 114 Trajan's column erected at Rome. | | 108 St. Ignatius devoured by wild beasts. |
| 115 Massacre of the Greeks and Romans by the Jews at Cyrene. | | Pope Alexander I. |
| 117 —— **Adrian,** —— leads an expedition into Britain. | 117 Britain :——Adrian's wall (between the modern Carlisle and Newcastle) built, to prevent the Pictish incursions. | 117 Pope Sixtus I. |
| 118 —— persecutes the Christians. | | 118 Fourth Persecution of the Christians. |
| | 120 Asia :—Nicomedia, and other cities, destroyed by an earthquake. | |
| 126 —— goes to Asia, and Egypt for 7 years. | | 126 *Quadratus*, bishop of Athens. |
| 130 ——rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects there a temple to Jupiter. | | 127 Pope Telesphorus. |
| | 128 Cæsarea, and Nicopolis, destroyed by an earthquake. | 130 Heresy of Prodicus, chief of the *Adamites*. |
| 132 ——publishes his perpetual code of laws, compiled by Salvius Julian. | | 134 Heresy of *Marcion*, who acknowledges 3 Gods. |
| The rebellion of the Jews crushed after a war of 5 years. The Jews banished from Judea; 580,000 had been destroyed in the war. | 132 The Jews subdued and banished by the Romans after great slaughter. | 135 Flourished in the reign of Adrian —*Polycarp* and *Aristides*, Christian fathers and writers. |
| 138 —— **Antoninus Pius,** —— eminent for his virtues and his love of peace. | *Ptolemy*, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer; | |
| 145 ——defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians. | *Arrian*, *Appian*, *Maximus Tyrius*, and *Pausanias*, Greek historians; *Lucian*, a satirical writer; *Hermogenes*, a rhetorician of Tarsus. | 142 Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine. |
| 146 —— introduces the worship of Serapis at Rome. | | 150 Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time. |
| 152 —— stops the persecution of the Christians. | The Bactrians and Indians submit to Antoninus. | 162 Pope Soter. |
| 161 — **Marcus Aurelius,** (Antoninus)— the stoic philosopher; virtuous. Escape of the thundering legion. | 169 The Marcomanni at war with Rome. | 167 Polycarp and Pionices, martyred in Asia. |
| 168 War with the Parthians (3 years.) A plague over the Roman world. | 169 *Galen*, Greek physician; *Athenæus*, a gramma- | |
| 169 War with the Marcomanni, in which the emperor dies of a pestilence. | | |

| A. D. | ROMAN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | —— **Commodus,** —— profligate and cruel: makes peace with the Germans. | | | 171 | Pope Eleatherus. |
| | | | | 177 | The Christians persecuted at Lyons. *Theophilus, Tatian,* and *Montanus.* |
| | | 189 | **Saracens** defeat the Romans. **Goths** in Dacia. | 185 | Pope Victor I. *St. Irænæus.* The Catholic Church.* |
| 89 | The capitol, &c. of Rome destroyed by lightning. The Romans defeated by the Saracens. | | | | |
| 191 | Rome nearly destroyed by fire. | | | | |
| 192 | Commodus assassinated by Martia and Lætus. | | | | |
| 193 | —— **Pertinax,** —— proclaimed by the Prætorian guards: —— murdered. —— **Septimius Severus,** —— governs with rigour; defeats his competitors Niger and Albinus. | | | | |
| 194 | —— besieges Byzantium. | | | | |
| 202 | —— persecutes the Christians. | | | 197 | Pope Zephyrinus. |
| 208 | —— and his sons Caracalla and Geta go to Britain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of the plague. | 208 | Britain :—The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde. *Papinian,* the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity. *Julius Africanus,* the chronologer. | 202 | Fifth persecution of the Christians under Severus. *Tertullian,* an able defender of Christianity. *Clemens,* of Alexandria, and *Minutius Felix* C. F.† |
| 211 | Severus dies at York in Britain. —— **Caracalla** and Geta. —— Caracalla murders Geta, and is himself assassinated. | | | | |
| 217 | —— **Macrinus,** —— put to death by the soldiers. | | | 217 | Pope Calixtus I. The Septuagint found in a cask. |
| 218 | —— **Heliogabalus,** —— a monster of vice and cruelty. | | | | |
| 222 | —— **Alexander Severus,** —— a beneficent and enlightened prince. The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths, to prevent them from molesting the empire. | 223 | PERSIA :—The new kingdom begun by **Artaxerxes:** (the dynasty of the Sassanidæ.) | | |
| 226 | **The Victory of Severus over the Persians at Tadmor.** | 226 | Parthia tributary to Persia. | | |
| 235 | Severus is murdered in a mutiny of the army; succeeded by —— **Maximinus,** —— who defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians. | 235 | *Ammonius,* founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria *Dion Cassius,* Greek historian. | 228 | Pope Urban I. |
| 236 | Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquileia. —— **Balbinus and Gordian.** —— | 241 | The **Franks** first mentioned in history. | 234 | Pope Pontianus. |
| | | | | 235 | —— Anterus. *Origen,* C. F. Sixth Persecution. |

* Ency. Amer.

† Abbreviation for *Christian fathers.*

| A. D | ROMAN. | A.D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 242 | Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor;——put to death by | 242 | Flourished—*Censorinus*, a critic and grammarian. | | of the Christians under Maximinus. |
| 244 | —— Philip, (the Arabian,) —— who succeeds him and makes peace with Sapor. | | Persia:—Sapor. | 244 | *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Dionysius*, of Alexandria, C.F. |
| 247 | The Secular games restored. | 249 | *Herodian*, Greek historian. | 250 | Pope St. Cornelius. |
| 249 | —— Decius, —— persecutes the Christians. | 251 | *Plotinus*. | | Seventh Persecution of the Christians. |
| 251 | —— Gallus. —— A great pestilence over the empire. | | **Odin** in Scandinavia. | 251 | *St. Cyprian*, bishop of Carthage. *Monastic life* originates about this time. |
| 253 | —— Emilianus. —— | | Huns on the Caspian Sea. Confederacy of the Franks between the Rhine and Elbe. | | Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about *baptism*. |
| 254 | —— Valerian. —— | | **Odenatus**, a warlike Arab chief assists the Romans against Sapor. | | |
| 258 | The empire harassed by 30 tyrants successively. Alliance with Odenatus. | | | | |
| 260 | Valerian, the emperor, is taken prisoner and flayed alive by Sapor, king of Persia. | 260 | Persia:—Sapor's victory over the Roman emperor. | 259 | Pope Dionysius. |
| | —— Gallienus. —— | | The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. | 262 | *Paul*, bishop of Samosatia denies the divinity of Jesus Christ. |
| 267 | Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians. | 264 | Odenatus obtains of the Romans the title of General of the East. He is succeeded by his wife **Zenobia**, who reigns at Palmyra with the titles of Augusta and queen of the East;—conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia, and Asia Minor. *Longinus* flourishes at her court. | | |
| 268 | Gallienus killed at Milan. *Paulus*, a Roman poet, flourished. | | | | |
| | —— Claudius II. —— defeats an army of 320,000 Goths. | | | 269 | Pope Felix I. |
| 270 | —— **Aurelian**, —— a great warrior;— | | | 272 | Ninth Persecution, under Aurelian. |
| 273 | —— defeats the Goths, and queen Zenobia; takes Palmyra, after meeting with an heroic resistance, and razes a part of it to the ground. | 273 | Zenobia is defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital and carries her to Rome. | | |

| A. D. ROMAN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|
| 274 The temple of the Sun at Rome burnt. Dacia given up to the barbarians. | 274 Dacia possessed by the barbarians. | 274 Pope Eutychianes. |
| 275 Aurelian killed near Byzantium. | 276 *Porphyry*, the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity. | *Manes*, chief of the heresy of the *Manichæans*.—rejects all the sacraments; refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, &c. |
| —— Tacitus, —— (a descendant of the historian) reigns with wisdom 6 months. | 277 The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul. | |
| 277 —— Probus, —— obtains several victories over the barbarians. | 280 The Persians defeated by Probus. | |
| 282 —— Carus, —— is killed by lightning. | | 283 Pope Caius. |
| ——Carinus and Numerianus,—— (effeminate and cruel.) | | |
| 284 —— Dioclesian, —— sends ambassadors to China. The *Era of Dioclesian*, or of the Martyrs, begins August 29. | | |
| 286 The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants. Maximianus, a colleague of the emperor. | 286 Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. | 286 Hierax, chief of the *Hieraxians*; says that Melchisedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection. |
| 290 The Gregorian and Hermogenian codes published. | | |
| 291 Division of the empire into four parts under two emperors and two Cæsars. This is the era of its decline. | 291 The Franks make themselves masters of Batavi and Flanders. | |
| | 293 The Franks expelled from Batavi. | |
| 296 Britain recovered. Alexandria taken. | 296 Britain restored to the emperor. Alexandria taken by Dioclesian. *Monks* in Syria and Egypt. | 303 Tenth Persecution of the Christians. |
| 304 Dioclesian and Maximianus resign the empire to ——Constantius and Galerius.—— *Gregory* and *Hermogenes*, the lawyers; *Ælius Spartianus* and *Vopiscus*, historians; *Trebellius Pollo*, &c. | 303 Narses, king of Persia. | 304 *Arnobius*, of Africa, C. F. converted from idolatry. |

## *Period II.*—170 *years.*

| A. D. | ROMAN. | A.D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 306 | —— CONSTANTINE the Great, —— (first Christian emperor,) succeeds his father Constantius, with three colleagues; Licinius, Maximianus, and Maxentius. | | | 306 | The Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantine the Great. |
| 312 | Maxentius defeated and killed by Constantine. | | | 310 | Pope Eusebius. |
| 314 | Civil war with Licinius. | | | 311 | —— Malchiades. |
| 319 | Constantine favours and tolerates Christianity. | | | 319 | Toleration of Christianity, by Constantine the Great. |
| 321 | —— appoints the observance of Sunday. | | | 320 | A dreadful persecution in the East, which lasts 40 years. |
| 322 | —— defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor. | | | | |
| 325 | —— abolishes the combats of gladiators, and assembles the first general council at Nice. | | | 325 | *The first general Council at Nice*, (from June 19 to Aug. 25,) consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn *Arianism*. In the reign of Constantine flourished, *Eusebius*, bishop of Cæsarea; C.F. and ecclesiastical historian; *Lactantius*, *Athanasius*, *Arius*, founder of a sect; *Ephraim* and *Basil*, C. F. |
| 328 | —— removes the seat of government to Constantinople, (late Byzantium,) which was solemnly dedicated on the 11th of May, 330. | | | | |
| 331 | Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed. | 333 | Great famine and pestilence in Syria. | | |
| 334 | Revolt of the Sarmatians. | 334 | 300,000 Sarmatians revolt and are dispersed through the empire. | | |
| | | | Vandals in Pannonia. | | |
| | | 340 | *Ossian*, the Caledonian bard, supposed to have flourished about this time. | | |
| 337 | Death of Constantine, and accession of his three sons, —Constantius, Constantine, and— —— Constans. —— | | 150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake. | 336 | Pope Marcus. |
| | | | | 337 | —— Julius I. |
| 340 | Constantine the younger, defeated and killed by Constans, at Aquilea. | | | | |
| 350 | Constans killed in Spain by Magentius. | | | | |
| 354 | Gallus put to death by Constantius. | | | | |
| | | | | 341 | Christianity propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius. |
| | | | | 356 | Pope Felix II. |
| 357 | Julian defeats six German kings at Strasburgh. *Eutropius* and *Marcellinus*, historians. | 357 | Six German kings defeated by Julian. *Jamblicus* and *Eunapius*, Gr. historians. | | *St. Hilary*, C. F.; *Ælius Donatus*, bishop of Carthage, founder of a sect. |
| 360 | Julian quarrels with Constantius. | | | | |
| 361 | Constantius dies at Tarsus. —— Julian, the Apostate, —— | | | | *Monasteries* in |

| A. D. | ROMAN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | attempts in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem: | | Thebais. *Corruptions of Christianity; ceremonies, &c.* |
| 365 | —— is slain in a war with the Persians. *Aurelius Victor*, flourished. | | Flourished in Julian's reign—*Gregory Nazianzen*, of Constantinople, C. F.—an eminent writer; *Cyril*, bishop of Jerusalem. |
| | —— Jovian, —— concludes a disadvantageous peace with the Persians. | | |
| 364 | Death of Jovian, and accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the empire is divided into two parts, called the Eastern, and Western. | | |

| A. D. | WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas. | A. D. | EASTERN EMPIRE, extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 364 | Valentinian I. elected by the army. | 364 | Valens. |
| 375 | Gratian, gains a victory over the Germans; succeeds to the Eastern Empire on the death of Valens; Maximus is proclaimed emperor; Gratian is killed at Lyons. | | |
| | | 379 | **Theodosius** the Great, a zealous supporter of Christianity. |
| 383 | Valentinian II. succeeds his brother Gratian; is dispossessed by Maximus, but restored by Theodosius. | 388 | Theodosius defeats **Maximus**, the tyrant of the western empire. |
| 384 | Paganism defended in the senate against St. Ambrose. The emperor is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes a Gaul, the commander of the army. | | |
| 392 | Theodosius, becomes sole emperor of the East and West. Complete downfal of paganism. *Prudentius* and *Ausonius*, Latin poets, flourished. | | |
| 394 | Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes the Gaul. Final division of the Empire between the two sons of Theodosius. | | |
| 395 | Honorius. *Claudian*, Latin poet, flourished. | 395 | Arcadius, weak; governed by favourites. |
| 403 | Stillicho defeats Alaric near Pollentia. | | |
| | | 408 | Theodosius II. assisted in the administration by his sister Pulcheria, a princess of great genius. |
| 410 | The sack and burning of Rome by the Goths under Alaric | | |
| 412 | Flourished—*Macrobius*, a Platonic philosopher. | | |
| 424 | Valentinian III. | | |
| 427 | Pannonia recovered from the Huns. | 425 | Theodosius establishes *public schools* and attempts the restoration of learning. |
| 428 | Ætius, the Roman general, defeated by the Franks and Goths. | | |
| | | 433 | A great part of Constantinople destroyed by fire. |

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 373 | The Bible translated into the Gothic language. |
| 376 | HUNGARY, the ancient Pannonia, invaded by the Huns, from whom it is named. The Goths, expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace. | | |
| 379 | The Lombards first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals. | 379 | The prerogatives of the Roman see much enlarged. |
| 383 | The Huns ravage Mesopotamia. | 381 | The second general Council of Constantinople. |
| | | 384 | Symachus pleads in the Roman senate for Paganism, against St. Ambrose. |
| | | 385 | Pope Syricius. |
| 392 | Flourish—*Pappus* and *Theon*, of Alexandria, mathematicians; *Eunapius*, Greek historian. | 392 | Flourish—*St. Chrysostom*, patriarch of Constantinople; *St. Ambrose*, archbishop of Milan; *St. Jerome*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Augustine*, Christian fathers. *Image worship*; the Christian *hierarchy* begins. |
| 399 | Gainas the Goth, obtains honours from Arcadius. | | |
| | The Visigoths under **Alaric**, in Greece. | | |
| 401 | Europe overrun by the Visigoths. | 401 | Pope Innocent I. |
| 406 | The Vandals are permitted by Honorius to settle in Spain and Gaul. | | |
| 412 | The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain. | 412 | Flourish—*Cyril*, bishop of Alexandria; *Isidore* and *Socrates*, ecclesiastical historians; *Orosius*, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and *Pelagius*, a British monk, who denies the existence of original sin, and the necessity of the grace of God. |
| 413 | Burgundian kingdom begins in Alsace. | | |
| 414 | The Visigoths in Thoulouse. | | |
| | | 416 | The Pelagian "heresy" condemned by the African bishops. |
| 417 | The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths. | 417 | Pope Zozimus. |
| | | 418 | —— Boniface I. |
| 420 | Franks:—Pharamond, their first king, on the lower Rhine. | 422 | Pope Celestinus. |
| 426 | Britain finally evacuated by the Romans. | | |
| 428 | Franks:—Clodion, king, extends his conquests to the river Somme. | 429 | *Nestorius*, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ. |
| | Ireland, visited about this time by St Patrick, who introduces Christianity. | 431 | Third general Council at Ephesus. |
| | | 432 | Pope Sixtus III. |

| A. D. | WESTERN EMPIRE. | A. D. | EASTERN EMPIRE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 437 | Ætius defeats the Goths. | 435 | The *Theodosian Code* published. |
| 439 | The coast of Italy plundered by Genseric, the Vandal. | 439 | The empress Eudocia retires to Jerusalem. |
| 441 | The Roman territories invaded by the Huns, Persians, and Saracens. | | |
| 443 | The Manichæan books burned at Rome. | | |
| 445 | The famous embassy from Britain, soliciting aid against the Picts. | | |
| 448 | The emperor engages to pay a heavy tribute to Attila, king of the Huns. | | |
| | | 450 | —— Marcian, —— a Thracian, possessed of some abilities; —refuses to pay the annual tribute which had been promised by his predecessor to Attila, king of the Huns. |
| 451 | Ætius defeats the Huns. | | |
| 452 | Valentinian is assassinated by | | |
| 454 | —— Petronius Maximus. —— | | |
| | —— Avitus. —— | | |
| | Genseric, the Vandal, plunders Rome. | | |
| 457 | —— Majorian. —— | 457 | —— Leo I. the Thracian, —— (the first emperor crowned by the patriarch.) |
| | | | War with the Goths. |
| 461 | —— Severus. —— | 561 | Peace with the Goths; Theodric (afterwards king of Italy) is received from them as a hostage. |
| 467 | —— Athemius. —— (The three last emperors all slain by Ricimer.) | | |
| 472 | —— Olybrius. —— | | |
| 473 | —— Glucerius. —— | | |
| 474 | —— Julius Nepos. —— | 474 | —— Zeno. —— A turbulent reign, marked with debaucheries and conspiracies. |
| 475 | —— Augustus Romulus. —— | | |
| 476 | Rome taken by Odoacer, king of the Herulii. End of the Western Empire, 1228 years after the building of Rome: and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under Odoacer. (See Miscellaneous column.) | | |

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 439 | The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, under **Genseric**, who takes Carthage, and plunders Italy. | 435 | *Nestorianism* prevails in the East. The Christians persecuted by the Vandals. |
| | | 440 | Pope Leo I. (the Great.) |
| 445 | Britain:—The unsuccessful embassy to Rome for aid against the Picts and Scots. | 445 | Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople. |
| 448 | The Franks:—Merovæus, king—1st of the Merovingians. | 447 | *Eutyches*; asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ. |
| 450 | Flourish—*Zosimus* and *Olympiodorus*, Greek historians. | 449 | Ibus, bishop of Edessa, and Eusebius, bishop of Doryleum, deposed. |
| 451 | The arrival of the Saxons in Britain, under **Hengist** and **Horsa.** | 450 | Flourish—*Sozomen* and *Theodoret*, Ecclesiastical historians; *St. Patrick*, the apostle of Ireland. |
| 452 | The city of Venice beco es known about this time. | | |
| 454 | The Vandals occupy Sicily. Britain:—The Saxons begin their conquest of Britain. | | |
| | | 451 | The fourth general Council at Chalcedon, in which Eutychianism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned. |
| 458 | The Franks:—Childeric I. king. | 457 | Persecution by the Vandals in Africa under Genseric. |
| 463 | Spain:—The Visigoths under Eric establish their kingdom, and expel the Romans. | 461 | Pope Hilarius. |
| | | 468 | —— Simplicius. |
| 472 | Great eruption of Vesuvius; seen at Constantinople. | | |
| 476 | **Odoacer**, king of the Heiulii takes Rome and establishes the kingdom of ITALY. | | |
| 477 | The Alains are conquered in Lusitania, (afterwards Portugal,) by the Visigoths. | | |

*are dated from this Period.*

*Period*

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. |
|---|---|
| | [N. B. All relating to Spain, has an S, or Sp., prefixed.] |
| 481 | **Clovis I.** generally considered the founder of the French monarchy, after |
| 485 | gaining the battle of Soissons over the Romans. (See 420, A. D.) |
| 491 | —— subdues Thuringia. |
| 496 | —— is baptized, with 3000 of his subjects, and Christianity is introduced into France. |
| 499 | —— concludes an alliance with Theodric in Italy. |
| 500 | Burgundy becomes tributary to Clovis. |
| 501 | The Burgundian laws published. |
| 507 | Clovis defeats and kills Alaric near Poictiers. |
| 510 | —— makes Paris his capital. |
| 511 | —— Childebert I. —— |
| 516 | The Christian Era adopted. |
| 532 | The kingdom of Burgundy conquered by Childebert. |
| 536 | Vitiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the French king. |
| 551 | The *silk manufacture* introduced from India by the monks. |

| A. D. | EASTERN EMPIRE. |
|---|---|
| 480 | An earthquake which lasts 40 days, and destroys the greater part of Constantinople. |
| 481 | Zeno makes Theodric general and consul. |
| 491 | —— Anastasius I. —— |
| | The Green and Blue factions. |
| | The emperor's persecution of the Catholics, and protection of the Manichæans, occasions a rebellion headed by Vitalianus. |
| 502 | The empire ravaged, and the imperial army destroyed by Carbades, king of Persia. |
| 511 | A great insurrection in Constantinople. |
| 514 | Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is consumed by the burning mirror of Proclus. |
| 518 | Anastasius killed by lightning. |
| | —— Justin I. —— |
| | a peasant of Dalmatia. |
| 527 | —— **Justinian I.** —— |
| | celebrated for his code of laws, and for the victories of his generals, Belisarius and Narses. |
| 529 | **Belisarius** defeats the Persians under Chosroes; |
| 532 | —— quells a conspiracy at Constantinople; |
| 534 | —— defeats the Vandals in Africa, and ends their kingdom: |
| 535 | —— subdues Sicily; |
| 536 | —— takes Naples; |
| 537 | —— and Rome; |
| | —— defeats the Ostrogoths in Italy; |
| 538 | —— the Huns in Thrace: |
| 540 | —— and Vitiges at Ravenna. |
| | North Africa, Corsica, and Sardinia, annexed to the empire of the east. |
| | Flourished in this reign—*Proclus*, a learned Platonist. |

## III.—146 Years.

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. | ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 483 | Pope Felix III. |
| 484 | Huneric, king of the African Vandals. | 484 | Christianity persecuted by Huneric, king of the Vandals. |
| 487 | Britain:—The Saxons defeated by prince **Arthur** and Ambrosius. | | |
| 490 | Italy ravaged by the Burgundians. | | |
| 493 | —— conquered by **Theodric**, king of the Ostrogoths. | | |
| | Odoacer put to death. | 494 | The Roman pontiff asserts his supremacy. |
| 499 | Thrace ravaged by the Bulgarians. | | |
| 502 | Carbades, king of Persia, invades the Eastern Empire. | | |
| | | 503 | The Pope resists the legal magistrate. |
| | | 504 | The Christians persecuted in Africa by the Vandals. |
| 507 | Alaric defeated and killed by Clovis. | | |
| 512 | The Herulii settle in Thrace. | | |
| 513 | *Boethius*, the Roman poet and philosopher, flourished. | 513 | Christianity embraced by the Persian king, Carbades. |
| 517 | Getæ ravages Illyricum, Macedonia, &c. | 516 | The computation of time by the Christian Era, introduced first by Dionysius. |
| 519 | Britain:—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the 3d Saxon kingdom, Wessex. | 519 | The orthodox bishops restored by Justin. |
| 525 | Antioch destroyed by fire. | 525 | The Arian Bishops deposed. |
| | | | Pope John I. |
| | | 526 | —— Felix IV. |
| 529 | **Chosroes II.** the Great, king of Persia:—defeated by Belisarius, | 529 | The order of the Benedictine monks instituted at Mount Cassino. |
| 532 | and makes peace with the emperor. | 530 | Pope Boniface II. |
| | | 533 | —— John II. |
| 534 | The Defeat of the Vandals in Africa, by Belisarius, and end of their kingdom. | | |
| | Carthage taken by Belisarius. | 535 | —— Agapetus. |
| 537 | Italy conquered by Belisarius. | 536 | —— Sylvester I. |
| | | 538 | —— Vigilius. |
| 539 | —— distressed with war, famine, and pestilence. | 540 | The *Monothelites*, who acknowledge only one will in Jesus Christ. |
| | —— The city of Milan razed by the Goths. | | |
| 542 | Britain:—Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall. | | |
| 550 | POLAND, a dukedom, takes its name under Lechus, its first legislator. | | |

*Period*

| A. D. | ENGLAND. | A. D. | GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 800 | New Empire of the West, founded by —— CHARLEMAGNE, —— who is crowned by the pope at Rome, sovereign of Italy, Germany, and France. |
| | | 802 | —— receives an embassy from Nicephorus, and from Haroun Al Raschid. |
| | | 814 | Western Empire, Louis I., (Debonaire,) an inglorious and turbulent reign. |
| 827 | The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, into one, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles. —— Egbert I. king. —— Invasion of the Danes. | | |
| 838 | —— Ethelwolf, —— a weak prince. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of Scots defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes the sole monarch of Scotland. The Danes return, ravage England unmolested, and burn the city of London. Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome. | 840 | —— —— Lothario, emperor. —— |
| | | 841 | —— —— defeated by his brothers. Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontenoy. Division of the Empire. Germany:—Louis I. surnamed the German. Italy:—Lothario, with the Imperial dignity. France:—Charles I. the Bald. —— The Normans sail up the Seine, plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris. |
| | | 845 | —— plunder Hamburgh and penetrate into Germany. |
| | | 855 | Lothario retires to a monastery and dies. New division of the empire at Mersen; Louis II. has Italy with the imperial dignity; —— establishes his court at Pavia. |
| 857 | —— Ethelbald and Ethelbert, —— (sons of the last) reign jointly:—increase the influence of the clergy: succeeded by their brother, | 858 | France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire. |
| 866 | —— Ethelred. —— | | |
| 867 | The Danes conquer Northumberland. | | |
| 872 | —— ALFRED the Great, —— defeats the Danes near Wilton.— | 868 | Lorrain annexed to France. |
| 875 | | | Charles the Bald obtains the imperial crown on the death of Louis II. |
| 877 | —— is abandoned by his subjects, and obliged to retire to the Isle of Athelney | | Germany and France:—Louis II. the Stammerer, sovereign of both kingdoms. |

*V.—266 Years.*

| EASTERN EMPIRE. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 801 | DENMARK, becomes a kingdom under Gotricus. | |
| 802 — Nicephorus emperor. — | 802 | Haroun al Raschid, courts the alliance of Charlemagne with a present of a striking clock. | |
| 811 — Michael I. (Caropalites.) — at war with the Bulgari. | | | |
| 813 — Leo V. — (the Armenian.) | 813 | Al Mamun caliph; a patron of learning. | 813 Insurrection at Rome against the pope. |
| 816 Earthquakes, famine, fire &c. ravage the Empire. | | | 816 Pope Stephen III. |
| | | | 817 Paschal I. The college of cardinals founded. |
| 821 — Michael II. — (Balbus, or the Stammerer.) | 823 | The Saracens obtain possession of Crete. (naming it Candia,) and | 824 Pope Eugene II. |
| | 827 | —— of Sicily, Calabria &c. | 827 —— Valentine. |
| 822 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens, and the Bulgarians raise the siege. | 828 | St. Mark's Church at Venice, built. | 828 —— Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden. |
| 829 — Theophilus. — | | | |
| 842 — Michael III. — the Drunkard. | | | 844 Sergius III. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. |
| | 846 | The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome, but | 847 Pope Leo IV. |
| | 849 | are defeated by the pope's allies. | 851 —— John. |
| | 850 | Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark, and Sweden. | |
| 851 — Bazil I. — the Macedonian, defeats the Saracens. | 851 | Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens. | 858 —— Nicholas I. 1st coronation of a pope. |
| | | | 859 Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred. |
| | 856 | The coasts of Holland plundered by the Normans. | 860 The schism of the Greeks begins. |
| | | | 869 Pope Adrian II. 8th Council at Constantinople; — *Photius*, the learned patriarch of Constantinople is deposed. |
| | 862 | RUSSIA:—the monarchy supposed to have been founded by **Ruric**, who builds the city of Lagoda. | |
| 872 *Clocks* brought to Constantinople from Venice. | 868 | Egypt, throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

in the habit of a shepherd, but soon throws off his disguise, assembles a few friends, gains a complete victory over the Danes, expels a part of them from England; and permits the rest to settle in Northumberland on their consenting to embrace christianity.

886 —— founds the *University of Oxford.* —— establishes a regular *militia and navy*, and the mode of *trial by jury.*

890 —— divides England into shires and counties, and completes his *code of laws.*

891 Another invasion by the Danes.
The first land tax.
Alfred encourages learning, navigation, and commerce; institutes *fairs and markets*, and invents *lanterns.*
*Johannes Scotus Erigena*, a learned philosophical writer.

901 —— Edward (the Elder.) —— a prince of martial genius.
War with the Danes continued.

925 —— **Athelstan.** ——
938 defeats the Scots, Welsh, and Danes in a great battle.
To encourage commerce, he enacts, that any person who shall make two foreign voyages on his own account,

A. D. GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

879 ——Louis III. and Carloman, reign jointly.
881 —— defeat the Normans in a great battle.
884 —— Charles II. the Fat. ——
885 France:—Paris besieged by the Normans, and gallantly defended by bishop Goslin.
886 —— Charles, makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans
887 Germany:—Arnold, emperor. The imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany.
888 France:—Eudes or Eudo, king, (descended from a brother of Charles Martel.)

890 Arnold, Emperor of Germany, takes Rome.
898 France:—Charles III. (the Simple.)
899 Germany:—Louis III. 7 years of age. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and the bishops.
France:—Hereditary counts and dukes. *Eginhard*, the first German historian, and secretary of Charlemagne, flourished in this century.

901 Civil wars in France and Normandy.
905 The Normans make an incursion into France, and
912 establish themselves in Normandy.
Germany:—Conrad I. (The empire becomes *elective.*)
914 —— defeats the Hungarians.
Spain:—Ordogno II, king of Oviedo, transfers the seat of his kingdom to Leon.
919 Germany:—Henry I. (the Fowler.) First of the Saxon line, an able sovereign conquers the neighbouring nations.
921 France:—Robert I. —— is defeated and killed by his brother Charles at Soissons.
923 —— Rodolph, —— duke of Burgundy, elected king.
936 Germany:—**Otho I.** (the Great,) the most powerful sovereign of the age.
France:—Louis IV. (the Stranger.) so called, because he had resided 13 years in England.

| A.D. EASTERN EMPIRE. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | | 882 Marinus. |
| | | 884 Adrian III. |
| | | 885 Stephen VI. |
| 886 — Leo V. — (the philosopher.) | 886 The Scythians seize Croatia. The Faroe isles, and Iceland, discovered in this century. | |
| | | 891 Formosus. |
| | | 896 Stephen VII. |
| 897 War with the Bulgarians, the Lombards and the Saracens. The latter take the island of Samos. | 899 The Hungarians ravage Lombardy. | 898 John IX. Veneration of *saints*, and a passion for *relics* prevail. |
| 910 Constantine VII associates his four sons, | 901 Republics of VENICE and GENOA, founded about this time. | 904 Sergius III. |
| | 908 The dynasty of the Fatimides, a Mahometan sect, in Egypt. | |
| | 912. The Normans under Rollo established in the Province of Neustria, which is named Normandy. | 914 John X. |
| 914 so that there are five emperors at once. | Rollo married to the daughter of Charles the Simple, king of France. | |
| 917 Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians. | | |
| 919 — Romanus I.— general of the fleet, usurps the empire with his three sons. | 930 Denmark:—Harold VI. the first Christian king. | |
| | 932 Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona, by Hugh of Italy. | 929 Stephen VIII. |
| | 936 The Saracen empire divided into seven kingdoms. | 931 John XI. |

A. D. ENGLAND.

shall be admitted to the rank of *thane* or *gentleman*.

940 —— Edmund, ——

brother of Athelstan.

946 ——assassinated at a feast by Leolph, a robber.

—— Edred, ——

governed by **Dunstan**, abbot of Glastonbury, who introduces rigid monastic rules.

955 —— Edwy, ——

insulted by Dunstan, and deposed.

959 —— Edgar, ——

—— licentious:—marries the beautiful Elfrida, after the violent death of Athelwold, her lover.

The power of the *Monks* very great.

St. Dunstan, created Archbishop of Canterbury.

Wolves expelled from England and Wales, in consequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king.

975 —— Edward (the Martyr.) ——

murdered by his step mother Elfrida.

978 —— Ethelred II. ——

indolent and incapable.

985 Invasion of the Danes under Sweyn.

1002 Great massacre of the Danes throughout England, by order of Ethelred.

1004 Scotland:—Malcolm II.

A. D. GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

941 The figures of *Arithmetic* brought into Europe by the Saracens.

946 Louis is defeated near Rouen, by Hugh the Great, and Richard I. duke of Normandy.

950 Germany;—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.

953 —— The Hungarians subdued.

954 France:—Lothaire I. king; confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great.

957 Germany:—Otho defeats the Sclavonians in Saxony, and

960 —— marches against the Vandals.

964 Germany:—Italy again united to the empire by Otho.

969 —— Otho expels the Saracens from Italy.

—— is crowned by the pope with the titles of Cæsar and Augustus.

973 —— Otho II. ——

subdues the Bohemians,

979 —— at war with Lothaire.

983 —— Otho III. (3 years of age.) ——

986 France;—Louis V. (the Slothful.) last of the Carlovingians.

988 —— **Hugh Capet**, founder of the 3d or Capetian line of French kings.

996 France:—Robert II. (the Wise.) succeeds his father, Hugh.

998 —— is excommunicated by the pope, for marrying his cousin Bertha.

Spain:—Division of the Mahometan kingdom of Cordova.

1000 —— Sancho III. the Great, king of Navarre, takes the title of emperor.

1002 Germany:—Henry II. (duke of Bavaria,) defeats his rivals, Herman, duke of Suabia, and Ardoin, marquis of Ivrea.

| A.D. EASTERN EMPIRE. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| 937 Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians. | | |
| 942 Naples annexed to the empire. | 942 Naples seized by the Eastern emperor. | |
| 945 The empress Helen usurps the throne. | | 946 Agapetus. |
| | | 956 John XII. |
| | | 963 —— is deposed for his crimes, and two popes are elected, one by the council, the other by the inhabitants of Rome. |
| | 958 War between the Normans and Saracens in Italy. | |
| 959 Romanus II. — poisoned by his wife, Theophano, 963. | 959 Italy pillaged by Berenger. | |
| | 961 Candia recovered from the Saracens. | |
| 963 Nicephorus. — (Phocas) emperor. | 964 Italy again united to the empire of Germany. | |
| | —— Tuscany becomes a dukedom. | 965 John XIII. |
| 967 —— recovers Cyprus and Antioch from the Saracens. | 969 The Saracens expelled from Italy by Otho. | |
| —— murdered by | 971 The Russians, Bulgarians &c. defeated on the Danube and the Tigris, by Bardas, the general of the emperor John Zimisces. | 972 Benedict VI. |
| 969 John Zimisces. Victories over the Russians and Saracens. | | 975 Benedict VII. |
| 975 Basil, and Constantine VIII. | 983 Venice distracted by violent commotions. | |
| 980 —— recover Apulia and Calabria, and unite Bulgaria to the empire. | 985 Sweyn I. or Sueno, king of Denmark, invades England. | 984 John XIV. |
| | | 986 —— XV. |
| | | 993 First instance of a solemn *canonization*. |
| | 997 Hungary erected into a kingdom. St. Stephen its first king and legislator. | 996 Gregory V. |
| | | 999 Sylvester II. |
| | 1000 Savoy, independent, under Beroald its first count. | Stephen king of Hungary, embraces Christianity. |
| 1000 Bazil drives the Bulgarians from Thessaly. | Poland erected into a kingdom by the emperor Otho III. | 1003 John XVII. |
| | —— Boleslas I. king. | |
| | *Luitprand* and *Anastasius*, historians of this century. *Avicenna*, the Arabian physician and philosopher. | |
| | A fearful expectation of the day of judgment prevails at the close of this century. | |
| | 1002 *PAPER* made of cotton rags—(of linen in 1300.) | |

*Period*

A. D. ENGLAND.

827 The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, into one, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles. —— **Egbert I.** king. —— Invasion of the Danes.

838 —— Ethelwolf, ——
a weak prince.
Scotland:—Kenneth, king of Scots defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes the sole monarch of Scotland.
The Danes return, ravage England unmolested, and burn the city of London.
Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.

857 —— Ethelbald and Ethelbert, ——
(sons of the last) reign jointly:—increase the influence of the clergy: succeeded by their brother,

866 —— Ethelred. ——

867 The Danes conquer Northumberland.

872 —— ALFRED the Great, ——
defeats the Danes near Wilton.—

879 —— is abandoned by his subjects, and obliged to retire to the Isle of Athelney

A. D. GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

800 New Empire of the West, founded by —— CHARLEMAGNE, ——
who is crowned by the pope at Rome, sovereign of Italy, Germany, and France.

802 —— receives an embassy from Nicephorus, and from Haroun Al Raschid.

814 Western Empire, Louis I., (Debonaire,) an inglorious and turbulent reign.

840 —— —— Lothario, emperor. ——

841 —— —— defeated by his brothers. Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontenoy.
Division of the Empire.
Germany:—Louis I. surnamed the German.
Italy:—Lothario, with the Imperial dignity.
France:—Charles I. the Bald.
—— The Normans sail up the Seine, plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris.

845 —— plunder Hamburgh and penetrate into Germany.

855 Lothario retires to a monastery and dies.
New division of the empire at Mersen;
Louis II. has Italy with the imperial dignity;
—— establishes his court at Pavia.

858 France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.

868 Lorrain annexed to France.

875 Charles the Bald obtains the imperial crown on the death of Louis II.

877 Germany and France:—Louis II. the Stammerer, sovereign of both kingdoms.

*V.*—266 *Years.*

| EASTERN EMPIRE. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. ECCLESIASTICAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 801 | DENMARK, becomes a kingdom under Gotricus. | |
| 802 — Nicephorus emperor. — | 802 | Haroun al Raschid, courts the alliance of Charlemagne with a present of a striking clock. | |
| 811 — Michael I. (Caropaltes.) — at war with the Bulgari. | | | |
| 813 — Leo V. — (the Armenian.) | 813 | Al Mamun caliph; a patron of learning. | 813 Insurrection at Rome against the pope. |
| 816 Earthquakes, famine, fire &c. ravage the Empire. | | | 816 Pope Stephen III. |
| | | | 817 Paschal I. The college of cardinals founded. |
| 821 —Michael II. — (Balbus, or the Stammerer.) | 823 | The Saracens obtain possession of Crete. (naming it Candia,) and | 824 Pope Eugene II. |
| | 827 | —— of Sicily, Calabria &c. | 827 —— Valentine. |
| 822 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens, and the Bulgarians raise the siege. | 828 | St. Mark's Church at Venice, built. | 828 —— Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden. |
| 829 — Theophilus.— | | | |
| 842 — Michael III.— the Drunkard. | | | 844 Sergius III. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. |
| | 846 | The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome, but | 847 Pope Leo IV. |
| | 849 | are defeated by the pope's allies. | 851 —— John. |
| | 850 | Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark, and Sweden. | |
| 851 — Bazil I. — the Macedonian, defeats the Saracens. | 851 | Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens. | 858 —— Nicholas I. 1st coronation of a pope. |
| | | | 859 Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred. |
| | 856 | The coasts of Holland plundered by the Normans. | 860 The schism of the Greeks begins. |
| | | | 869 Pope Adrian II. |
| | 862 | RUSSIA:—the monarchy supposed to have been founded by Rurik, who builds the city of Lagoda. | 8th Council at Constantinople; — *Photius*, the learned patriarch of Constantinople is deposed. |
| 872 *Clocks* brought to Constantinople from Venice. | 868 | Egypt, throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

in the habit of a shepherd, but soon throws off his disguise, assembles a few friends, gains a complete victory over the Danes, expels a part of them from England; and permits the rest to settle in Northumberland on their consenting to embrace christianity.

886 —— founds the *University of Oxford.* —— establishes a regular *militia and navy*, and the mode of *trial by jury.*

890 —— divides England into shires and counties, and completes his *code of laws.*

891 Another invasion by the Danes.
The first land tax.
Alfred encourages learning, navigation, and commerce; institutes *fairs and markets*, and invents *lanterns.*
*Johannes Scotus Erigena*, a learned philosophical writer.

901 —— Edward (the Elder.) —— a prince of martial genius.
War with the Danes continued.

925 —— **Athelstan.** ——
938 defeats the Scots, Welsh, and Danes in a great battle.
To encourage commerce, he enacts, that any person who shall make two foreign voyages on his own account,

A. D. GERMANY, FRANCE, AND SPAIN.

879 ——Louis III. and Carloman, reign jointly.
881 —— defeat the Normans in a great battle.
884 —— Charles II. the Fat. ——
885 France:—Paris besieged by the Normans, and gallantly defended by bishop Goslin.
886 —— Charles, makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans
887 Germany:—Arnold, emperor. The imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany.
888 France:—Eudes or Eudo, king, (descended from a brother of Charles Martel.)

890 Arnold, Emperor of Germany, takes Rome.
898 France:—Charles III. (the Simple.)
899 Germany:—Louis III. 7 years of age. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and the bishops.
France:—Hereditary counts and dukes.
*Eginhard*, the first German historian, and secretary of Charlemagne, flourished in this century.

901 Civil wars in France and Normandy.
905 The Normans make an incursion into France, and
912 establish themselves in Normandy.
Germany:—Conrad I. (The empire becomes *elective.*)
914 —— defeats the Hungarians.
Spain:—Ordogno II, king of Oviedo, transfers the seat of his kingdom to Leon.
919 Germany:—Henry I. (the Fowler.) First of the Saxon line, an able sovereign conquers the neighbouring nations.
921 France:—Robert I. —— is defeated and killed by his brother Charles at Soissons.
923 —— Rodolph, —— duke of Burgundy, elected king.
936 Germany:—Otho I. (the Great,) the most powerful sovereign of the age.
France:—Louis IV. (the Stranger.) so called, because he had resided 13 years in England.

| A.D. EASTERN EMPIRE. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | | 882 Marinus. |
| | | 884 Adrian III. |
| | | 885 Stephen VI. |
| 886 — **Leo V.** — (the philosopher.) | 886 The Scythians seize Croatia. The Faroe isles, and Iceland, discovered in this century. | |
| | | 891 Formosus. |
| | | 896 Stephen VII. |
| 897 War with the Bulgarians, the Lombards and the Saracens. The latter take the island of Samos. | 899 The Hungarians ravage Lombardy. | 898 John IX. Veneration of *saints*, and a passion for *relics* prevail. |
| 910 **Constantine VII** associates his four sons, | 901 Republics of VENICE and GENOA, founded about this time. | 904 Sergius III. |
| | 908 The dynasty of the Fatimides, a Mahometan sect, in Egypt. | |
| | 912. The Normans under **Rollo** established in the Province of Neustria, which is named Normandy. | 914 John X. |
| 914 so that there are five emperors at once. | Rollo married to the daughter of Charles the Simple, king of France. | |
| 917 Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians. | | |
| 919 — **Romanus I.** — general of the fleet, usurps the empire with his three sons. | 930 Denmark:—Harold VI. the first Christian king. | |
| | 932 Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona, by Hugh of Italy. | 929 Stephen VIII. |
| | 936 The Saracen empire divided into seven kingdoms. | 931 John XI. |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1096 Robert, duke of Normandy, full of the chivalrous spirit of the age, mortgages his dukedom to his brother, the king of England, and joins the multitude in quest of danger and glory in the Crusades.

1097 The king quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and confiscates his estates, thus incurring the thunders of the pope. Incursions and plunders of the Welch. Robert Mowbray, the powerful earl of Northumberland, is imprisoned for a rebellion. Scotland :—Edgar, nephew of the Atheling, elected king in place of Donald Bane, who is deposed.

1100 William II. is accidentally shot with an arrow in New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Frenchman. He was destitute of the few virtues of his father, and inherited all his vices. Perfidy, tyranny, and cruelty, were the chief ingredients of his character. *Anselm*, the successor of Langfranc, and *Eadmer*, bishop of St. Andrews, an historian.

—— Henry I. (Beauclerc, or Scholar ;) ——

younger brother of William Rufus, crowned in place of Robert, now in Palestine; courts popularity by granting a *charter of liberties*, restoring the *Anglo-Saxon laws*, &c.; reinstates Anselm, as archbishop of Canterbury; marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests.

SCOTLAND.
Edgar, d. 1116.
Alexander I, 1124.
David ,1158.

1101 Robert returns, and invades England, as to him of right belonging. An accommodation through the mediation of Anselm; Robert renouncing England for a pension of 3,000 marks, and Henry's castles in Normandy.

1106 Not yet satisfied, Henry invades Normandy, defeats Robert, carries him prisoner to England, and confines him for life in Cardiff-castle.

1110 —— defeats the French, who had assisted Robert's son, near Audeley.
His only son William, who had accompanied him to Normandy, is shipwrecked, and perishes, with all his retinue.

| A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | proposition for a general arming against the infidels in the Holy Land, with the unanimous shout "It is the will of God." | |
| | 1096 Peter begins his march at the head of a motley multitude of all ranks and nations, followed soon after by a host of 700,000, led by **Godfrey,** of Bouillon; **Baldwin,** his brother, count of **Flanders; Robert,** duke of Normandy; **Hugh,** count of Vermandois; **Raymond,** count of Toulouse; **Bohemond,** prince of Tarentum; and **Stephen,** Count of Blois. | |
| | Naples and Sicily taken by the emperor of Germany. | |
| | 1097 Crusaders in Constantinople; they alarm the emperor Alexius by their formidable numbers;—cross into Asia;—take the city of Nice, and twice defeat the Saracens. | |
| | 1098 —— take Antioch, and | |
| | 1099 Jerusalem, and elect Godfrey king of the Christian Empire in Asia. | |
| 1100 *William,* of Poitou, a poet, (the first *troubadour,*) flourished. | *Knights of St. John* instituted. *Anna Commena,* (daughter of Alexius I., eastern emperor,) historian. | 1099 Pascal II. |
| 1108 Louis VI. (the Fat,) an able and useful sovereign. | | |
| 1109 War against England. | | |
| Spain:—the Spaniards defeated by Joseph, k. of Morocco, in the "battle of the seven counts," near Badajos. *Abelard,* the celebrated French scholastic. | 1102 Baldwin, defeats the Mussulmen near Joppa. | |
| | William duke of Aquitaine, goes to Palestine with a great army. | |
| | 1103 William's army is massacred at Constantinople. | |
| | 1104 Baldwin reduces Ptolemais or Acre. | 1105 Council of Mentz. |
| | 1106 Germany:—Death of Henry IV. (He is said to have been present at 66 battles.) | |
| 1119 Battle of Breneville: the French defeated by the English. Louis corrects the licentiousness of the nobles; establishes the | 1111 ——Henry V. succeeds:—marries Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. | |
| | —— maintaining the right of investiture, he enters Italy, with a large army, and takes the pope prisoner. | 1118 Gelasius II. |
| | 1118. Eastern Empire:—John Commenus, emperor; able and virtuous. | |
| | *Knights Templars* instituted. | |

1127 Matilda, the king's daughter, married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the count of Anjou;—(issue a son, afterwards Henry II.)

1135 Henry I. dies. He was accomplished, and brave, but cruel, avaricious, and licentious. *Public* buildings. *Monasteries.* Literature made some progress. *Stealing* and *false coining* punished with *death.*

A *charter* was granted to the city of London in this reign.

—— Stephen, (earl of Blois,) ——

grandson of William the Conqueror, usurps the throne in violation of the rights of the heiress Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

1136 —— grants exorbitant privileges to the nobility and clergy, while great distress prevails among the lower classes.

David, king of Scotland, invades England in favour of Matilda.

1138 —— is defeated in the "battle of the Standard," by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and makes peace.

1139 Matilda lands in Suffolk; is joined by several barons.

England is desolated by a civil war.

1141 Stephen defeated in the battle of Lincoln, taken prisoner, and confined by the earl of Gloucester, in behalf of Matilda.

1148 Matilda acknowledged queen; but exasperating the people by her haughty conduct, she is driven from London, and after a series of hostilities, returns to Normandy, Henry, her son, invades England, but retires, on having the succession secured to himself.

The clergy and nobility now assume the government in reality, although it is nominally restored to Stephen; and they effectually establish their power by building 1100 *castles*, in which the owners live as *independent princes.*

1154 Stephen dies. London now contains 40,000 inhabitants. The *Saxon* language begins about this time to assume the form of the present *English.*

Flourished in this reign;—*William of Malmesbury*, and *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, historians.—Nicholas Brekespere, who became Pope Adrian IV.

—— Henry II, (First of the family of Plantagenet.) ——

popular and powerful; (his continental dominions are equal to nearly one third of the French monarchy.)—dismisses the foreign mercenaries and demolishes the fortified castles of the barons.—

SCOTLAND.
Malcolm IV. 1163.
William. 1165.

1158 **Thomas a Becket** is introduced to the king's notice by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury. (He was a well educated private citizen; had travelled abroad, and acquired great influence.) He is created chancellor of the realm and preceptor of the prince; lives in extraordinary magnificence; has 1000 *knights* among his vassals.

| A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Commons* or 3d branch of the legislature: enfranchises the *villains* or *bondmen*, and regulates the *courts of justice*. | 1119 Baldwin defeats the Turks at Antioch. | 1119 Calixtus II. |
| | 1125 Germany:—Lothaire II. is opposed by Conrad, of Franconia, and the duke of Suabia. | 1124 Honorius II. |
| | 1128 —— marches into Italy and establishes Innocent II. in the papal chair. | 1127 —— makes war against Roger, king of Sicily. |
| | —— introduces the Roman code of laws. | *Scholastic Theology* in vogue; *Abelard*, a teacher of it. |
| | | 1130 Innocent II. Schism of Anacletus. |
| 1137 Louis VII. (le Jeune,) quarrels with the pope: the kingdom put under an interdict. | 1137 *Pandects of the Roman law*, (Justinian,) discovered at Amalfi. | 1137 A pretended Messiah in France. |
| | 1138 Germany:—Conrad III. (first of the 4th or Suabian line.) | 1138 Another in Persia. |
| | 1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom under Alphonso I. of the house of Burgundy, who defeats 5 Saracen kings. | 1139 Tenth general council. |
| | 1141 Germany and Italy:—Dissensions between the *Guelphs* and *Ghibellines*, (or the enemies and adherents of the emperor,) commence. | |
| | 1143 Eastern Empire:—Manuel Commenus. | 1143 Ecclesiastical State:—a Senate created and entrusted with the civil administration. |
| 1147 Louis engages in the second crusade, to atone for having set on fire the town of Vitri, (in which 13,000 persons were burnt.) | 1147 Second Crusade, excited by *St. Bernard*, and joined by the emperor Conrad III. and his nephew Frederick Barbarossa. | 1144 Lucius II. |
| | 1148 Crusaders repulsed at Damascus, and return. | 1145 Eugenius III. |
| | 1150 The *magnetic needle* known in Italy. | 1147 Second crusade. |
| 1149 —— divorcing his queen Eleanor, who marries Henry Plantagenet, heir of England. | 1151 The *Canon Law*, collected and digested by the monk *Gratian*. | |
| | *Peter Lombard*, an Italian writer. | |
| | 1152 Germany:—Frederick I. (Barbarossa.) | |
| | Denmark becomes a fief of the empire. | 1153 Anastasius IV. |
| | 1154 Damascus is taken by Nouraddin. | 1154 Adrian IV. |
| | 1156 Russia:—The city of Moscow founded. | 1155 *Arnold* of *Brescia*, Abelard's disciple, condemned and burnt. |
| | 1157 Baldwin defeats Nouraddin. Finland conquered by the Swedes. | |
| | 1158 Germany:—The emperor Frederick, receives the title of king of Bohemia, at the diet of Ratisbon:—conquers Poland and makes i tributary. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1159 He is sent as ambassador to France, and,

1161 —— raised to the See of Canterbury, and the office of *metropolitan*; he now changes his mode of living, affecting rigid austerity, and performing various acts of penance. The king meanwhile had resolved to do away the abuses of the church,—and reform the corrupted character of the ecclesiastics, who, in this age were habitually guilty of the greatest crimes. Becket opposes his proceedings, maintaining that the clergy are not amenable to any civil authority.

1164 Council at Clarendon consisting of the primate, prelates, and nobility, (summoned by the king) in whose decisions, called the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, the line is distinctly drawn between the *civil* and *ecclesiastical jurisdictions*. The pope annuls the constitutions; and Becket repenting his assent retires to France, after being prosecuted and fined by the king for contempt of his authority.

1170 The king dreading the thunders of the pope permits Becket to return.
The prelate again becomes insolent; excommunicates the king's ministers; and is murdered at his own altar, Dec. 29th, by four knights of the royal household.

1171 The king, in order to avert the papal wrath, submits to a scourging by the monks.
An invasion of Ireland had been made in 1169 by Richard, earl of Pembroke, who had reduced Waterford and Dublin.

1172 King Henry now leads an expedition there in person, and meeting with little opposition effects the entire Conquest of Ireland.

1173 Rebellion of the king's sons, Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey, assisted by the kings of France and Scotland.

1174 The king performs *penance* at the tomb of Becket, who is canonized and revered as the most virtuous of saints. The same day the Scots are defeated near Alnwick castle and their king William taken prisoner.—The rebel princes defeated at Rouen, and make peace. The captive William acknowledges Scotland to be a fief of the crown of England. King Henry gives to the Christians of Jerusalem the sum of 50,000 marks.

1186 Henry II. dies. He was an able and useful, but licentious monarch. His death was hastened by grief for the loss of two of his sons, Henry and Geoffrey. They had died while engaged in their rebellion, which was encouraged by their mother Eleanora, on account of the king's intrigue with the fair Rosamond. Two princes, Richard and John, survive.—Foreign literature and improvements in the *arts* are introduced.
Flourished—*John of Salisbury*, *William Little*, and *Henry* of *Huntington*, historians.

1189 —— Richard I. (Cœur de Lion.) 2d. Plantagenet. —— after unjustly persecuting and plundering the Jews, to obtain money, sets out on the third Crusade, in company with Philip Augustus, king of France, with whom he quarrels on arriving at Messina in Sicily.—Leaving Sicily with a fleet of 53 galleys, he conquers Cyprus; marries Berrengaria daughter of Sancho king of Navarre,—assists the French in the reduction of Acre, a place of great strength; and again excites the jealousy of Philip who returns home.

SCOTLAND.
William I.

| A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1157 Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II. and Sancho II. | 1158 *Bank* of Venice established. *Fairs* at Leipsic.<br>1162 The emperor Frederick destroys Milan, but preserves the churches.<br>1163 Raymond (the 2d.) defeated by Nouraddin. | 1159 Alexander III.<br>1160 The *Waldenses & Albigenses* begin to appear. |
| | 1164 The emperor Frederick appoints the first king of Sardinia. | 1164 Quarrel between *Henry II. and Becket.* |
| | 1171 Island of Chio is taken by the Venetians<br>End of the Fatimite dynasty in Egypt. | 1171 The monastic order of the *Carmelites*, instituted. |
| | 1173 Catania destroyed by an earthquake. | |
| | 1176 The emperor Frederick is defeated by the Milanese, and his fleet by the Venetians.<br>—— Origin of the Venitian ceremony of *wedding the Adriatic.* | |
| | 1177 **Saladin**, nephew of the sultan of Egypt, begins his war against the Christians, and is defeated by Baldwin before Jerusalem. | 1178 Eleventh general council against the Albigenses. |
| 1180 **Philip II.** (Augustus,) politic, powerful, and prosperous; confiscates the property of the Jews, and banishes them.<br>*Abenezra*, a poet, philologist, &c. | 1180 Portugal:—Sancho I.<br>1181 Eastern Emperor:—**Alexius II.**<br>Saladin takes Damascus.<br>1183 The inhabitants of Berry massacre 7000 Albigenses. | 1183 Lucius III. |
| | Eastern Empire: **Andronicus II.**<br>1184 —— murders the Latins in Constantinople<br>**Isaac Angelus**, emperor. —— | 1185 Urban III. |
| | 1187 Saladin takes Jerusalem, and ends the kingdom of the Crusaders.<br>1188 Third Crusade, agreed upon at the *diet of Mayence* on account of the success of Saladin.<br>*Aagesend*, a Danish historian. | |
| 1189 Philip engages with Richard, king of England in the 3d Crusade. | 1190 The emperor Frederick undertakes an expedition to the Holy Land; crosses the Hellespont with a great army; defeats the Turks in several battles; subdues Cilicia; and dies in consequence of bathing in the cold river Cydnus. | 1190 The power of granting *Indulgences* to commit crimes for certain sums of money, first assumed by the pope. |

1192 Richard defeats Saladin in a great battle, and advances in sight of Jerusalem; but abandoned by his associates, he concludes a truce with Saladin for 3 years.

1193 Returning home through Germany in disguise, Richard is imprisoned by Leopold, duke of Austria, whom he had insulted at Acre. John, the king's brother, endeavours to protract his confinement, and assumes the government.

Richard, after being sold to the emperor, Henry VI., and lodged in chains, is at length ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks, returns to England and is joyfully received.

Richard declares war against France; defeats Philip near the river Epte. Riots in London caused by unjust taxes.

1199 Richard is wounded by Vidomar, viscount of Limoges, of whom he had demanded a concealed treasure; dies, and is buried at Fontebrand. His military talents were the most shining part of his character, which has figured, however, in song and romance.

In this age, the *Jews* are the principal *bankers* in all Christian countries; and though spurned and persecuted as the offscouring of the earth, they amassed immense treasures and exacted *usury* from the nobility and from monarchs.

1200 —— John (Lackland) 3d Plantagenet. ——

(The succession belongs to young Arthur, duke of Bretagne, son of Geoffrey, the second brother of John. He is supported by the king of France, but is unfortunately taken prisoner, and inhumanly murdered by his uncle John in the castle of Rouen.)

1205 The king's foreign dominions adjudged forfeited to France, and successively subdued by Philip Augustus. John universally despised; quarrels with the clergy; opposes the election of the arch-bishop of Canterbury by the pope.

1207 The kingdom laid under an *interdict* by the pope. By this sentence religious rites, marriage, mass, and the burial of the dead are suspended.

1213 The pope denounces John as a usurper and commissions the king of France to depose him and take possession of England.

May 13. The king is visited at Dover, by Pandolph the pope's legate, who induces him to resign his dominions to Innocent and his successors, and to hold them as a *vassal of the papal see* for the annual sum of 1000 marks. John then surrenders his crown which is trampled upon by the haughty ambassador, and returned.

1214 War with Philip is continued. John and his allies, the emperor of Germany, and the earl of Flanders, are defeated by the French at Bouvines.

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1190 —— Germany:—Henry VI. succeeds Frederick. | |
| | Teutonic Knights are instituted at Acre, | |
| | 1191 Acre is taken by the Crusaders after a siege of two years and the loss of 300,000 men besides 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, and 500 barons. | 1191 Celestinus III. |
| | 1192 Saladin is defeated by Richard Cœur de Lion, in the battle of Ascalon. | |
| | 1195 Eastern Empire:—Alexius Angelus, a tyrant. | |
| | 1196 Naples and Sicily, seized by the emperor Henry VI. on the death of Tancred | |
| | 1198 Order of the *Holy Trinity*, instituted in Germany.—*William of Newburgh*, historian. | 1198 Innocent III. |
| | 1199 Germany:—Philip governs, as the guardian of his nephew Frederick. | |
| 1201 War with England in support of prince Arthur, | | 1200 Philip Augustus, king of France, excommunicated. |
| | 1202 Fourth Crusade from Venice, under Baldwin, count of Flanders, who is accompanied by a Venetian fleet under Henry Dandolo, the doge. | |
| 1204 Normandy reunited to France The *Inquisition*, first established in France. | 1204 Eastern Empire:—Alexius IV. (Murbzuphulus.) | 1204 The *Inquisition* in France |
| | The crusaders plunder Constantinople, and their leader usurps the throne, as **Baldwin I.** (first of the Latin emperors.) | |
| | 1205 —— defeats the Bulgarians, near Adrianople. | |
| | 1206 — Henry I. (2d Latin emperor.) —— Empires of Nice and Trebisond founded. | |
| | 1208 —— Germany:—Otho IV. —— | 1208 John king of England excommunicated. |
| | The *silk manufacture* introduced into Germany. | |
| 1209 The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, condemned by the Council of Paris. | 1210 Otho excommunicated by the pope. *Persecution of the Waldenses.* | 1209 The order of *Franciscans* instituted. |
| | 1211 Portugal:—Alphonso II. (king.) | The Albigenses violently persecuted. |
| 1214 Spain:—Spithury I. king of Castile and Leon. | 1214 Germany:—Frederick II. (late king of Sicily.) | |
| | The Turks defeat the Persians. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1215 The English barons, exasperated by the tyrannical and licentious conduct of the king have recourse to arms, and demand a reform.—(May 24.) They have a conference with the king at Runnymede near Windsor; where they compel him, after a debate of several days to sign the famous ***Magna Charta***, or bill of rights, which grants and secures very important privileges to every order of men in the kingdom; to the barons, the clergy, and the people.

The pope annuls the charter at the request of John who arms against the barons, and ravages the kingdom.

The barons offer the crown to Louis, the dauphin of France, who,

1216 lands in England, but disgusts the people by partiality to his countrymen.

John dies at Newark. His character is a complication of vices equally mean and odious.—*Giraldus Cambrensis*, author of, "A History of the World," flourished.

## —— Henry III. 4th Plantagenet. ——

The earl of Pembroke protector during the king's minority.

1217 The authority of the young king is acknowledged by the barons, and Louis is obliged to evacuate the kingdom. Dissatisfaction created on account of Henry's profuse favour to foreigners.

1224 Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.

1229 He invades Bretagne, is defeated by the French at Taillebourg, and obliged to give up Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poictiers, to France.

1255 The pope offers Henry the sovereignty of Sicily, and drains England of immense sums under that, and other pretences.

The barons excited to an insurrection by the ambitious **Simon de Montfort**, earl of Leicester, and in

1258 extort from the king the *Provisions of Oxford*, extending their power and privileges.

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A. D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1215 Battle of Bouvines gained by Philip, over the emperor Otho IV. and John, king of England. | 1215 Order of the *Knights Hospitallers* founded. | 1215 The order of *Dominicans*, instituted.<br>*Auricular confession*, established<br>The word *transubstantiation*. |
| 1216 Louis, the dauphin, is offered the crown of England. | 1216 Eastern Empire:—**Peter** and **John Ducas** emperors. (Latin.) | 1216 Honorius III. |
| | 1217 Fifth Crusade:—Andrew II. of Hungary.<br>1219 Damietta taken by the Crusaders, under the duke of Austria.<br>1220 *Astronomy and Geography* brought into Europe by the Moors. | |
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—— **Edward I.** (Longshanks) 5th Plantagenet. ——

1274 Edward having returned from Palestine, begins his reign with wise and vigorous regulations.

1276 Ambitious of the whole sovereignty of Britain, he leads an expedition against Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and compels him to submit.

SCOTLAND.
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| 1270 The king embarks in a new crusade, and dies while besieging Tunis. | 1270 End of the Crusades. Lewis IX. and nearly all his army perish by a pestilence. | |
| | Flourished—*Nassar Eddin,* a Persian geographer and astronomer. Peter de Vignes, chancellor to Frederic II. | |
| | *Acropolita,* of Constantinople, historian. | |
| 1271 Philip III. (the Hardy,) is proclaimed in the camp before Tunis, and concludes a truce for 10 years. | 1273 Germany :—**Rodolph,** emperor.—(The first of the house of Hapsburgh, or ancient Austria)—wise and brave:—corrects the disorders in Germany and Italy. | 1274 Fourteenth general council, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches. |
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| —— Hereditary succession. | 1280 Conquest of China by the Mogul Tartars, who are defeated near Emessa, by the sultan of Egypt. | Adrian V.<br>John XXI.<br>1277 Nicholas III. |
| | 1281 Marienburg, built by the Teutonic Knights. | 1281 Martin IV. |
| | 1282 Sicilian Vespers; when 10,000 Frenchmen are massacred. | |
| 1284 —— Sancho IV. king of Castile and Leon. | 1283 Eastern empire—Andronicus I. (Paleologus) emperor. | 1285 Honorius IV. |
| 1285 Philip IV. (the Fair.) | 1286 Denmark :—Eric V. assassinated near Vibourg. | 1288 Nicholas IV. |
| Spain:—Alphonso III. of Arragon. | 1287 The Tartars penetrate into Poland. | |
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| | Acre taken by the Turks. | |
| | 1292 Germany :—Adolphus (of Nassau) emperor:—despised for his having received money from England to make war against France. | |
| 1295 —— :—Ferdinand IV. king of Castile. | 1295 Eastern Empire :—Michael Andronicus. | |
| | During this century, society made considerable progress in literature and the arts. The admission of the *commons* into *legislatures*; the *enfranchisement* of the *slaves*; the *aboli-* | |

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1298 Wallace victorious at Stirling over the English under earl Warrenne, but defeated in the battle of Falkirk by king Edward in person. He is declared Regent of Scotland.

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(son of Edward I.) relinquishes the conquest of Scotland, after a few feeble efforts, and disgusts his people by his indolence, and his liberality to Piers Gaveston, a foreign minion, who is at length banished at the petition of the barons. Bruce, in the mean time, had nearly recovered Scotland.

1314 Edward marches into Scotland with an army of 100,000 men, and is totally defeated in the memorable and bloody battle of Bannockburn, which for a time secures the independence of Scotland, and establishes Bruce on the throne.

1315 The Scots ravage the northern provinces of England. Edward Bruce invades Ireland, and is elected king by the natives.

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## *VII.*—154 *Years.*

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| 1300 Guy's dominions are united to the Fr. crown. | 1299 Founding of the TURKISH, or Ottoman Empire, in Bithynia, under **Othman I.** | |
| 1301 Philip quarrels with the pope, and is excommunicated. | Germany:—Albert I.—Persecution of the Jews. | |
| The States-General, or *Parliament*, first summoned at Paris. | 1302 The *Mariner's Compass*—invented or improved by Flavio Gioia, at Naples. | |
| The order of "*Le tiers-etats.*" | 1303 Peter Gradenigo, doge of Venice, dies. | 1303 Boniface VIII. |
| 1309 Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Castile, and Leon, takes Gibraltar from the Moors. | 1307 Founding of the SWISS Republics after their revolt from Germany, under **William Tell**, &c. | 1304 Benedict XI. |
| 1914 Molay, the last grand master of the Knights Templars burned alive in Paris along with several of the Knights. | *Dante*, the father of Italian poetry. | 1308 The seat of the popes removed to Avignon, where it continues 70 years |
| 1314 — Louis X. — | 1308 Germany:—Henry VII. (of Luxembourg.) | |
| 1316 — John I. — an infant. | 1309 Naples:—Robert of Taranto, a beneficent and enlightened prince. | |
| Philip V. — (the Long.) | 1310 Knights of St. John take possession of Rhodes. | |
| 1321 — Charles IV. (the Fair.) | 1312 Order of Knights Templars abolished by the council of Vienna. | |
| | 1314 Germany:—Lewis IV. (of Bavaria,) elected at Frankfort, by five electors, and crowned by the archbishop of Mentz. | 1314 The cardinals set fire to the conclave and separate. |
| | 1315 *Lollard*, founder of a sect, suffers martyrdom. | |
| | 1320 Eastern Empire:—Andronicus II. | |
| | 1325 First commercial treaty between England and Venice. | |
| | *Abulfeda*, a Syrian Geographer. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1215 The English barons, exasperated by the tyrannical and licentious conduct of the king have recourse to arms, and demand a reform.—(May 24.) They have a conference with the king at Runnymede near Windsor; where they compel him, after a debate of several days to sign the famous ***Magna Charta***, or bill of rights, which grants and secures very important privileges to every order of men in the kingdom; to the barons, the clergy, and the people.

The pope annuls the charter at the request of John who arms against the barons, and ravages the kingdom.

The barons offer the crown to Louis, the dauphin of France, who,

1216 lands in England, but disgusts the people by partiality to his countrymen.

John dies at Newark. His character is a complication of vices equally mean and odious.—*Giraldus Cambrensis*, author of, "A History of the World," flourished.

## Henry III. 4th Plantagenet.

The earl of Pembroke protector during the king's minority.

1217 The authority of the young king is acknowledged by the barons, and Louis is obliged to evacuate the kingdom. Dissatisfaction created on account of Henry's profuse favour to foreigners.

1224 Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.

1229 He invades Bretagne, is defeated by the French at Taillebourg, and obliged to give up Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poictiers, to France.

1255 The pope offers Henry the sovereignty of Sicily, and drains England of immense sums under that, and other pretences.

The barons excited to an insurrection by the ambitious **Simon de Montfort**, earl of Leicester, and in

1258 extort from the king the *Provisions of Oxford*, extending their power and privileges.

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|---|---|---|
| 1215 Battle of Bouvines gained by Philip, over the emperor Otho IV. and John, king of England. | 1215 Order of the *Knights Hospitallers* founded. | 1215 The order of *Dominicans*, instituted.<br>*Auricular confession*, established<br>The word *transubstantiation*. |
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| | 1325 First commercial treaty between England and Venice. | |
| | *Abulfeda*, a Syrian Geographer. | |

A. D. ENGLAND. SCOTLAND.

1422 Henry VI. 3d of the branch of Lancaster, 11th Plantaganet. The duke of Bedford regent; allies with the Burgundians; continues the war with the dauphin. James I. now king of Scotland, released for the sum of 40,000 pounds. James I. died, 1437. James II.

1424 Bedford defeats the French and their Scotch allies, in the battle of Verneuil.

1428—— forms the siege of Orleans; from which his whole army is finally repulsed by the heroic Joan d' Arc.

1430 —— carries over the young Henry, who is crowned at Paris as king of France.

1431 Joan, now called the Maid of Orleans, taken prisoner, and burnt at Rouen as a sorceress.

1435 Death of the duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions on the continent except Calais.

1445 King Henry marries the celebrated Margaret of Anjou.

1447 The duke of Gloucester arrested for treason, and found murdered.

1450 Richard, duke of York, sets up his claim to the throne.

1451 Insurrection of Jack Cade, an Irishman, who assumes the name of Mortimer, and with 20,000 Kentishmen, enters London, but is taken prisoner and put to death.

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|---|---|---|
| 1422 **Charles VII.** (the Victorious) an able and popular Sovereign. | 1423 F. Foscari, doge of Venice. | |
| | 1427 Academy of Louvain founded. | |
| 1428 **Joan d' Arc,** a country girl, raises the siege of Orleans and causes the king to be crowned at Rheims. | 1429 Battles of Herrings and Patay. | 1431 Eugenius IV. Amadeus duke of Savoy, anti-pope, under the name of Felix. V. |
| 1435 Final expulsion of the English from France, begins this year. | 1434 Poland:—Ladislaus VI. Florence governed by **Cosmo,** the first of the house of the *Medici.* | 18th general council, at Basle. |
| 1439 The pragmatic sanction settled in France, regulating the election of bishops and moderating the power of the pope. | 1437 Expedition of the Portuguese into Africa.—Hungary invaded by the Turks | 1437 Disputes between Eugenius IV. and the council, of Basle, which deposes him. |
| | 1438 Denmark and Sweden:—Christopher III. Germany:—Albert II. first hereditary emperor of the house of Austria, | 1439 Council of Ferrara transferred to Florence where a reunion is effected with the Greek Church. |
| | 1440 Art of *PRINTING,* (at Harlaem 1435, by Costar) at Mentz, by Guttenberg. Germany:—Frederick III. | |
| | 1444 Amurath II. defeated by John Hunniades, vaivode of Transylvania, and resigns to Mahomet II. Battle of Varna, gained by the Turks. | |
| | 1445 Eastern Empire;—Constantine XII. (Paleologus.) the last of the Greek emperors. | |
| | 1446 Inundation at Dort in Holland, which drowns 100,000 persons. | |
| | 1447 Turks first defeated by George Castriot, surnamed **Scanderberg** of Albania, and afterwards in 22 battles during several years. Poland:—Casimir IV. *Thomas a Kempis, f.* | 1447 Nicholas V. |
| | 1448 Denmark and Sweden separated. — Christian I.—Charles VIII. , — | |
| | 1450 *Vulgate Bible, the first large book, printed.* | |
| | 1452 Austria erected into an archduchy by Frederick III. | |

*Period*

A. D. ENGLAND. [War of the *Roses.*]

1455 Commencement of the Civil War, between the Houses of York and Lancaster, (the *first* adopting the emblem of the *white*, the second of the *red* rose.) King Henry defeated by the duke of York at St. Albans, and obliged to resign the government into his hands as protector.

1460 The king restored; again defeated and taken prisoner by the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick at Northampton.

Battle of Wakefield; in which queen Margaret defeats the duke of York, who, together with his second son is slain.

Edward, earl of March, son of the duke of York, enters London, and is received with the cry of "long live king Edward." So ends the reign of Henry VI. who was virtuous and humane, but destitute of energy and fortitude.

In this reign we have the first instance of *debt* contracted upon parliamentary security.

1461 Edward IV. 1st of the branch of York, 12th Plantagenet; firmly established on the throne after the battle of Towton, in which the Lancastrians are entirely defeated. Henry and queen Margaret after failing in several bloody battles are forced to take refuge in Scotland. The latter with her army of Scots, defeated at Hexham, 1464, and escapes to France.

SCOTLAND. James II.

1465 King Henry made prisoner, and committed to the Tower.

Edward contrary to his engagement through the earl of Warwick, with the French princess, marries lady Elizabeth Gray. The irritated Warwick joins the Lancastrians and makes a new effort in their favour.—Edward abandoned by his army retires to Holland, and Henry is restored by Warwick.

1471 Edward aided by the duke of Burgundy returns and again defeats the Lancastrians in the battle of Barnet, where Warwick, styled the "king maker," is killed. The desperate battle of Tewksbury in which queen Margaret and her son are defeated and made prisoners. The latter is barbarously murdered.

1475 Edward invades France, and concludes a treaty with Louis XI. who agrees to pay him 75,000 crowns.—The duke of Clarence condemned for treason and witchcraft, and drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine.

1483 Edward IV. dies:—He was accomplished and licentious.

*The Art of Printing* was introduced into England in this reign, by *William Caxton*, a merchant. He first printed a "History of Troy," and then "The Game of Chess."

## *VIII.*—145 *Years.*

| A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. | A.D. POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, and the Turkish Empire in Europe, founded by Mahomet II. (on the ruins of the Eastern Empire of the Romans.) | |
| | —— *Revival of learning*, in Europe, by the fugitives from Constantinople. | |
| | 1454 Prussians and Poles at war with the Teutonic Knights, for 12 years. | |
| | 1456 Turks repulsed at the siege of Belgrade. | 1455 Calixtus III. |
| | 1460 *Wood engraving* invented. (In *Mezzotinto* 1648; *etching* 1512.) | |
| 1461 — Louis XI. — tyrannical. | Cape de Verde islands discovered by Cada Mosta, a Portuguese navigator. | 1458 Pius II. |
| 1464 *Post offices* established, Louis attempts to repress the power of the nobles which causes their revolt. | | |
| | 1462 Expedition of the Turks into Wallachia. Russia: **Ivan Basilowitz**, founder of the Russian greatness. | |
| 1467 Sheep first sent from Spain to England. | 1463 War between the Venetians and Turks. | |
| | 1464 League against Louis XI. king of France. | |
| 1469 Spain:—Marriage of the infanta, Isabella of Castile, with Ferdinand prince Arragon. | 1466 Second book printed, viz. *Cicero de Officiis.* | 1464 Paul II. |
| | *Pedal harpsichord*, invented. | |
| 1477 Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, defeated and killed at Nanci. | | |
| | 1474 Russia: Ivan Basilowitz shakes off the yoke of the Tartars, and conquers Novogorod. | 1471 Sixtus IV. |
| 1479 Spain:—Arragon and Castile united into the kingdom of SPAIN, under Ferdinand and Isabella. | 1477 *Watches* first made at Nuremberg. (In France 1544: In England 1597.) | |
| | Burgundy comes into the possession of Austria, on the death of Charles the Bold. | |
| | 1480 Rhodes besieged by the Turks. | |
| 1480 The Inquisition established. | 1481 Turkey:—Bajazet II. | |
| | Portugal:—John II. | |
| 1483 Charles VIII; dissolute but courteous. | | |

ENGLAND. SCOTLAND.

1483 **Edward V.** 2d, of the branch of York; 13th Plantagenet; a minor. His uncle, the duke of Gloucester, a crafty, ambitious and cruel tyrant, is appointed protector; puts to death lords Rivers and Hastings, without trial or accusation; hires the murder of the young king, and his brother the duke of York, in the Tower; and, assisted by the duke of Buckingham, usurps the throne, under the name of James III.

—— **Richard III.** 3d, of York; 14th, and last of Plantagenet. ——

Buckingham becomes dissatisfied, and is beheaded.

1485 The usurper soon finds a rival in Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, the only representative of the house of Lancaster, who lands at Milford Haven, and is soon joined by 40,000 men.

**Battle of Bosworth field,** where Richard III. is defeated and slain, and his victorious competitor is saluted with the shout of "long live king Henry VII."

—— **Henry VII.** first of the Tudor line. SCOTLAND.

**Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster,** by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. James III. —— IV.

The king on the day of his coronation establishes fifty yeomen of the guard, the first *standing army*.

1486 Imposture of Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who, directed by his tutor Simmons, pretends to be Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick; is acknowledged in Ireland; and joined by the earl of Lincoln with 2,000 men, lands in England, is defeated and made prisoner at Stoke, and created a scullion in the royal kitchen.—The Court of the Star Chamber established.

1489 *Maps* and *charts* first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus.

1492 Perkin Warbeck, a new impostor, assumes the title of "Richard duke of York, son of Edward IV.—escaped from the Tower."

1493 he is received and acknowledged by the duchess of Burgundy, as "The White Rose of England;"—visits Scotland and marries lady Catharine Gordon, sister of the earl of Huntley:—lands in Cornwall under the title of Richard IV. but finally surrenders and is beheaded.

1497 Cabot's (the Venetian) voyage to America, patronized by the king. He discovers Newfoundland, first reaches the continent and explores the coast to Florida.

1500 Great plague in England, which carries off 30,000 people in London, obliging the king and court to remove to Calais.

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. | POPES, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1483 Cardinal **Ximenes,** afterwards the prime minister of Ferdinand and Isabella, and patron of learning; **Gonsalvo** the "Great Captain," of Spain. | | 1484 Innocent VIII. |
| | 1485 Denmark and Sweden again united under John I.<br>Matthias, king of Hungary takes Vienna and expels the emperor.<br>Flourished about this time, *Ariosto* and *Angelo Politian,* poet; *Machiavel,* historian; and *Raphael,* painter, all Italians. | |
| 1491 The king marries Ann of Britany. | | |
| 1492 Spain:—Ferdinand completes the conquest of Granada, from the Moors, who had held it 800 years. — Columbus. — | 1489 Cyprus ceded to the Venetians.<br>1492 Discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain. | 1492 Alexander VI. (Borgia) a rapacious and scandalous tyrant: forms a league with Venice, Castile, Germany &c. against France. |
| 1495 The king of France, conquers Naples; defeats the pope and his allies at Fornova. | —— Poland:—John Albert I. ——<br>1493 Germany:—Maximilian I. emperor.<br>Reuchlin introduces the *Hebrew* and *Greek* languages into Germany.<br>1495 Naples seized by the king of France.<br>Diet of Worms. | |
| 1496 Spain:—Joanna, the heiress of the crown is married to Philip of Austria. | 1496 Portugal:—Emanuel I. expels the Jews and Moors. | |
| 1498 **Louis XII.** — 1st, of the house of Orleans. | 1497 **Vasco de Gama,** a Portuguese navigator, discovers the passage to India, round the Cape of Good Hope.<br>1498 Poland ravaged by the Wallachians, who carry off 100,000 prisoners, and sell them to the Turks. | |
| 1499 conquers Milan and | 1499 Americus Vespucius makes a voyage and gives name to the new world. | |
| 1501 Naples, but is expelled from thence by Gonsalvo de Cordova. | 1500 Amer. The Portuguese discover Brazil. —Voyage of John Cabot to Florida.<br>Germany divided into *six circles,* by Maximilian. | |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1502 Henry prince of Wales marries Catharine of Arragon, his brother Arthur's widow.

1509 Henry VII. dies. He was an able, but despotic and avaricious sovereign. By means of his iniquitous agents Empson and Dudley, he amassed an enormous treasure on false pretences. He was however useful to the nation; he encouraged industry, commerce, and the arts. *The study of the Greek language* was introduced into England by *William Grocyn*. Henry's Chapel at Westminster, still exists, a monument of his opulence and taste. He left three children;—Henry, his successor, Margaret, queen of Scotland, and Mary, afterwards queen of France.

—— Henry VIII.—9d Tudor, —— ascends the throne in his 18th year with peculiar advantages; possessing the confidence of the nation, which is now peaceful and prosperous. He allies with the pope, the emperor, and the king of Spain against France.

SCOTLAND.
James IV.
—— V.
Mary.

1513 —invades France, and assisted by the emperor Maximilian (who condescends to act under him) defeats the French at Blagny in the "battle of Spurs;" and takes Terouane and Tournay.

The Scots invade England, and are defeated by the earl of Surrey in the battle of Flodden field, where king James IV. and the flower of his nobility are slain.

General pacification;—Mary the king's sister is married to Louis XII. of France.

1515 Rise of the celebrated **Thomas Wolsey**, a clergyman of aspiring views and superior talents, who, ingratiated into the king's favour, fills the offices of archbishop of York, lord chancellor, cardinal, and legate of the pope, and assumes the helm of Europe. Henry's alliance is courted by both the rival candidates for the empire, Charles V. and Francis I.

**Retrospective glance at some of the occurrences in the progress of society, &c. (See 13th century.**

*Navigation and Commerce*—up to the 15th century monopolized by the splendid and opulent *Italian cities* (Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Naples, &c.) under municipal charters—their trade with India and the ports of the Red Sea, the means of introducing into Europe the elegancies and luxuries, as well as the conveniences of life. The extent and importance of navigation vastly increased by the invention of the Mariner's Compass. Portugal, Spain, Flanders and England at length awakened to commercial enterprises. The discovery of America and the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope. New Era.

*Culture* of *silk* and *sugar cane* in Italy.

*Manufacture* of silk, earthen ware and glass in Italy, and of woollen and linen cloths in Flanders.

*Fine Arts*—*Painting*—(great perfection) in Italy and Flanders.

*Engraving* and *Architecture* (progressing) in Italy.

*Art of War*—material revolution in.—Invention of gunpowder—establishment of standing armies.

*Literature.*—Learned men dispersed throughout Europe by the fall of Constantinople;—transient revival of letters.

The invention of *Printing*—glorious era in modern history:—the art however yet in its infancy. The few books and MSS. extant, principally in the hands of the churchmen.—The lower classes and the majority even of the nobility, remain entirely illiterate.—(Dante, Petrarch and Bocaccio in *Italy*. Chaucer, Bacon, Wickliffe in *England*.)

*Ecclesiastical.*—Temporal and spiritual power of the pope; his infallibility undisputed—his decisions absolute. Mendicant orders. The churchmen (with few exceptions) licentious, haughty, tyrannical, rapacious,—under the cloak of their office, and pretended sanctity, they are guilty of the most detestable crimes. Their policy in keeping from the people the means of knowledge. The scriptures strictly forbidden to the laity. Bigotry and superstition hold as extensive sway as ignorance. Abject reverence of the "Holy Church," and submission to her decrees among all ranks. The sale of "indulgences," (or licenses

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1504 Spain:—Joanna, (daughter of Isabella) is succeeded by her husband, Philip I; —— 1st of the house of Austria.

1507 Louis subdues Genoa.

1509 Louis defeats the Venetians and subdues Verona, Padua, and Vicentia.

1513 The French defeated in the battle of Spurs, by Henry VIII. and also expelled from Italy.

1515 **Francis I.**—(count of Angouleme)—able and popular; conquers Milan.

1516 — Spain: — **Charles I.** (3d of Austria,) afterwards the emperor Charles V. Ximenes dismissed and dies.

1520 Interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. in the 'field of the cloth of gold,' near Guisnes.

Spain:—The confederacy of the Holy Junta.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1501 Venice:—The Inquisitorial tribunal established.

1507 Poland:—**Sigismund I.** the Great.

1508 Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.

**League of Cambray** between France, Spain, Germany, and the pope against the power and commerce of Venice.

1510 About 1200 meteoric stones, one of which weighed 120 lbs, fell at Padua.

1511 America:—Cuba conquered by the Spaniards.

Portuguese commerce and colonies in the East Indies.

1512 Turkey: Selim I, emperor.

Battle of Novarro, in which the Swiss defeat the French. The latter driven out of Italy.

Denmark and Sweden;—Christian II.

Flourishing period of the *fine arts*; *Michael, Angelo Cerreggio, Titian, Leonardo da Vinci*, the celebrated painters.

1514 War between the Ottoman empire and Persia.

*First Polyglot Bible* printed at Alcala, by direction of cardinal Ximenes.

1516 The kingdom of Algiers seized by Barbarossa, the Corsair.

1517 The Turks supplant the Mamelukes in Egypt.

**Commencement of the Reformation** in Germany, by ***Martin Luther***, an Augustine friar, who writes his essay against the sale of indulgences, and other corruptions of the Romish church; is summoned by Leo to answer for his "crime" at Rome; appears before the Diet of Augsburg, and is denied a hearing by cardinal Cajetan; but protected by Frederick, elector of Saxony; propagates his opinions in

1519 Germany, while Zuinglius, his disciple, teaches them in Switzerland.

A. D. POPES, &c.

1503 Pius III.
Julius II.

1513 **Leo X.** Foundation of St. Peter's Church, by the proceeds of indulgences.

1518 Leo condemns the doctrines of Luther by a bull dated 9th November.

A. D. ENGLAND.

to commit crimes of any grade under the sanction of the Church,) revived by Julius II.—These licenses retailed promiscuously from the shops in France and Germany. In opposition to them in particular, and finally to the other corruptions of popery, an able and successful champion at length arises, and the great fabric of ignorance and superstition begins to tremble to its foundation.]

Charles V. visits England.—Execution of the duke of Buckingham.

1521 Wolsey is appointed arbiter between the emperor and Francis.
Alliance of England, Germany, and the pope against France.

525 Henry quarrels with the emperor, and makes peace with France.
——— receives from the pope the title of "*Defender of the Faith*," for his essay, (sent to Rome) against the doctrines of Luther.
——— falling in love with lady Ann Boleyn, a maid of honour to the queen, he applies to the pope for a divorce from Catharine of Arragon, on pretence that his marriage was illegal.
Cardinal Campeggio arrives, as the pope's legate, and holds a conference with Wolsey respecting the divorce; but finally returns without a decision. Wolsey soon loses the favour of his capricious master; is arrested on charge of treason, and dies in a monastery. "Had I but served God," said he on his death-bed, "as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have forsaken me in my grey hairs."
**Sir Thomas More**, succeeds Wolsey as chancellor and prime minister. After consulting and receiving the sanction of the principal *universities* of Europe, Henry divorces Catharine and marries Ann Boleyn.
*Thomas Cranmer*, the able advocate of the reformation, is created archbishop of Canterbury.

1534 Henry excommunicated by the pope; who soon pays the price of his conscientiousness, by losing all his authority in England, the *king* being acknowledged by the parliament and many of the clergy as the *Supreme Head of the Church* of England, which is formally separated from the communion of Rome.
Lord **Cromwell** made vicar-general, or the king's vice-gerent. The king suppresses the lesser monasteries, and confiscates their property; commencement of the *Reformation in England*.
1535 Execution of Sir Thomas More, the bishop of Rochester, and others, for refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion.

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1521 Cortez conquers Mexico for Spain.
First war between Francis I. and Charles V.; the first endeavouring to reinstate Henry d'Albert in the kingdom of Navarre.
1522 The French lose all their dominions in Italy.
1524 Francis besieges Pavia.
1525 —— defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.
1526 liberated by the treaty of Madrid.
The *streets* of Paris, (the first in modern Europe) *lighted.*
1529 The French re-enter Italy, but their army is destroyed by pestilence.
1529 Peace concluded with the Emperor at Cambray.
Burgundy given up to France.

1532 Spain: Pizarro conquers Peru.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany.—CHARLES V.—(Elected in preference to his rival Francis I.)
[From this era Modern History is sometimes dated.]
1520 War between Prussia and Poland.
Turkey:—**Solyman I.** (the Magnificent.)
South America:—**Montezuma,** emperor of Mexico, dies.
1521 —— Mexico conquered by Cortez, the Spaniard, in two years.
Diet of Worms; summoned by the emperor Charles V. for an investigation of the opinions of Luther, who is present, and begins to be popular with the German princes.
Belgrade taken by the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.
League between the pope, the emperor, and the king of England.
1522 Island of Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, by the Turks. First use of *bombs.* The Knights settle in Malta.
*First voyage round the world* by a ship of Magellan's (Eng.) squadron.
Denmark and Sweden again dis-united.
—— Frederick I.——**Gustavus Vasa.**
1523 Pavia besieged by Francis I.
1525 Battle of Pavia: Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists under Bourbon and Pascara.
1526 Reformation in Sweden and Denmark.
1527 Rome taken and plundered by the emperor Charles V.
America:—Bermudas discovered. Pizarro and Dalmagio invade Peru.
Revolution in Genoa, by Andrew Doria.
1528 Sweden:—The Roman Catholic religion abolished and Lutheranism established.
1529 Diet of Spires; issues a decree against Luther and the reformers and restores the celebration of mass. Several German princes protest against this and hence are called *Protestants,* the name afterwards common to all Christians opposed to the church of Rome.
Peace of Cambray, between France and Germany. Francis renounces Italy, Flanders, and Artois. Charles renounces Burgundy.
1530 *Confession of Augsburgh,* of the Protestant opinions, drawn up by Melancthon.
1531 Union and league of the Protestants at Smalkald, (Dec. 22.) which begins the Religious War.
1532 Peace between the emperor and the Protestant princes.
America: the conquest of Peru, by Pizarro.
1533 Insurrection of the *Anabaptists:—John of Leyden* their apostle.
Union of Denmark and Norway.
1534 Pope Paul III.
1535 Expedition of Charles V. into Africa. He takes Tunis from Barbarossa, the Moorish prince, and liberates 22,000 Christian slaves.
Society of the *Jesuits* founded by *Ignatius Loyola,* a Spaniard
John of Leyden executed. *Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion* published.

A. D. ENGLAND.

1536 Execution of queen Ann Boleyn on accusation of incontinency.
The king marries lady Jane Seymour.
——— receives envoys from the German Lutheran princes, and compiles his "Articles of Doctrine."
William Tyndal, the first publisher of an *English version of the Bible*, is strangled and burnt. Rebellion of the monks caused by the suppression of monasteries.

1537 Queen Jane dies in giving birth to Edward (VI.)

1540 The king marries Anne of Cleves; (who is soon divorced for not being so handsome, as her husband expected.)
—— marries lady Catharine Howard; (who is executed in 1542 for incest.)
*Dr. Barnes*, sent to the Tower for preaching the doctrine of justification by faith without works. Cromwell executed for heresy and treason.

1542 James V. of Scotland defeated at Solway, and dies, leaving an infant daughter, (the unfortunate Mary.)

1543 Queen Catharine Parr; favours, while the king persecutes the protestants, and all who will not embrace his prescribed creed.

1546 Scotland: Beaton, cardinal of St. Andrews assassinated.
——— Execution of the earl of Surrey, (charged with aspiring to the hand of the princess Mary.)
Henry VIII. dies. In him we have proof that absolute despotism may prevail in a government, and yet the form of a free constitution remain. After the death of Wolsey he became a tyrant; rapacious and prodigal, obstinate and capricious, as fickle in his friendships, as he was merciless in his resentments.
*Pins* were first used in England by Catharine Howard. *Needles* first made in 1545.

1547 ——— Edward VI. 3d Tudor; ———
son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour; nine years of age. The duke of Somerset, the king's uncle, chosen protector. The Reformation favoured and forwarded by the protector and archbishop Cranmer. The reformers in Scotland are persecuted by the regent, the earl of Arran. The protector enters Scotland, with an army of 20,000 men, and defeats the Scots in the battle of Pinkney. Their young queen, Mary, sent to France for education, (where she is afterwards married to Francis II.)

1549 Execution of lord Seymour, brother of the Protector.
*The English Liturgy* is completed and established by act of parliament.
Somerset, through the intrigues of the earl of Warwick, is compelled to resign the protectorship, and soon after is committed to the Tower.

1551 The popish bishops, Bonner, Heath, and Day, imprisoned.
Mary, the heiress apparent, refuses to embrace the reformed religion.

1552 Execution of Somerset, as being guilty of a conspiracy.
The Liturgy and reformed mode of worship introduced into Ireland.
Cranmer publishes a "Collection of the Articles of Religion," and a "Code of Ecclesiastical Constitutions."

1553 Warwick, now the earl of Northumberland, persuades the king to dis-inherit his sisters, and the council to settle the succession on lady Jane Grey (married to Northumberland's fourth son, lord Guilford Dudley.)
Edward VI. dies, aged 16 years. He was amiable, talented, and intelligent.
The eldest sons of peers are first permitted to sit in the house of Commons.

| A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| 1536 Francis leagues with Solyman I. against the emperor. | |
| | 1538 Peace of Nice for four years between Charles V. and Francis I.<br>Rise of the *Antinomians*. |
| 1539 Spain:—The Cortez subverted by Charles V. | 1541 Hungary subjected by Solyman the magnificent.<br>Algiers besieged by Charles V. |
| 1544 The count of **Enghien** defeats the Imperialists at Cerisoles. | 1542 Discovery of Japan.<br>1543 League between Charles V. and Henry VIII. against Francis I.<br>America:—California discovered.<br>1544 Imperialists defeated by the French in the battle of Cerisoles.<br>Treaty of Crespi between the emperor and Francis. |
| | 1545 *Council of Trent*, the last general council, begins. (Continues 18 years.) |
| 1546 *Genesius de Sepulreda*, the restorer of learning in Spain.<br>*Ignatius Loyola*, the founder of the Jesuits.<br>*Ramus*, a French philosophic writer. | 1546 League against the Protestants between the emperor and the pope.<br>Death of Luther. The protestants deserted by Maurice, marquis of Muisni, who invades Saxony. Flourished;—*Melancthon* and *Zuinglius*, the able protestant reformers; *Erasmus*, of Rotterdam, one of the greatest scholars of modern times; *Copernicus*, of Thorn, in Prussia, the reviver of the true *system of the universe*, first discovered by Pythagoras; *Paracelsus*; *J. C. Scaliger*; *Vesalius*; *Vida*; a Latin poet. |
| 1547 Henry II. — king of France. | 1547 Elector of Saxony defeated by the emperor at Mulberg, and deposed.<br>Fiesco's conspiracy at Genoa.<br>The landgrave of Hesse, is imprisoned by the emperor. |
| | 1548 The emperor grants an *interim* to the protestants.<br>Reformation forwarded in Poland. |
| 1550 Spain:—Philip conquers Portugal. | 1550 Pope Julius III. |
| | 1551 League against the emperor, between Henry II. and Maurice, who declares that his purpose in taking arms is to secure the Protestant religion; to maintain the German constitution; and to liberate the landgrave of Hesse. |
| | 1552 Treaty of Passau by which Charles V. grants religious liberty to the Protestants. |
| | 1553 Servetus executed for heresy by the Council of Geneva. |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1553 —— Mary, 4th Tudor; ——

(daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon.)

Lady Jane Grey proclaimed by Northumberland, and induced to accept the crown; but is soon obliged to resign it to Mary. Northumberland is executed as guilty of high treason. Mary begins her attempts to restore the popish communion; creates bishop Gardiner her prime minister. Cardinal *Reginald Pole* arrives as the pope's legate.

1555 Marriage of the Queen to Philip II. king of Spain, (son of the emperor Charles V.) contrary to the wishes of her parliament, and people.

Insurrection conducted by Sir Thomas Wyatt; suppressed.

Execution of lord Dudley and lady Jane Grey.

The furious Persecution of the Protestants begins, February 4th. John Rogers, the first martyr burnt at the stake in Smithfield.

Bishops *Hooper and Ferrar*, *Saunders*, *Ridley*, *Latimer*, and other eminent reformers successively share the fate of Rogers, rather than abjure their faith.

1556 Cardinal Pole is appointed archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer arrested, and is persuaded to subscribe to the popish doctrines; but soon after retracts, declaring his faith unchanged, and is martyred like Ridley and Latimer. Bonner bishop of London, a brutal monster, active in the persecution.

1557 War with France; loss of Calais.

1558 Queen Mary dies. Obstinacy, bigotry, and cruelty, were her conspicuous vices;—sincerity her only virtue. The first commercial treaty with Russia was effected in this reign.

—— ELIZABETH:—5th Tudor; ——

is saluted with the good wishes of the nation;—re-establishes the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Church of England*, in its present form; appoints **Sir William Cecil**, (afterwards lord Burleigh,) her secretary, and principal minister.

1559 The style of "queen of England and Ireland," is assumed by Mary queen of Scots, with the advice of her relatives, of the ambitious house of Guise.

Scotland:—The Protestants, persecuted by the queen-regent, enter into a *Covenant* for their mutual protection, styling themselves the "Congregation of the Lord," and under the guidance of *John Knox*, resist the queen regent's proceedings, break the images in the churches, destroy the monasteries, and assisted by an army from queen Elizabeth, besiege the regent in the castle of Leith.

1560 *Presbyterian* mode of worship established in Scotland by Knox. Queen Mary returns from France, and is joyfully received by her subjects.

1562 Elizabeth sends 6,000 men, to aid the Protestants, or Hugunots in France.

1565 Scotland:—Queen Mary's marriage with lord Darnley, which breaks the harmony between her and Elizabeth.

1566 Darnley, jealous of the queen's secretary David Rizzio, murders him in her presence. Birth of the queen's son, (James VI.) which alarms the jealousy of Elizabeth.

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| Civil War between the Catholics and the Protestants (called Huguenots,) commences. | 1559 Treaty of Chateau Cambresis; between France, Spain, and Piedmont, (negotiated on the part of France by Montmorency;) Savoy, Piedmont, (Bresse,) and other territories, are restored by France to Emanuel Philbert.<br>Pope Pius V.<br>Denmark:—Frederic II. |
| Guise and Bourbon parties. | 1560 Sweden Eric XIV. king, on the death of Gustavus Vasa. |
| 1562 Protestants under Condé, defeated in the battle of Dreux. | 1561 Livonia ceded to Poland. |
| 1563 Guise assassinated. | 1563 Council of Trent terminates.<br>War between Denmark and Sweden. |
| 1565 A confederacy between the kings of France and Spain, against the Protestants. | 1564 Germany;—Maximilian II. is occupied during the whole of his reign in restoring peace to the empire. |
| 1568 Battle of St. Dennis; the Protestants defeated. | 1566 Hungary ravaged by the Tartars.<br>Turks attack Malta.<br>Pope Pius V. |

A. D. ENGLAND.

1569 Project for the marriage of Mary with the duke of Norfolk, (the most powerful nobleman in England,) discovered and defeated.
Norfolk is committed to the Tower. Unsuccessful attempt of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland to liberate the queen of Scots.

1570 Scotland:—Violent death of Murray: the earl of Lennox succeeds him as regent.

1572 Conspiracy in favour of Mary defeated; the duke of Norfolk executed.
Voyage of **Sir Francis Drake,** round the world by the straits of Magellan.

1578 The queen sends troops to assist the revolted provinces of the low countries in gaining their independence.
—— engages to marry the duke of Anjou.

1581 Scotland:—Gowrie's conspiracy against the king.

1583 Plot against the life of queen Elizabeth.
The captive Mary suffers the privations of a rigorous imprisonment.

1585 Elizabeth sends an army under her favourite, the earl of Leicester, to assist the United Provinces, and Sir Francis Drake with a fleet of twenty sail, against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

1586 Leicester recalled for misconduct. Babington and Ballard's conspiracy in favour of Mary and the Catholics discovered, which hastens the "Trial of queen Mary."

1587 Elizabeth signs the death warrant of Mary notwithstanding the remonstrances of the kings of France and Scotland.
February 8. Beheading of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Elizabeth hypocritically affects great sorrow and surprise at the death of her "sister queen."
Cavendish, a successful private adventurer, with three vessels, captures several Spanish merchantmen in the South Seas, and returns by the cape of Good Hope.
Drake destroys 100 vessels in the harbour of Cadiz.

1588 Great preparations made to resist the expected Spanish invasion. The queen on horseback addresses her army at Tilbury.
The Spanish Armada, consisting of 135 vessels of enormous size, arrives in the English Channel, and is defeated by the English fleet of 34 ships, and 137 smaller vessels under **Drake, Hawkins, Frobrisher,** and **Sir Walter Raleigh**: lord **Howard** of Effingham, commander in chief.
The Armada attacked by a violent storm and wrecked on the Hebrides.
Bonfires, illuminations, &c. in England for the defeat of the Armada.

1589 Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norris capture several vessels at Corunna and take the town of Vigo. (Drake and Hawkins died in America, 1595.)

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1569 Battle of Jarnac; Conde defeated, taken prisoner, and murdered. Coligny, the Protestant leader, defeated at Moncontour.

1572 "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," (of the Protestants at Paris.)

1574 Henry III. — weak and profligate.

1578 Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, general of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands.

*Catholic League* and a new civil war; the Protestants having at their head the prince of Conde, the duke of Alencon and the king of Navarre, all of the royal family.

1588 Spain:—Destruction of the Armada.

1589 Assassination of Henry III. by Clement, a monk. The king of Navarre succeeds as **Henry IV.** (the Great) 1st of the Bourbons; an able general and popular sovereign.

1591 The Jesuits banished from France.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1570 League of Spain, Venice, and the pope against Turkey.

1571 Turks take the isle of Cyprus.

—— defeated by **Don John** of Austria in the naval battle of Lepanto.

1572 Pope Gregory XIII.

Revolt of the provinces of Holland and Zealand, from the Spanish yoke—caused by the tyranny of Philip II. and his barbarous lieutenant, the duke of Alva.

1574 Sebastian, king of Portugal, invades the Moors in Africa.

Pacification of Gheut, by which foreign troops dismissed from the Netherlands, and the Inquisition there abolished.

1576 Germany:—Rodolph II.

1578 Long and bloody war between Persia and Turkey.

Portugal:—Henry I. (Sebastian having been killed in Africa.)

1579 Commencement of the Republic of HOLLAND by the Union of the Seven Provinces at Utrecht, January 13.

—— **William,** prince of Orange, Stadtholder.

1581 Portugal seized by Philip II. of Spain:—first of the Austrian line.

1582 *Pope Gregory XIIIth's new style introduced in the calendar.*

Persia acquires power under **Abbas** the Great.

1584 Holland:—assassination of the prince of Orange. His son **Maurice** elected Stadtholder.

League of the seven Swiss cantons at Luzerne.

1585 Greenland discovered by Sir Francis Drake, the English navigator.

Commerce of Holland and Hamburgh, after the decline of Antwerp and the Rhenish cities.

1590 Pope Urban VII.

*Telescopes,* invented in Germany by *Jansen.*

1591 Pope Gregory XIV. excommunicates Henry IV. of France, ineffectually.

Pope Innocent IX.

1592 Falkland islands discovered.

Pope Clement VIII.

A. D. ENGLAND.

1553 —— Mary, 4th Tudor; ——

(daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon.)

Lady Jane Grey proclaimed by Northumberland, and induced to accept the crown; but is soon obliged to resign it to Mary. Northumberland is executed as guilty of high treason. Mary begins her attempts to restore the popish communion; creates bishop Gardiner her prime minister. Cardinal *Reginald Pole* arrives as the pope's legate.

1555 Marriage of the Queen to Philip II. king of Spain, (son of the emperor Charles V.) contrary to the wishes of her parliament, and people.

Insurrection conducted by Sir Thomas Wyatt; suppressed.

Execution of lord Dudley and lady Jane Grey.

The furious Persecution of the Protestants begins, February 4th. John Rogers, the first martyr burnt at the stake in Smithfield.

Bishops *Hooper and Ferrar*, *Saunders*, *Ridley*, *Latimer*, and other eminent reformers successively share the fate of Rogers, rather than abjure their faith.

1556 Cardinal Pole is appointed archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer arrested, and is persuaded to subscribe to the popish doctrines; but soon after retracts, declaring his faith unchanged, and is martyred like Ridley and Latimer. Bonner bishop of London, a brutal monster, active in the persecution.

1557 War with France; loss of Calais.

1558 Queen Mary dies. Obstinacy, bigotry, and cruelty, were her conspicuous vices;—sincerity her only virtue. The first commercial treaty with Russia was effected in this reign.

—— ELIZABETH:—5th Tudor; ——

is saluted with the good wishes of the nation;—re-establishes the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Church of England*, in its present form: appoints **Sir William Cecil**, (afterwards lord Burleigh,) her secretary, and principal minister.

1559 The style of "queen of England and Ireland," is assumed by Mary queen of Scots, with the advice of her relatives, of the ambitious house of Guise.

Scotland:—The Protestants, persecuted by the queen-regent, enter into a *Covenant* for their mutual protection, styling themselves the "Congregation of the Lord," and under the guidance of *John Knox*, resist the queen regent's proceedings, break the images in the churches, destroy the monasteries, and assisted by an army from queen Elizabeth, besiege the regent in the castle of Leith.

1560 *Presbyterian* mode of worship established in Scotland by Knox. Queen Mary returns from France, and is joyfully received by her subjects.

1562 Elizabeth sends 6,000 men, to aid the Protestants, or Hugunots in France.

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A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1605 Peace with Spain.

The *Gunpowder Plot*, projected by Robert Catesby, a Roman Catholic; (its object is to destroy the parliament, king, and royal family, at the approaching session)—discovered by an anonymous letter from one of the conspirators to a Roman Catholic lord. Guy Fawkes is arrested in the act of placing the fagots in the vault of the parliament house. Conspirators arrested and executed.

1612 Death of the earl of Salisbury, (R. Cecil,) and prince Henry, the heir apparent.—Robert Carr, a youth of twenty, received into the king's favour, and created earl of Somerset, and prime minister.—Murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

1615 Disgrace of Somerset, and rise of George Villiers, the cup-bearer, a worthless favourite who is created duke of **Buckingham**.

1616 Sale of the cautionary towns in Holland, (which had been consigned to Elizabeth as security for the payment of her loans,) an unpopular expedient to raise money.

Persecution of the Catholics, Puritans, and Unitarians; Episcopacy only tolerated.

Rise of the *Independents* or *Congregationalists*.

1617 **Sir Francis Bacon** created lord chancellor. The king visits Scotland and unsuccessfully attempts to introduce there the Episcopal form of worship.

Raleigh discharged from the Tower, and receiving authority from the king, embarks to take possession of a gold mine which he pretends he had discovered in Guiana.

1618 Raleigh plunders the town of St. Thomas, returns without finding the expected treasure;—and is beheaded for having disobeyed his orders.

The *circulation of the blood*, discovered by *Harvey*.

1621 Bacon, the chancellor, now lord Verulam, and viscount of St. Albans, is impeached and fined for bribery and corruption.

The king's dispute with the Commons on his *prerogative*: they assert that *freedom of debate* in parliament is the birthright of Englishmen.

1622 The earl of Bristol sent to Spain to negotiate a marriage between prince Charles of Wales, and the infanta.

1623 Secret journey of the prince and the duke of Buckingham to Spain. The latter disgusts even the Spanish court by his licentiousness. The marriage treaty broken off. Bristol committed to the Tower.

1625 James I. dies. He possessed some learning and abilities, but was pedantic and weak.

English settlement at Madras.

*Massinger*, the dramatist.

| A. D. NORTH AMERICA. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1607 English Settlement at Jamestown, Virginia; (the first permanent one in America) by a colony of the London Comp. Captain John Smith, its leader, is taken prisoner by the Indians: his life is saved by Pocahontas. | | 1605 Pope Paul V. |
| | 1610 Assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac. Louis XIII. (9 years old) succeeds under the regency of Mary of Medicis, his mother. | 1609 Holland: A truce with Spain. Independence of the provinces acknowledged. Evangelical Union of the Protestant princes, and league of the Catholic princes in Germany. Theological dispute between *Arminius* and *Gomar*, both professors of Theology at Leyden. *Galileo*, *Harriot*, and *Drebbel*. Sweden:—**Gustavus Adolphus**, king. |
| 1613 The Dutch commence settlements on the Hudson river. | | 1612 Poles defeated by the Russians in Muscovy. Germany:—Matthias, emperor;—attempts to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, and |
| 1616 Raleigh's attempt to colonize Virginia. | 1616 The prince of Conde is sent to the Bastile. | 1615 —concludes an advantageous peace with the Turks. |
| | | 1617 Peace between the house of Austria and the Venetians. |
| | | 1618 *Synod of Dort*, begins November 21, and continues till April 26, 1619. Germany:—Ferdinand II. —— —— Thirty years War between the Protestants and Catholics, begins, after Frederick V. elector palatine, had accepted the crown of Bohemia, offered him by the Protestant states. |
| 1620 Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, under charter of James I:— **John Carver**, 1st governor. | 1620 Navarre annexed to France. | 1620 Bohemians defeated by the imperialists at Prague. Frederick, elector palatine and king of Bohemia deposed and loses all his dominions by the treaty of Ulm. |
| 1621 Carver's treaty with Massasoit. Sir F. Wyatt governor of Virginia. | 1621 Spain:——Philip V.—Olivares, his minister. | 1621 War between Spain and Holland renewed. Pope Gregory XV. |
| 1622 Laconia granted to Gorges and Mason. | 1624 Cardinal **Richelieu**, prime minister. | 1622 Heidleburg taken by the emperor, and its library sent to Rome. Pope Urban VIII. |
| 1624 Royal government in Virginia. | 1625 The princess Henrietta married to Charles I. of England. | 1624 Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet near Lima. *Peter Paul Rubens*, painter. |
| | | 1625 Breda taken by the Spaniards. Peace between Ferdinand of Hungary, and the sultan. Christian IV. of Denmark becomes the leader of the Protestants. |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1625 ——— Charles I.—2d Stuart, ———

ascends the throne at the age of 25—disappointed in his plans, by the excessive parsimony of the commons; declares himself a Protestant, and supports Episcopacy; Marries the princess Henrietta of France.

First English settlement in the West Indies, at Barbadoes.

1626 Impeachment of the king's favourite, and director, the duke of Buckingham, for having appropriated public money to his own use, &c. He is supported by the king, who refuses to listen to the charges, and asserts his own *unlimited prerogative*.

War declared against France.

1627 Buckingham fails in attempting to relieve Rochelle. General dissatisfaction.—The Commons frame the "*Petition of right*," praying for redress of various grievances. Charles obliged to pass it, in order to obtain a supply.

1630 Peace with France and Spain. *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury, persecutes the Puritans, (many of whom embark for America,) and introduces into the church, with the king's consent, many superstitious ceremonies similar to those of Rome.

Murmurings on account of the arbitrary proceedings of the courts of the Star Chamber, and High Commission.

**John Hampden**, the fearless and patriotic defender of the *rights of the people*, refuses to pay the revived tax of *ship money*, or tonnage and poundage. The matter of *right* in his case, decided before twelve judges, in favour of the *crown*.

Great tumult at Edinburgh on the day appointed for the introduction of a new service book by the king's order; the bishop hooted with the cry of "a pope!" "antichrist!" stone him!

Treaty with the protestant princes of Germany, and their allies.

1638 The Scots being refused their petition against the Liturgy, enter into a new "*Covenant*," or civil and religious convention

1639 and abolish Episcopacy by an act of their general Assembly.

1640 Parliament assembled by the king, after an intermission of 11 years, but refusing to grant supplies until the grievances are redressed, is dissolved.

Scottish covenanters in arms; defeat the English forces at Newburn, and take possession of Newcastle.

Meeting of the *Long Parliament*. Impeachment of the earl of Strafford, (late lieutenant of Ireland,) archbishop Laud, lord keeper Finch, and secretary Windebank, all for high treason.

1641 Strafford makes an able and eloquent defence, but is condemned and executed.

Abolition of the Courts of Star Chamber, and High Commission, and of the tax of ship money.

Rebellion of Roger Moore, in Ireland. Rise of the *Round-heads*, and *Cavaliers*, both of the popular party. Massacre of several thousand Protestants in Ireland by the Catholics.

| A. D. NORTH AMERICA. | A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A.D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1626 Frs. West, governor of Virginia. | | 1626 League of the Protestant princes of Germany with Sweden and Holland against the emperor. |
| 1627 Swedes and Fins settle on the Delaware. | 1627 War with Charles I. who assists the Protestants. | **Tilly**, general of the Imperialists, gains a victory over Christian IV. |
| 1629 New-Hampshire granted to John Mason. Wonter Van Twiller, governor of N. Amsterdam. | 1628 Rochelle surrendered by the Protestants after a memorable siege. Favourable terms are granted them. | 1628 Persia invaded by the Turks. |
| 1630 Carolina granted to Sir Robt. Heath. | 1630 France joins the confederacy of Holland, Sweden, and the Protestant princes, against the emperor. | 1629 Peace between Denmark and Germany, and between Poland and Sweden. |
| First permanent settlement in Maine. | | Gustavus Adolphus enters Germany to assist the Evangelical Union. |
| 1631 Connecticut granted to lords Say and Brook, | | 1630 *Gazettes* first published in Venice. |
| 1632 and Maryland to lord **Baltimore.** | | England and France join the alliance against the emperor. |
| 1636 Rhode Island settled :—(*Roger Williams.*) | | War between Germany and Spain. |
| 1637 *Harvard College* founded. | 1635 *French Academy* established. War against Spain. Treaty with Holland, | Poland invaded by the Turks. |
| New-Hampshire settled. | 1636 and with Sweden. | 1631 Imperialists defeated by the Swedes in the battle of Leipsic. |
| 1637 *Ann Hutchinson's theological disturbances.* Pequod Indians subdued. | | 1632 Battle of Lutzen; the Swedes again victorious, but Gustavus Adolphus is killed. |
| 1638 Settlement of N. Haven, Conn. | | Sweden :—Christina, queen. |
| 1639 The first *printing office* in America at Cambridge, by Sam'l Green. | | 1633 Galileo condemned by the inquisition. |
| Theoph. Eaton, 1st governor of New-Haven. | 1640 Spain :—Independence of Portugal. | 1634 Swedes defeated by the king of Hungary in the battle of Nordlingen. |
| Berkley, governor of Virginia. | | 1635 Peace of Prague, between the evangelical union and the emperor. |
| 1640 Whole number of emigrants to New-England previous to this time is 21,000. | | 1636 Imperialists defeated by the Swedes at Wistock. |
| 1641 R. Bellingham, governor of Massachusetts. | | 1637 War between the Poles and Cossacks in Ukraine. |
| | | Germany.—Ferdinand III. |
| | | Breda retaken by the prince of Orange. |
| | | 1638 Bagdad taken by the Turks. |
| | | Saxe-Weimar, duke of, defeats the Imperialists at Rhinfield, and reduces Brisac. |
| | | 1639 Imperialists defeated in Bohemia by the Swedes under Bannier. |
| | | 1640 Portugal recovers her independence under John IV. (first of the house of Braganza.) |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1642 The king after a long and violent dispute with his parliament retires to York; resolves to have recourse to the sword; and erects his standard at Nottingham.—Parliament also assembles an army.—Battle of Edghill; (Oct. 24:) the royalists commanded by the king in person, his nephew prince Rupert, and Ruthven, a Swedish general; Parliamentarians by the earl of Essex:—victory doubtful.

1643 Rupert victorious at Calsgrave, where the famous John Hampden is mortally wounded. Defeat of the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller.

Battle of Newbury; (Sept. 20.) Essex victorious.

The *Westminster Assembly of Divines.*

"*Solemn League and Covenant,*" between the English and Scottish parliaments

1644 Battle of Marston Moor;—the royalists under Rupert defeated with great slaughter, by lord Fairfax and **Oliver Cromwell.**

York surrenders to the parliament. Newcastle taken by the Scots.

Disputes between the Presbyterians and the Independents or Congregationalists; the latter favoured by Cromwell, who proposes the *self denying ordinance*, excluding the members of Parliament from all offices, civil, and military. Essex consequently resigns, and the whole military authority under parliament is vested in Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell.

1645 Trial and execution of archbishop Laud. The king's cause supported in Scotland by James Graham, marquis of Montrose.

Battle of Naseby; the king defeated by Cromwell, loses 5,000 men, and finally every fortress in England.

1646 —— seeks refuge in the Scottish camp at Newark.

1647 —— is delivered up by the Scots to the English parliament, for a stipulated sum.

Quarrel between the army and the parliament, inflamed by Cromwell, Ireton, and Fleetwood. The king seized by Joyce. The army takes possession of London.

1648 The king escapes and is retaken. Col. Pride with a party of Soldiers, expels the Presbyterians from parliament; an act called "Pride's Purge." The house now consisting of but 50 Independents receives the appellation of "*The Rump.*"

Scots under Hamilton, and the English insurgents, subdued by Cromwell. The king sentenced by a court of 133 judges to suffer death, as guilty of high treason in levying war against the parliament.

1649 **Beheading of Charles I.** on the scaffold erected in the street before Whitehall; "An awful lesson to the possessors of royalty." The Commons proceed to pass an act, abolishing kingly power, and the house of peers, as "useless, burdensome, and dangerous." *Usher, Hobbes, Hammond, Selden, Inigo Jones.*

*The Commonwealth.*

The Commons order a new seal to be engraved with this legend, "On the first year of freedom, by God's blessing restored." They appoint a Council of State. Cromwell lord lieutenant of Ireland; sends out an army against the marquis of Ormond (who still supports royalty,) and soon after follows in person. Charles the prince of Wales is acknowledged as king, by the Scottish Covenanters.

1650 Cromwell subdues Ireland. In Scotland, the marquis of Montrose is made prisoner, and executed. Prince Charles makes a bargain with the Covenanters on their own terms. Cromwell appointed commander in chief of the forces after the resignation of Fairfax, enters Scotland with an army of 16,000; defeats the royalists at Dunbar, and takes Leith and Edinburgh.

**A. D. NORTH AMERICA.**

1642 George Wyllis governor of Connecticut.

1643 Confederation of the Colonies of New-England, for mutual defence.

J. Endicott, governor of Massachusetts.

1646 *Thos. Mayhew*, preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.

1647 *Thomas Hooker*, ob.

Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam.

1648 *Cambridge Platform*, adopted.

1649 **J. Winthrop**, governor of Connecticut, ob.

1650 First settlement in North Carolina, around Albemarle Sound.

**A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.**

1643 Conde defeats the Spaniards at Rocroy.

**Louis XIV.**

Anne of Austria, queen regent during the king's minority.

Cardinal **Mazarine**, succeeds Richelieu and adopts his policy.

Royal Academy of *Painting*, founded by the king.

1645 Marshall **Turenne** takes Treves,

1648 and is victorious at Augsburg.

Dissensions in Paris fomented by cardinal De Retz.

1649 The populace barricade the streets, and liberate the state prisoners.

Mazarine declared by parliament an enemy of the public peace.

1650 —— regains his authority.

Conde, and other princes of the royal blood are arrested.

**A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.**

1642 Swedes defeat the Imperialists of Leipsic, and the French defeat them at Tutelingen.

1643 Tartars invade China.

*Barometers* invented by Toricelli.

1644 Revolution in China by the Tartars;—Tsong-gate the Tartar prince, becomes emperor of China.

Swedes defeat the Imperialists in Bohemia.

Pope Innocent X.

1645 Swedes under Torstenson, victorious over the Imperialists at Thabor. The emperor leaves Vienna for Ratisbon.

War between the Venetians and Turks.

Russia:—Alexius, czar. The first *Russian code of laws* published.

1646 Venetians defeated by the Turks near Retimo. A shower of sulphur at Copenhagen.

1648 Imperialists defeated by Turenne at Augsburgh. Peace of Munster between Spain and the United Provinces.

Oct. 28. Peace of Westphalia, signed at Munster, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; the principle of a *balance of power* in Europe is first recognized; Alsace given to France, and a part of Pomerania, and some other districts to Sweden: the civil and political rights of the German States established; the independence of the Swiss Confederation acknowledged by Germany; and the rights of the Protestants confirmed.

1649 League between Denmark and Holland.

*Grotius*, an eminent Dutch writer; *Vandyck*, the painter.

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**John Hampden,** the fearless and patriotic defender of the *rights of the people,* refuses to pay the revived tax of *ship money,* or tonnage and poundage. The matter of *right* in his case, decided before twelve judges, in favour of the *crown.*

Great tumult at Edinburgh on the day appointed for the introduction of a new service book by the king's order; the bishop hooted with the cry of "a pope!" "antichrist!" stone him!

Treaty with the protestant princes of Germany, and their allies.

1638 The Scots being refused their petition against the Liturgy, enter into a new "*Covenant,*" or civil and religious convention

1639 and abolish Episcopacy by an act of their general Assembly.

1640 Parliament assembled by the king, after an intermission of 11 years, but refusing to grant supplies until the grievances are redressed, is dissolved.

Scottish covenanters in arms; defeat the English forces at Newburn, and take possession of Newcastle.

Meeting of the *Long Parliament.* Impeachment of the earl of Strafford, (late lieutenant of Ireland,) archbishop Laud, lord keeper Finch, and secretary Windebank, all for high treason.

1641 Strafford makes an able and eloquent defence, but is condemned and executed.

Abolition of the Courts of Star Chamber, and High Commission, and of the tax of ship money.

Rebellion of Roger Moore, in Ireland. Rise of the *Round-heads,* and *Cavaliers,* both of the popular party. Massacre of several thousand Protestants in Ireland by the Catholics.

**A. D. NORTH AMERICA.**

1626 Frs. West, governor of Virginia.
1627 Swedes and Fins settle on the Delaware.
1629 New-Hampshire granted to John Mason. Wonter Van Twiller, governor of N. Amsterdam.
1630 Carolina granted to Sir Robt. Heath.
First permanent settlement in Maine.
1631 Connecticut granted to lords Say and Brook,
1632 and Maryland to lord **Baltimore.**
1636 Rhode Island settled :—(*Roger Williams.*)
1637 *Harvard College* founded.
New-Hampshire settled.
1637 *Ann Hutchinson's theological disturbances.* Pequod Indians subdued.
1638 Settlement of N. Haven, Conn.
1639 The first *printing office* in America at Cambridge, by Sam'l Green.
Theoph. Eaton, 1st governor of New-Haven.
Berkley, governor of Virginia.
1640 Whole number of emigrants to New-England previous to this time is 21,000.
1641 R. Bellingham, governor of Massachusetts.

**A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.**

1627 War with Charles I. who assists the Protestants.
1628 Rochelle surrendered by the Protestants after a memorable siege. Favourable terms are granted them.
1630 France joins the confederacy of Holland, Sweden, and the Protestant princes, against the emperor.
1635 *French Academy* established.
War against Spain. Treaty with Holland,
1636 and with Sweden.
1640 Spain :—Independence of Portugal.

**A.D. MISCELLANEOUS.**

1626 League of the Protestant princes of Germany with Sweden and Holland against the emperor.
**Tilly**, general of the Imperialists, gains a victory over Christian IV.
1628 Persia invaded by the Turks.
1629 Peace between Denmark and Germany, and between Poland and Sweden.
Gustavus Adolphus enters Germany to assist the Evangelical Union.
1630 *Gazettes* first published in Venice.
England and France join the alliance against the emperor.
War between Germany and Spain.
Poland invaded by the Turks.
1631 Imperialists defeated by the Swedes in the battle of Leipsic.
1632 Battle of Lutzen ; the Swedes again victorious, but Gustavus Adolphus is killed.
Sweden :—Christina, queen.
1633 Galileo condemned by the inquisition.
1634 Swedes defeated by the king of Hungary in the battle of Nordlingen.
1635 Peace of Prague, between the evangelical union and the emperor.
1636 Imperialists defeated by the Swedes at Wistock.
1637 War between the Poles and Cossacks in Ukraine.
Germany.—Ferdinand III.
Breda retaken by the prince of Orange.
1638 Bagdad taken by the Turks.
Saxe-Weimar, duke of, defeats the Imperialists at Rhinfield, and reduces Brisac.
1639 Imperialists defeated in Bohemia by the Swedes under Bannier.
1640 Portugal recovers her independence under John IV. (first of the house of Braganza.)

1664 War with Holland, and her allies, France and Denmark.

1665 The duke of York, (the king's brother,) victorious over the Dutch fleet.
The Great Plague in London; carries off 100,000 persons.

1666 Memorable sea-fight of four days off Dunkirk, (June 1,) between the English fleet under Monk, (now duke of Albermarle,) and prince Rupert; and the Dutch under De Ruyter, and the younger Van Tromp. The latter forced to retreat, and insulted in their harbours.
Great Fire in London, Sep. 3, continues 3 days, consuming 13,000 houses.
Insurrection in Scotland of the Presbyterians, who are defeated at Pentland hills.
The Dutch fleet under De Ruyter enters the Thames, and burns several ships at Chatham, causing great consternation in London.

1667 Peace of Breda, by which the Dutch cede to England, the province of New-York.
Banishment of the earl of Clarendon, a man of great abilities and stern integrity.

1668 England a party in the Triple Alliance, through her ambassador, **Sir Williams Temple.**

1669 The "Cabal" ministry formed; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale; an intriguing and dangerous combination.
Secret treaty with France, concluded by the king.

1671 The king shuts the exchequer, and exercises several acts of arbitrary power.

1672 Attack on the Dutch Smyrna fleet, made by Sir Robert Holmes.
War against Holland, declared by England and France.
Sea-fight, (May 28.) between the Dutch fleet under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the combined French and English under the duke of York, the earl of Sandwich, and D'Estrees. The Dutch forced to retire.

1673 Parliament passes the *Test Act*. Indecisive engagements between the Dutch and combined fleets off the Texel.

1674 Peace between England and Holland. (War continued by France,)
Sir William Temple appointed ambassador to the states general of the provinces.

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| 1663 Rhode Island chartered. Carolina granted to the earl of Clarendon. | | 1663 Two meteoric stones, one weighing 200, and the other 300 lbs. fell near Verona. |
| *John Norton* ob. | | Portuguese defeated by the Spaniards, near Evora. |
| 1664 New-Netherlands surrendered by the Dutch to the English;—granted to the duke of York, and named New-York, N. Jersey, granted to Berkley and Carteret. | 1664 Treaty with the pope. | 1664 Holland at war with England;—admiral **De Witt.** |
| | Observatory and Academy for *sculpture* established. | Treaty of Pisa between the king of France and the pope. |
| | 1665 Spain:–CharlesII. (weak;) unsuccessful war with France. | War between Germany and the Turks. |
| | 1656 France declares war against England. | 1665 The Dutch defeated by the English, near Harwich, |
| | Louis XIV. invades the Netherlands, which he claims in right of his queen. | 1666 and again off Dunkirk. They ally with Denmark. |
| J. Elliot's *Indian Bible.* | | Portuguese defeat the Spaniards at Villia. |
| 1665 The Colonies of Connecticut & New Haven united. | | Antigua settled by the English. |
| **J. Endicot,** ob. | | |
| | | 1667 Holland:—Peace of Breda with England. |
| | | The Spanish Netherlands invaded by Louis XIV. who terrifies Europe by the progress of his arms. |
| | | Pope Clement IX. |
| | 1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between France and Spain. The former yielding Franche-Compte but retaining her conquests in the Netherlands | 1668 Triple Alliance, of Britain, Sweden, and Holland, against France. |
| 1669 *R. Mather*, ob. | | Peace between Portugal and Spain, after a war of 26 years:—The former acknowledged independent. |
| 1671 *J. Davenport*, ob. | | 1669 Candia taken by the Turks. |
| | | Treaty of the Hague between Holland and Portugal. |
| New Jersey settled. | | 1671 Pope Clement X. Cassini discovers the 6th of Saturn's satellites. |
| Charleston (S. C.) founded. | | 1672 War between the Poles and Turks. |
| Carolina divided into North and South. | 1672 Louis passes the Rhine with marshal **Turenne,** having formally declared war against Holland, which is assisted by the Emperor and by Spain. | Holland:–William III. prince of Orange, stadthelder, and commander in chief. |
| 1672 *Charles Chauncey*, minister of the 1st church in Boston ob. | | —— Assassination of the two brothers De Witt, who had assumed the helm of affairs. |
| 1673 New-York reconquered by the Dutch but | | —— The prince of Orange nobly rejects the corrupting offers of Louis, and allies with Sweden and Germany. |
| | | Poland:—Henry, the first, elective king. |
| | | 1673 Sea-fight between the Dutch and English. |
| | 1674 Victory of Turenne over the Imperialists. | The Poles defeat the Turks near Chocsin. |
| 1674 is ceded to England by treaty. | The French first settle in the East Indies. | 1674 Treaty between Holland, Spain, and Britain. |
| | | Sicily revolts from Spain. |
| | | The Imperialists, defeated by Turenne at Mulhausen and at Turkheim. |

1677 Marriage of the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, to William III. prince of Orange.

1678 Great consternation in England by the rumour of a "Popish Plot." Titus Oates, the abandoned impostor, affirms on oath, that a horrid conspiracy had been formed by the Jesuits for assassinating the king, restoring Popery, &c. and in proof produces forged letters from prominent Catholics. His story, though contradictory, generally believed, and several peers are in consequence, committed to the Tower. Coleman the queen's secretary, and others are executed. Oates caressed and rewarded as the saviour of his country. Impeachment and committal of the lord-treasurer, Danby.

1679 The *Habeas Corpus Act* passed. Assassination of archbishop Sharpe, of St. Andrews, by the Covenanters, on suspicion of his being hostile to their cause. The Covenanters severely persecuted; have recourse to arms and are defeated by the duke of Monmouth (the king's natural son) at Bothwell bridge.

"The Meal Tub plot."

1680 The slavish doctrines of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance* begin to be inculcated. The epithets of *Whig* and *Tory* in use; the first applied to the country, the latter to the court party. Trial and execution of lord Stafford as concerned in the popish plot.

1681 "Rye-house Plot" for restoring the freedom of the constitution.

Execution of lord **Russell** and Sir Algernon **Sidney**, two of the leaders in the conspiracy.

1684 Marriage of lady Anne,* second daughter of the duke of York, to prince George of Denmark.

1685 Charles II. dies suddenly.—He had obtained absolute power.

In this reign the *Royal Society* of London was instituted by *Wilkins*, bishop of Chester, and others. Bombay, E. I., was ceded to England by the Portuguese.

Flourished in this reign: *Dryden* and *Butler*, the poets;—*Barrow*, a divine; *Sir W. Temple*, an eminent writer as well as statesman; *Robert Boyle*, the philosopher.

——— James II.—4th Stuart, ———

(late duke of York, and brother of Charles II., who had no legitimate children,) declares his intention of maintaining the established religion while secretly planning its overthrow;—is treated with great complacency by the English and Scotch parliaments.—A conspiracy formed against him in Holland by the duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. and the duke of Argyle. The latter lands in Scotland, is taken prisoner and executed. Monmouth defeated, and made prisoner by the king's forces under the earl of Feversham at Sedgemoor. The rebel prisoners treated with frightful cruelty by Feversham, colonel Kirk, and chief justice Jeffries: 250 of them executed.

1686 The king publicly countenances the Catholics;—receives several into the council;—creates the earl of Tyrconnel lord lieutenant of Ireland.

1687 ——— re-establishes the court of High Commissions;—sends an ambassador to Rome;—receives the pope's nuncio;—is warmly opposed in attempting to elevate a papist to the presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford.

* Afterwards queen.

| A. D. N. AMERICA. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1675 Andros, governor of New-York. | 1677 Treaty with England. | 1675 War between Denmark and Sweden. Turenne passes the Rhine and is opposed by Monteculi. |
| King Philip's war in New-England. | | Pope Innocent XI. |
| Population of N. England 60,000. | | 1676 The allied fleet defeated by the French at Palermo. |
| 1677 Maine purchased by Massachusetts. | 1678 Peace with Holland. | Poland, Stephen, king. |
| | Louis supports a large army and conducts as sovereign of Europe. | 1678 Peace of Nimeguen, between France and Holland, restores tranquillity to Europe. |
| 1679 New-Hampshire becomes a separate state under royal government. | 1682 General assembly of the clergy of France in which the four celebrated propositions about the authority of the pope are enacted. | Tartars invade Russia. |
| | | 1679 Peace between Germany and France signed at Nimeguen and between Denmark and Sweden at Fontainbleau. |
| 1680 Josiah Winslow, ob. | | Engagement between the English and Moors at Tangier, which continues eleven days. |
| 1682 **Penn** arrives and founds Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. | | 1683 Siege of Vienna by the Turks, raised by John **Sobieski** king of Poland. |
| 1683 First general assembly in New-York. | | |
| | | 1684 The duke of Lorraine defeats 150,000 Turks at Wertzen. |
| 1684 Massachusetts deprived of her charter. | 1685 *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.* The protestants violently persecuted, and Louis loses 500,000 of his best subjects. | |
| Philadelphia contains 2,000 persons. | *Le Brun, Menage, Bruyere, Boileau, &c.* | |
| 1686 Sir Edmund Andros, appointed governor of N. England by James II. plays the tyrant. | 1685 The greatness of Louis XIV. at its height. | 1686 The king of Siam sends an embassy to Louis XIV. |
| | **Colbert,** prime minister. | League of Augsburg against France, between Germany, Holland Britain and Spain; brought about by William, prince of Orange, the inveterate enemy of the powerful and ambitious Louis XIV. |
| Arrival of French protestants who had left their country on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. | | 1687 *Telegraphs* said to have been invented. The crown of Hungary declared hereditary in the house of Austria. |

1688 The king orders a declaration of "Indulgence" to all sects to be read in the Churches.—Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops petition against the Indulgence and are committed to the Tower; tried and acquitted.

Commencement of the Revolution.—The Whigs and Tories unite to secure the constitution, and invite William, prince of Orange, (married to Mary, daughter of James II.) to accept the crown of England. The prince of Orange, after being driven back by a storm, lands at Torbay with 15,000 men, from a fleet of 600 vessels;—publishes a list of grievances of the people of Great Britain, and his purpose of relieving them; is joined after a long delay by several noblemen, and a part of the army. James sails to France.

1689 The convention of the nobility and prelates, after much dispute, votes the throne vacant, James II. having broken the "original contract," and declares the prince and princess of Orange, king and queen of England.

*Prideaux* an eminent divine, and author.

—— **William III.** and **Mary,** (5th Stuart.) ——

Instrument of settlement passed by parliament.*

War against France declared in alliance with Germany and Holland. The great struggle respecting "*Privilege* and *Prerogative*" finally settled, and the *British Constitution* confirmed. Act of Toleration passed. Presbyterianism re-established in Scotland.

James II. lands in Ireland: his cause supported by Tyrconnel. He raises an army:—is re-inforced by French troops; assembles the Irish parliament which attaints all the Protestants in the island. The Jacobites, or partizans of the Catholic cause in Scotland defeat general Mackay at Killicrankie, but Dundee their leader is killed, and they disperse. James besieges the Protestants in Londonderry; they are relieved after a gallant defence.

1690 King William lands in Ireland. Battle of the Boyne, in which the gallant **Schomberg,** William's general, is killed;—but James is defeated, and returns to France. William repulsed in the siege of Limerick. The earl of Marlborough reduces Cork and Kinsale.

1691 Athlone and Limerick taken by baron Ginckle for William, whose authority is now generally acknowledged in Ireland.

The king dissolves the convention, and assembles a Tory parliament.

1692 Massacre of Glencoe in Scotland. King William takes the command of the allied army in Holland. An invasion of England undertaken by the French, in favour of James.

British fleet under Russell, victorious over the French, (Tourville) who abandons the intended invasion.

1694 Triennial Parliament bill passed. Bank of England incorporated. Queen Mary dies, æt. 33.—Barclay's plot for assassinating the king.

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| | | War of the continental powers against France. |
| 1688 General suppression of charter governments. | | 1688 Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake. |
| 1689 Andros imprisoned. | | Imperialists take Belgrade by assault. |
| The government of N. York, usurped by Jacob Leisler. | | First *German periodical*, (Thomasius.) French fashions, language, and industry in Germany and England. |
| Montreal destroyed by the Five Nations. | | |
| Dover, N. H. surprised by the Indians. | 1689 War against the allies, Spain, England, Holland and Germany. | 1689 Pope Alexander VIII. |
| War between England and France. | | Turks in alliance with France, defeated in three battles by the Imperialists under prince Louis of Baden. |
| | | Grand Alliance between England Germany and Holland signed at Vienna; which is afterwards acceded to by Spain and the duke of Savoy. |
| 1690 The English settlements of Schenectady, N. Y. Casco, Me. and Salmon-Falls, N. H. destroyed by a party of French sent by the governor of Canada. Sir William Phipps reduces Port Royal, Nova Scotia. | 1690 Tourville defeats the English and Dutch off Beachyhead. | 1690 Dutch defeated with great slaughter by Luxembourg in the battle of Fleurus. (June 21.) |
| Unsuccessful expedition against Canada. | Luxembourg victorious at Fleurus. | 1691 Mons taken by Louis XIV. |
| 1691 Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie. | 1691 Louis takes Mons. | Pope Innocent XII. |
| New Hampshire purchased by Allen. | 12,000 Irish Catholics arrive in France. | 1693 Dutch and English fleets defeated by the French off St. Vincent. |
| N. Y.:—Stoughter, governor. Leisler executed. | 1693 Catinat victorious in Italy. | Allies defeated by Luxembourg at Landen. |
| 1692 Witchcraft superstition in New-England. | Order of St. Louis instituted. | Battle of Massiglia:—the duke of Savoy, general of the allies in Italy, defeated by the marshal de Catinat. |
| 1693 N. Y.—*Episcopacy* introduced. | 1694 Noailles defeats the Spaniards. | 1694 Huy retaken by the allies. Namur by the French. |
| —— Fletcher, governor. | | |
| William and Mary's *College* founded. | | 1696 Russia:—PETER, I. (the Great.) |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1697 Peace of Ryswick.

1699 Visit of Peter the Great, of Russia.

1700 Sir George Rooke, with a British fleet, is sent to assist Charles XII. of Sweden.
Ruin of the Scottish settlements on the isthmus of Darien.

1701 Settlement of the succession to the British throne, (after the princess Anne) on the princess Sophia, dutchess dowager of Hanover.
England a party in another confederacy. (See Misc.) Death of James II. in France. His son James is acknowledged by Louis XIV. as king of Great Britain.

1702 Death of the king.—William was eminent both as a politician and a warrior. He rescued England from Popery and arbitrary power, but laid the foundation of the *National Debt.* System of *private banking* commenced. This was the age of those great luminaries of science, *Newton* and *Locke.*—*Tillotson,* archbishop of Canterbury.

— **Anne,** (6th Stuart.) —

**Marlborough** and **Godolphin** chief ministers.
War with France and Spain in consequence of the league of 1701. Marlborough commands the British army; begins his victorious career in Flanders.
Sir George Rooke, and the duke of Ormond fail in an attempt upon Cadiz, but capture Spanish galleons at Vigo.
Defeat of the English admiral Benbow by the French Du Casse, off Carthagena.

1703 Jacobite intrigues. Tory principles ascendant.

1704 Whigs obtain a share in the administration.
Simon Frazer, lord Lovats' conspiracy in favour of "the pretender" James Stuart, son of James II. who styles himself Le Chavalier de St. George.
Marlborough's great victory at Blenheim. He is honoured by the court of Berlin and the States General.
Rooke takes the important Spanish fortress of Gibraltar, hitherto impregnable.

1705 Earl of **Peterborough,** Sir C. **Shovel,** and the archduke Charles take Barcelona.

1706 Marlborough's victories at Ramilies, &c.
Sir John Leake takes the islands of Majorca and Ivica in the Mediterranean.
Legislative Union of England and Scotland, treaty of, signed July 20. Both kingdoms to be represented in one parliament, enjoy equal privileges, &c. Dissatisfaction in Scotland.

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|---|---|---|
| 1697 Kidd's piracies. | 1767 Peace of Ryswick. | 1697 Battle of Zenta:—prince **Eugene** of Savoy, defeats the Turks under Mustapha. |
| | 1699 North America:—French colony settles in Louisiana. | Peace of Ryswick, September 11, between France and the Allies. |
| | 1700 Spain is transferred to the house of Bourbon, by the will of Chas. II. in favour of the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. | Swedeft:—Charles XII. |
| 1700 Boston contains 7,000 inhabitants. | 1701—Anjou is crowned as | 1698 Peter the Great travels in disguise through Germany and Holland: visits England to learn the art of ship-building, and the science of government; labours in person in the dock yard; and after two years absence introduces among his untutored subjects the arts and customs of civilized society. |
| R. Island, 10,000 | —Philip V.— | 1699 Peace of Carlowitz between Russia, Poland, Venice and Turkey. |
| N. Carolina, 6,000 | League against the allies between France, Spain and Portugal. Philip's title is disputed by Charles archduke of Austria; hence the "war of the Spanish succession." *Fenelon* and *Maintenon*, flourished. | League against Sweden, (Charles XII.) between Denmark, Poland, and Russia. |
| S. Carolina, 5,500 | | 1700 Charles XII. invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and obliges the king to sign the treaty of Travendahl. |
| 1701 *Yale College* founded. | | Battle of Narva: (Russians and Swedes,) Charles victorious. |
| 1702 War of G. Britain with France and Spain. | | 1701 PRUSSIA becomes a kingdom:— |
| | | —— Frederick I. |
| | | Another "Grand Alliance" between Germany, Holland and England, "to prevent the union of the crowns of France and Spain," which causes the "war of the Spanish succession." |
| | | *Leibnitz*, the celebrated German philosopher. |
| 1703 Apalachian Indians subdued. Maine, from Casco to Wells, ravaged by the French and Indians. | 1702 **Tallard, Boufflers, Villeroy, Villars,** and the king of Spain, command the French and Spanish armies. | 1702 War against France declared at London, Vienna, and the Hague, on the same day. |
| | | Imperialists take Landau and Venloo. |
| | | Charles XII. takes Warsaw, and defeats Augustus II. of Poland at Glissau. |
| 1704 Deerfield destroyed by the Indians. | Bavaria aids France. | 1703 Portugal and Savoy join the Grand Alliance. |
| Capt. **Church's** expedition against the Indians. | 1704 Defeat of Tallard at Blenheim. | 1704 Battle of Blenheim; Marlborough and Eugene completely victorious over the French, Spanish and Bavarians. |
| *Boston News Letter*, the first *American periodical.* | Spain loses Gibraltar. | Peter the Great takes Narva. |
| | | Charles XII. again beats Augustus, at Pultausk, and procures his deposition, and the election of **Stanislaus** Leckzinski, to the throne of Poland. |
| 1706 Episcopacy in Connecticut. | 1705 Vendome victorious at Cassano. | 1705 Marlborough victorious at Brabant.—Eugene defeated at Cassano. |
| Carolina invaded by the French and Spanish. | Spain:—Barcelona taken by the allies. | Germany:—Joseph I. succeeds his father Leopold. |
| *Samuel Willard*, ob. | 1706 French defeated at Ramilies | 1706 Battle of Ramilies: Marlborough victorious and conquers Brabant and Spanish Flanders. |

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Ruin of the Scottish settlements on the isthmus of Darien.

1701 Settlement of the succession to the British throne, (after the princess Anne) on the princess Sophia, dutchess dowager of Hanover.
England a party in another confederacy. (See Misc.) Death of James II. in France. His son James is acknowledged by Louis XIV. as king of Great Britain.

1702 Death of the king.—William was eminent both as a politician and a warrior. He rescued England from Popery and arbitrary power, but laid the foundation of the *National Debt.* System of *private banking* commenced. This was the age of those great luminaries of science, *Newton* and *Locke.*—*Tillotson,* archbishop of Canterbury.

**Anne,** (6th Stuart.)

**Marlborough** and **Godolphin** chief ministers.
War with France and Spain in consequence of the league of 1701. Marlborough commands the British army; begins his victorious career in Flanders.
Sir George Rooke, and the duke of Ormond fail in an attempt upon Cadiz, but capture Spanish galleons at Vigo.
Defeat of the English admiral Benbow by the French Du Casse, off Carthagena.

1703 Jacobite intrigues. Tory principles ascendant.

1704 Whigs obtain a share in the administration.
Simon Frazer, lord Lovats' conspiracy in favour of "the pretender" James Stuart, son of James II. who styles himself Le Chavalier de St. George.
Marlborough's great victory at Blenheim. He is honoured by the court of Berlin and the States General.
Rooke takes the important Spanish fortress of Gibraltar, hitherto impregnable.

1705 Earl of **Peterborough,** Sir C. **Shovel,** and the archduke Charles take Barcelona.

1706 Marlborough's victories at Ramilies, &c.
Sir John Leake takes the islands of Majorca and Ivica in the Mediterranean.
**Legislative Union of England and Scotland,** treaty of, signed July 20. Both kingdoms to be represented in one parliament, enjoy equal privileges, &c. Dissatisfaction in Scotland.

**A. D. NORTH AMERICA.**

1697 Kidd's piracies.

1700 Boston contains 7,000 inhabitants,
R. Island, 10,000
N. Carolina, 6,000
S. Carolina, 5,500

1701 *Yale College* founded.

1702 War of G. Britain with France and Spain.

1703 Apalachian Indians subdued. Maine, from Casco to Wells, ravaged by the French and Indians.

1704 Deerfield destroyed by the Indians.
Capt. **Church's** expedition against the Indians.
*Boston News Letter*, the first *American periodical.*

1706 Episcopacy in Connecticut.
Carolina invaded by the French and Spanish.
*Samuel Willard*, ob.

**A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.**

1767 Peace of Ryswick.

1699 North America:—French colony settles in Louisiana.

1700 Spain is transferred to the house of Bourbon, by the will of Chas. II. in favour of the duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV.

1701—Anjou is crowned as
—Philip V.—
League against the allies between France, Spain and Portugal. Philip's title is disputed by Charles archduke of Austria; hence the "war of the Spanish succession." *Fenelon* and *Maintenon*, flourished.

1702 **Tallard, Boufflers, Villeroy, Villars,** and the king of Spain, command the French and Spanish armies.
Bavaria aids France.

1704 Defeat of Tallard at Blenheim.
Spain loses Gibraltar.

1705 Vendome victorious at Cassano.
Spain:—Barcelona taken by the allies.

1706 French defeated at Ramilies

**A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.**

1697 Battle of Zenta:—prince **Eugene** of Savoy, defeats the Turks under **Mustapha.**
Peace of Ryswick, September 11, between France and the Allies.

Swedes:—Charles XII.

1698 Peter the Great travels in disguise through Germany and Holland: visits England to learn the art of ship-building, and the science of government; labours in person in the dock yard; and after two years absence introduces among his untutored subjects the arts and customs of civilized society.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz between Russia, Poland, Venice and Turkey.
League against Sweden, (Charles XII.) between Denmark, Poland, and Russia.

1700 Charles XII. invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and obliges the king to sign the treaty of Travendahl.
Battle of Narva: (Russians and Swedes,) Charles victorious.

1701 PRUSSIA becomes a kingdom:—
—— Frederick I.
Another "Grand Alliance" between Germany, Holland and England, "to prevent the union of the crowns of France and Spain," which causes the "war of the Spanish succession."
*Leibnitz*, the celebrated German philosopher.

1702 War against France declared at London, Vienna, and the Hague, on the same day.
Imperialists take Landau and Venloo.
Charles XII. takes Warsaw, and defeats Augustus II. of Poland at Glissau.

1703 Portugal and Savoy join the Grand Alliance.

1704 Battle of Blenheim; Marlborough and Eugene completely victorious over the French, Spanish and Bavarians.
Peter the Great takes Narva.
Charles XII. again beats Augustus, at Pultausk, and procures his deposition, and the election of **Stanislaus** Leckzinski, to the throne of Poland.

1705 Marlborough victorious at Brabant.—Eugene defeated at Cassano.
Germany:—Joseph I. succeeds his father Leopold.

1706 Battle of Ramilies: Marlborough victorious and conquers Brabant and Spanish Flanders.

1741 Defeat of admiral Vernon before Carthagena, S. A.
Remarkable motion of Lord Somerset in parliament, that "his majesty be requested not to involve these kingdoms in war, to preserve his foreign dominions."

1742 Resignation of Sir R. Walpole, after being created earl of Orford.
New ministry; Cartaret, Sandys, and Pulteny, now earl of Bath.
An army sent over to assist the archduchess of Austria.
Intrepid conduct of commodore Martin in the bay of Naples. He compels the king of Naples to promise neutrality during the war.

1743 King George in person, and the earl of Stair, command the English army which is victorious in the battle of Dettingen.
New intrigues of the Jacobites.

1744 French fleet intended to invade Scotland is driven back.
War declared against France.
Anson returns from his first circumnavigating voyage of three years.
**Pelham** at the head of a new cabinet, which is called the "broad bottom," as comprising the able and honest of all parties.

1745 Duke of **Cumberland** commands the English at Fontenoy.
Charles Edward, son of James the pretender, lands in Scotland; is joined by Cameron of Lochiel and other highland chiefs; takes possession of Perth, Dundee and Edinburgh, proclaiming 'his father, king of Great Britain;' assembles an army, defeats Sir John Cope at Preston-Pans; enters England, takes Carlisle, reaches Derby; retreats;

1746 —— takes Sterling; beats general Hawley at Falkirk, January 8; is totally defeated in the battle of Culleden, April 16, by the duke of Cumberland; escapes to France his cause is crushed and many of his partisans suffer on the scaffold.
East Indies:—Madras, an English settlement, taken by the French.

1747 Commodores Fox, Anson, Warren, and Hawke, capture French vessels.

1748 Peace of Aix la Chapelle;—England gains nothing for her trouble, but the treaty is welcomed with bonfires and illuminations.
**W. Pitt,** sen., and **C. J. Fox,** received into the cabinet.

| A. D. N. AMERICA. | A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1740 Oglethorpe invades Florida. | | 1740 Germany:—On the death of Charles VI. his daughter, Maria Theresa, (married to the duke of Lorraine) succeeds, agreeably to the pragmatic sanction, to the whole Austrian dominions; and receives the homage of Hungary, Bohemia, and Italy. |
| | | Prussia:—FREDERICK II. (the Great.) |
| 1741 *Moravians* first settle in America at Bethlehem. | 1641 France in league with Prussia against Austria. Mareschals **Belleisle** and **Broglio** sent to aid the Bavarians. | 1741 —— lays claim to *Silesia*, which begins the eight years war with the house of Austria. |
| Conspiracy of the negroes at New-York. | | Frederick conquers Silesia, and leagues with France to subvert the Austrian power. |
| | | The elector of Bavaria supported by France, claims the imperial crown. |
| | | French and Bavarians take Prague. |
| 1742 Spanish fleet invades Georgia, and is repulsed. | | 1742 Germany:—The elector of Bavaria crowned as Charles VII. |
| | | Austrian troops expel the French from Bavaria, take Munich, and besiege the French in Prague. Belliale retreats |
| | | Treaty of Breslau, between Prussia and Austria: Silesia ceded to Prussia. |
| | 1743 Treaty with Spain at Fountainbleau. | 1743 Alliance of Austria, Sardinia, Prussia and Britain against France. |
| | Noailles defeated at Dettingen. | Battle of Campo Santo, January 17: between the Spanish and Austrians. |
| | | Battle of Dettingen, June 26; French defeated by the allies. |
| | | War between Persia and Turkey. |
| | | 1744 Treaty between Germany, Prussia and Sweden. |
| | | Frederick the Great takes Prague but evacuates Bohemia. |
| 1745 Re-conquest of Louisbourg and Cape Breton by the English provincials under Peperell and Warren. | 1745 Saxe gains the battle of Fontenoy. | 1745 Pavia and Milan taken by the French and Spanish. |
| | An army granted to the English 'pretender.' | Battle of Fontenoy, April 30; allies under Cumberland, Konigseg, and Waldeck defeated by the French. |
| | | Germany:—Francis I.—(1st of the house of Lorraine or modern Austria, and husband of Maria Theresa) is elected; France *per contra* notwithstanding. |
| | 1746 Conquest of Flanders, &c. | 1746 Brussels, Mons, Namur, and finally all Flanders and Brabant, are conquered by the French. |
| | Spain:——Ferdinand VI. | |
| 1747 *Benjamin Colman* and *David Brainerd*, ob. | Forty-six French W. India ships and six frigates taken by the English. | 1747 Persian revolution; Kouli Khan murdered. |
| | | 1748 Peace of Aix la Chapelle, closing the 8 years war:—Silesia is ceded to Prussia, and the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla to the infant don Philip of Spain. Prosperity in Europe after this treaty. |

1750 Death of Frederick prince of Wales. This year remarkable for crimes.
The *New Style*, (Gregory's) introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.

1751 East Indies:—Mahommed Ally, supported by the English, and Chunda Saheb by the French, as nabob of Arcot. War ensues. Clive the English Company's agent subdues Arcot, and takes Saheb prisoner.—A truce.

1752 North America:—Commencement of the dispute between the French and English colonies.
English Ohio Co. formed for the fur trade, which the French had monopolized.
Act passed, naturalizing the Jews in Great Britain.

1753 French commence hostilities in Nova Scotia.
Sir *Hans Sloane's museum*, with the *Harleian Manuscripts*, purchased by parliament.

1754 Death of Mr. Pelham. The duke of Newcastle succeeds him.

1755 North America:—Monckton conquers Nova Scotia.
—— Braddock's expedition against the French fort Du Quesne, cut off by the French and Indians in *ambush*. Dunbar succeeds Braddock.
—— Sir William Johnson's success against the French under Dieskau in Canada.
Failure of the expeditions against Crown Point and Niagara.

1756 "Seven years War" with France begins in form.
Parliament votes £100,000 to relieve the sufferers by the earthquake at Lisbon.
Admiral Byng arrested, for having cowardly yielded Minorca to the French.
North America:—General Abercrombie and lord Loudon command the British forces.
East Indies:—The English fort at Calcutta, taken by the nabob of Bengal.
—— Imprisonment of Holwell, (the English Co's agent) with 146 companions in the "black hole" where all but 23 perish in dreadful tortures.
—— Watson and Clive take the fort of Gerish.
New ministry: Pitt, (now the most popular man in the kingdom) premier.

1757 Execution of Byng. Admiral Knowles takes the isle of Aix.
Pitt and Fox dismissed for opposing an interference in the continental war.
Hanover taken by the French. Cumberland the British general signs the "convention of Closter-seven," which leaves the French in possession of Hanover.
East Indies:—Watson and Clive recover Calcutta, and create Meer Jaffier nabob of Bengal.

1758 Second Convention with Prussia. Pitt and Legge re-instated.
Hanover:—the French expelled by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Three expeditions to the coast of France; admirals Howe, Anson, and Hawke.
Africa:—Senegal, and the French settlements on the isle of Goree, taken by the British.
North America:—General Amherst, and admiral Boscawen, take Louisbourg and Cape Breton.

1759 —— Amherst takes Ticonderoga, and Crown Point.
—— Sir Wm. Johnson reduces the important fortress of Niagara.
—— Gen. Wolfe's expedition against Quebec. He defeats Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13, but falls in the moment of victory.
—— Quebec taken by the British.
East Indies:—Col. Coote and major Monson, repulse the French at Madras.
—— Surat is taken from the Dutch on account of their hostilities.
Boscawen blockades Toulon, and defeats the French fleet off Cape Lorgos.
Hawke victorious over the grand French fleet, intended to invade England.

A. D. NORTH AMERICA.

1749 English settlement in Nova Scotia.
Peace between France and Britain.
Population of the English colonies 1,046, 000.
1750 French encroachments on English colonies.
1752 *Franklin's* scientific discoveries.
1754 Congress of delegates from 7 provinces at Albany.
**Washington's** mission to the French.
1755 His intrepid conduct under Braddock.
1756 French War:—Oswego and fort Granby taken by the French.
1757 Expedition against Louisbourg.
Fort Wm. Henry, taken by the French.
1758 Louisbourg taken by Amherst.
Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga.
General Forbes, takes Fort Du Quesne and names it Fort Pitt.
1759 Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Niagara, and Quebec, taken by the British.

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1748 Cape Breton restored to France, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.
1751 War between the French and English in the East Indies.
1752 Disputes respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia.
1753 North America:—Hostilities commence.
1755 Nova Scotia conquered by the English.
1756 League against Prussia, which causes a general war.
1757 Damien attempts to assassinate Louis XV. but is arrested.
French take Hanover.
Convention with Britain.
General **Montcalm,** commander in America.
1758 North America:—French success various.
1759 Loss of Quebec, and death of Montcalm.
Two French fleets defeated.
Spain:—Charles III.—The Family Compact between France and Spain, or mutual league of the two branches, of the house of Bourbon.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1749 League of the pope, Venetians, &c. against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis.
1751 Sweden: Adolphus Frederick, 1st of the house of Holstein.

1755 War between Holland and Algiers.
Quito, (S. A.) destroyed by an earthquake, (April 28.)
Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, (Nov. 1.)

1756 Confederacy of France, Germany, Sweden and Russia, against Prussia.
"Seven years War" begins.
Minorca surrenders to the French.

1757 Frederick the Great, victorious over the Austrians at Prague.
—— repulsed by count **Daun,** in the battle of Colin, June 18.
Verdun and Bremen taken by the French.
Russians defeat the Prussians at Jagersdoff.
Prussians victorious at Rosebeck, Nov. 5, at Lessa, Dec. 5, and at Breslau, Dec. 21, and become masters of Silesia.
1758 Prussia: Ferdinand of Brunswick, takes Minden and defeats the French at Crevelt, Austrians at Frankfort, August 12, and at Hockkirchen, Oct. 14.
Death of marsechal **Keith.**
Russians victorious at Zorndoff, Aug.
Prussians raise the sieges of Leipsic, Colberg, &c.

1759 Battle of Minden, Aug. 1; Prince Ferdinand victor over the French.
Frederick the Great victor at Cunnersdorf, Aug. 12.
Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by earthquakes.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1760 Elliot repulses the French adventurer Thurot, who with 5 ships had invaded Ireland.
Successful cruizes of Hood, Barrington, Faulkner, Hughes, Parker, &c.
Gaudaloupe, and several French Islands in the West Indies, taken by the British.
The Commons vote 70,000 men for the land service, and 57,000 for the marine.
Spirituous liquors:—bill to "prevent the excessive use of" by "laying additional taxes thereon," passed.
Lord George Sackville disgraced from service in the army, for disobeying orders.
British vessels:—2,531 had been captured by the French:—944 French vessels by British in one year.
Death of George II. Oct. 25; "universally lamented."

In this reign manufactures, commerce, the arts, and society, made very important advances. The following eminent men lived; *Sommerville, C. Pitt, West, Collins, Shenstone, Young, Akenside, Gray, Hill, Carey, Southern.* and *Allan Ramsay*, poets; *Headley, Simpson*, and *Maclaurin*, mathematicians; *Fordyce, Monro, Cheselden*, and *Meade*, anatomists; *Fielding*, and *Richardson*, the celebrated novelists; *Smollet*, the historian and novelist; *Bishops Butler and Lowth; Dr. Doddridge, Dr. Butler, Dr. Leland.*

**George III.** 3d of Hanover.

son of Frederick, prince of Wales, and Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gothe;
is the most powerful monarch in Europe. The British empire in its greatest extent.
Pitt is retained as premier. Fox, Legge, Newcastle, earl of Bute and lord Anson, ministers.
Royal proclamation for the "encouragement of Piety and virtue," and for "preventing and punishing, vice, profaneness, and immorality."
Supplies £ 19,616,119.—Civil list fixed at £800,000.

1761 Earl of Bute succeeds Pitt, who had resigned. Resignation of Arthur Onslow, speaker of the Commons.
Marriage of the king with the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.
Published; *Hume's History of England*, 1st part.
Bishop *Sherlock*, ob.

1762 War against Spain.—Monckton and admiral **Rodney** take Martinique, West Indies.
Albermarle and Pococke take Havanna, 13 ships of war, and plunder amounting to £3,000,000.
Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 3. The notorious Peter Annet sentenced to the pillory, for writing the "Free Inquirer."
*Lady Montague*, ob.

1763 **Peace of Paris** proclaimed, March 22: Canada and Florida ceded to Britain.
Grenville succeeds Bute.
Tax on cider, imposed. Imprisonment of *Wilkes*, member of parliament, and editor of the "North Briton," for an article in No. 45 of that paper.

1764 Parliament taxes the American Colonies, by imposing additional duties on sugar, molasses, &c.
Voyages and discoveries of admiral **Byron**, in the Pacific.

1765 March 19. Duties imposed on *stamps*, imported into the American colonies, notwithstanding the eloquent opposition of colonel Barre and Mr. Pitt.
East Indies:—Lord Clive is appointed governor general of British India.
*Hogarth*, the celebrated painter, ob.

1766 New ministry;—the marquis of Rockingham at its head.
American stamp act, and British cider tax, (equally odious,) are repealed. Pitt now earl of Chatham succeeds Rockingham, July 3.

1767 New taxes on the American colonies.
East Indies:—War commenced between the British and their new foe, **Hyder Ally.**
Discoveries by **Wallis** and **Cartaret** in the Pacific.

1768 Resignation of Chatham. Wilkes elected M. P. for Middlesex.

| A. D. NORTH AMERICA. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1760 Surrender of Canada to Great Britain, Sept. 8. Massachusetts opposes the "writs of assistance." | 1760 Loss of all Canada, New Orleans and a few other settlements, only remain to the French in America. *Rollin, Voltaire, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, and Massillon.* | 1760 Allies victorious at Lydorf, July 16, at Warbourg, July 31, at Landshut, June 23, defeated at Corbach, July 10. Russians victorious at Pluffendorf, Aug. 15, in Saxony, Aug. 30, and at Tourgau, Nov. 3. Berlin plundered by the allies, Oct. 9. *Handel*, the great German musical composer. |
| 1761 Cherokees subdued. *Samuel Davies*, ob. | | 1761 Hanoverians defeated by the French at Granberg. Belleisle taken by the British, June 7. Allies victorious over the French at Kirckdenckern, July 15, and at Holberg, Sept. 16. Decline of the Power of Frederick the Great. |
| 1763 Detroit besieged by the Indians. End of the "Old French War." | 1762 Spain: War with England and Portugal. *Jesuits expelled.* France :—preliminaries of peace. | 1762 Russia makes peace with Prussia. —— Catharine II.—(Peter III. deposed.) *Antiquities of Herculaneum*;—a 3d vol. presented by the king of Naples to the universities. |
| 1764 *Taxing system* of parliament begins. Philadelphia *Medical School*; 1st in America. | 1763 Treaty of peace with G. Britain at Paris, February 16; France loses Canada. Spain loses Florida. | 1763 Peace of Hubertsburg, between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, Feb. 15. End of the Seven Years War, |
| 1765 Opposition to the *Stamp Act*, in Massachusetts, Virginia, &c. 1st *Colonial Congress*, at New-York. | 1764 Treaty with Genoa, now at war with Corsica. | 1764 Poland :—**Stanislaus Augustus**, succeeds Augustus III. Russia :—murder of Ivan, the heir apparent. |
| 1766 Repeal of the Stamp Act. | 1766 Spain :—Insurrection caused by a royal edict against *long cloaks*. | 1765 Germany :—**Joseph II.** succeeds Francis I. James Stuart the "pretender," to the British throne, died at Rome and was interred as a king. |
| 1767 Taxes again. *Thomas Clap*, ob. | 1767 *J. J. Rousseau.* | 1766 Holland :—the prince of Orange assumes the government as stadtholder. |
| 1768 British troops stationed at Boston. Measures against oppression, in Massachusetts. | 1768 French East India Co. declared bankrupt, and free trade opened. | 1767 Corsicans under **Paoli**, take the isle of Capua. Earthquake at Martinique, West Indies. 1768 War between Russia and Turkey; lasts 6 years. |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1768 August, Capt. **James Cook,** sails on his first voyage for discovery.
*Royal Academy of Arts,* founded, Dec.—*Joshua Reynolds,* its 1st president.
*Blackstone's Commentaries* on the Laws of England, published.

1769 Wilkes' election to parliament by 1145 votes, is declared "null and void," and Luttrel his opponent, having but 296 votes, "duly elected."
*Robertson's Charles V.* published. *Secker,* archbishop of Canterbury and *Laurence Sterne,* ob.

1770 Lord **North,** succeeds the duke of Grafton as premier.
Excitement on the affray at Boston, and on the political *Letters of Junius* to the king. Woodfall the publisher is tried for a "seditious libel," but found "guilty of printing and publishing only."
*Whitefield,* one of the founders of Methodism, ob. (at Newburyport, New England.)

1771 Treaty with Spain, by which the Falkland islands are ceded to Great Britain.

1773 Trial and acquittal of lord Clive, for misdemeanors in India. He commits suicide soon after.
West Indies:—The Caribs of St. Vincent subdued.
*Bruce,* the English traveller in Africa.
Stanhope earl of *Chesterfield,* and *Dr. J. Hawkesworth,* ob.

1774 January. Account of the "outrage at Boston," received.
Parliament orders the port of Boston to be closed;—annuls a part of the Massachusetts charter; and limits or abolishes, various rights and privileges of the colonies. British troops under Gage sent to Boston.
Cook discovers New California, (Dec.)
*Dr. Goldsmith,* ob.

1775 Lord North proposes conciliatory measures to the colonies which they reject.
Commencement of the American war by the skirmish at Lexington, where the British troops under Pitcairn, and lord Percy, were fired upon and pursued by the Americans, (April 19.)
Remonstrance of the London citizens against the war.
North America:—British generals **Howe, Pigot, Clinton,** and **Burgoyne,** lose 1,054 men, killed and wounded, out of 3,000, at Bunker's Hill.
—— Montreal surrendered to the Americans by Sir Guy Carleton, and St. Johns by Preston.
Carleton repulses the Americans before Quebec.

| A. D. NORTH AMERICA. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1769 Non-importation agreements by all the colonies. *American Philosophical Society*, instituted. | 1769 Conquest of Corsica. | 1768 Pope Clement XIV. elected after a conclave of 3 months. He supports the Jesuits. |
| | | 1769 Russian fleet enters the Mediterranean, The army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia. |
| | | Paoli flees from Corsica, and that island is subjected to France. |
| 1770 Massacre of citizens at Boston, by the British troops. | 1770 Disputes between the king and parliament begin. | 1770 Russians defeat the Turks near Pruth, and take Bender by storm, Sept. 23. |
| Duties abolished, except those on *tea*. | Marriage of the dauphin with the archduchess Marie Antoinette. | Elphinstone destroys the Turkish fleet in the sea of Epidaurus. |
| 1771 Population of Massachusetts, 292,000. | | 1771 Kaffa, the capital of Crimea, taken by the Turks. |
| | | Plague breaks out in the Russian army and reaches Moscow. |
| | | Sweden:—Gustavus III. |
| 1772 Patriotic speeches of **J. Hancock**, and **Saml. Adams**, in Massachusetts **Patrick Henry** in Virginia, &c. Duty on tea, opposed in public meetings. | 1773 Madame du Barre rules the king. | 1772 1st Partition of Poland, by Russia, Prussia, and Austria; the most unprincipled of public robberies. |
| | | Revolt and death of Ali Bey, Turkish governor of Egypt. |
| 1773 Three cargoes of tea destroyed at Boston. | | 1773 Plague carries off 30,000 in Mexico. |
| | | Jesuits suppressed by a papal bull. |
| 1774 Closing of the port of Boston. *Continental Congress* at Philadelphia. | 1774 Death of Louis XV. by small pox. His son —Louis XVI.— succeeds. | 1774 Russia:—rebellion of Puatchepeff, who calls himself the "emperor Peter, escaped from prison." |
| Declaration of rights, &c. | The ancient parliament restored. | Peace between Russia and Turkey, July 21: Crimea is made independent; Azoph ceded to Russia, and free navigation and commerce on the Black sea guaranteed. |
| *Whigs* and *Tories*, alias, *royalists* and *provincials*. | | |

| A. D. NORTH AMERICA. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1775 Revolutionary War, of the British Colonies, commences at Lexington, April, 19. | 1775 The clergy vote a gift of 20,000,000 livres to the king. | 1775 Turkey:—17 pachas beheaded by order of the grand seignor. |
| American colonels, **Allen**, and Benedict **Arnold**, take Ticonderoga and Crown point, May 10th. Congress at Philadelphia. | **Turgot's** ministry, favourable to reform. | The Inquisition abolished at Milan. |
| Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17; American generals, **Putnam** and **Warren**, (latter killed,) and **Prescott**, with 1000 men—lose 450. | Spaniards repulsed in an attack on Algiers. | |

1776 Viscount Pitt, son of the earl of Chatham, resigns his commission, rather than fight against the Americans.
1700 Hessians hired for the service in America.
North America:—British troops evacuate Boston. Canada evacuated by the Americans.
—— American Congress declare the thirteen United States free and independent, July 4.
—— British under Clinton victorious at Flatbush, and enter New-York.
—— Howe and Clinton's engagement with the Americans at White Plains; indecisivet
—— Howe takes forts Washington and Lee, (Nov.)
—— Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, by Washington.
East Indies;—Lord Pigot, governor general, imprisoned by his own council.

1777 North America:—British colonel Bird, and governor Tryon, destroy American stores in New York and Connecticut.
—— Burgoyne takes Ticonderoga. Frazer defeats the Americans at Hubbards town.
—— Defeat of colonel Baum at Bennington.
—— British, general Howe, defeats Washington at Brandywine.
—— Burgoyne vs. Gates, at Stillwater—indecisive.
—— Cornwallis takes Philadelphia.—Howe victorious at Germantown.
—— Sir Henry Clinton takes forts Clinton, Montgomery, &c.
—— Defeat of the British army under Burgoyne, near Saratoga, Oct. 7, and their surrender to the Americans, Oct. 17.
*John Horne Tooke*, is fined £200 and imprisoned for saying in an advertisement that the king's troops had committed murder at Lexington.
*Hume*, the philosopher and historian, ob.

1797 Cook discovers Nootka Sound, (Jan.)—Sandwich islands discovered.
French and English ambassadors return to their respective homes, (March.)

| A. D. UNITED STATES. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1775 **WASHINGTON**, elected commander in chief of the American army. | | |
| **Montgomery** takes St. Johns and Montreal, and falls in a gallant attack on Quebec, Dec. 21. | | |
| Falmouth and Bristol, burnt by the British. | | |
| 1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burnt by the Tories. | | 1776 Russia:—the empress Catharine courts popularity by promoting commerce, education, and the arts. |
| Washington enters Boston, March 17, and fixes his head quarters at New-York, June 15. | | |
| **Moultrie** defeats the British at Sullivan's island. | | |
| Declaration of Independence, of the UNITED STATES of America, July 4. | | |
| Am. (**Sullivan,**) defeated at Flatbush, Long Island, (Aug.) and Arnold defeated on Lake Champlain. | | Bassora, (Asia,) surrendered to the Persians after a siege of 12 months. |
| New-York possessed by the British, Sept 15. | | Pope Pius VI. |
| Battle of White Plains, Oct. 28. | | |
| Washington retreats across New-Jersey: crosses the Delaware; surprises the Hessians at Trenton, and takes 1000 prisoners, Dec. 26, 27. | | |
| 1777 Washington attempts in the dead of night, Jan. 2. to surprise the British at Princeton, N. J. | 1777 **La Fayette** sails to America at his own expense, risking his life and fortune to aid the cause of liberty. | 1777 Portugal; Maria, Queen. |
| **Meigs** destroys British stores at Log Harbour. | French ambassador leaves London. | Germany:—The emperor Joseph seizes Bavaria on the death of the elector, Maximilian II. |
| Arrival of the philanthropic and generous La Fayette. | Arrival of the American embassy. | The pope engaged in draining the Pontine marshes. |
| Ticonderoga taken by the British, July 5. | | |
| **Stark** victorious at Bennington Aug. 16. | | |
| Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11. | | |
| Battle of Stillwater—indecisive. | | |
| Philadelphia taken by the British. | | |
| Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4. | | |
| Forts, Clinton and Montgomery, burnt by the British. | | |
| Surrender of **Burgoyne's** army, to the American gen. **Gates,** Oct. 17. | | |
| *Articles of confederation* adopted, Nov. 15. | | |
| Sufferings of the American army—in winter quarters at Valley Forge. | | |
| Dr. Franklin, **Silas Deane,** and **Arthur Lee,** were this year sent to France, as ambassadors of the U. S. | | 1778 War between Germany and Prussia, Ap. 28. (ended next year.) |
| 1778 Alliance with France, Feb. 6. | | |
| English commissioners sent over to bribe the principal American citizens. | | |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1778 Pitt, earl of Chatham, opposes the duke of Richmond's motion, for acknowledging the independence of the American colonies. He dies in a fit in the house of Peers.
Embargo on all trading vessels, and general press for seamen.
British fleet, admiral Keppel, engages the French, count D'Orvilliers.
Paul Jones, the celebrated adventurer, pillaged the house of lord Selkirk in Scotland, and captured a British ship at Whitehaven.
British take Pondicherry, which annihilates the French power in the East Indies.

1779 North America:—British take Sunbury, which completes the conquest of Georgia.
—— Provost defeats the Americans at Briar Creek, and invests Charleston.
—— Matthews burns towns in Virginia.—Clinton takes Stoney Point, &c.
—— Governor Tryon burns towns in Connecticut.
—— Sea fight between the British fleet, lord Byron, and the French, D'Estaing, (July.)
—— St. Vincent, W. I. taken by the French.
—— British repulse the French and American attack on Savannah.
Duel between C. J. Fox, and W. Adams: Fox wounded.
*Garrick*, the celebrated actor and dramatist, *bishop Warburton*, and *Armstrong*, the poet ob.

1780 Cook's death at Owhyhee—account of received, Jan. 12.
*Burke* introduces his economical reform bill.
Dunning's famous resolution in parliament,—that the "influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."
Riots at St. George's fields—June 2; caused by concessions to Roman Catholics.
North America:—British Sir H. Clinton takes Charleston, and establishes the royal government in South Carolina.
—— Lord Rawdon victorious at Camden, South Carolina.
—— Execution of Andre, by the Americans, as a spy. Arnold joins the British.
British, Sir George **Rodney** captures a squadron of Spanish ships, raises the siege of Gibraltar, and sails to the West Indies.
War with Holland; British capture a Dutch squadron, with Mr. Laurens the American ambassador to Holland.
Petitions for *reform* and *retrenchment*, numerous during this year.

1781 North America:—British lord Cornwallis victorious over Greene at Guilford, N. C.
—— Sea fight off Cape Henry—British fleet, Arbuthnot, vs. French, Destouches; loss equal.
—— Sea fight off the Chesapeake, British fleet, Greaves, vs. French, De Grasse; loss equal.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1778 | **La Fayette** defeats a British detachment, May 8. | | 1778 Smyrna nearly destroyed by an earthquake. |
| | Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. | | *Linnæus* a Swede, the most celebrated of modern naturalists, ob. |
| | Washington victorious in the battle of Monmouth, June 28. | | |
| | French fleet under D'Estaing arrives, to aid the Americans. | | |
| | Wyoming on the Susquehanna burnt and its inhabitants massacred, by the Tories and savages under Butler, in July. | | |
| | Savannah taken by the British, Dec. 29. | | |
| 1779 | Sunbury taken, and Georgia reduced by the British. | 1779 French cruisers ordered not to molest capt. Cook. | 1779 *Armed Neutrality*, agreed to by Sweden, Denmark and Holland, to oppose the searching of neutral vessels by the British. |
| | Charleston S. C. invested by the British, May. | D'Estaing conquers St. Vincent. | |
| | Norfolk, Gosport, Portsmouth and Suffolk, Va. burnt, and Stoney and Verplanck's points, taken by the British, in June. | Spaniards besiege Gibraltar. | Holland: Paul Jones and his prizes sheltered by the government. |
| | Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenwich, Conn. burnt. | | |
| | American gen. **Wayne**, recovers Stoney Point. | | |
| | —— **Lee**, surprises the British at Powles Hook. | | |
| | Sullivan defeats the Indians, Aug. 29. | | |
| | **Paul Jones'** naval victory, on the coast of Scotland, Sep. 23. | | |
| | Rhode Island evacuated by the British. | | |
| | Armed neutrality, in Europe. | | |
| 1780 | Charleston S. C. surrendered to the British, May 12. | 1780 Sea fight between the Fr. and Brit. fleet, off Martinique, April 17. | 1780 Earthquake destroys 15,000 houses in Persia. |
| | Massacre of 300 Americans at Waxcaw by the British gen. Tarleton. | **Rochambeau** sent to aid the Americans. | Hurricane in the W. Indies. |
| | Arrival of a French squadron and troops, under Rochambeau, to aid the Americans, (May.) | French and Span. fleets capture 50 British W. Indiamen Ag. 9. | Holland at war with Britain. |
| | Battle near Camden, S. C. Aug. 16, in which baron **De Kalb**, a volunteer in the American army, is killed. | | Death of the empress dowager, MariaTheresa. |
| | Discovery of Arnold's treason at West-Point, July 18,—Andre is executed as a spy. | | |
| | **H. Laurens**, ambassador of the U. S. to Holland, was captured by a British frigate. | | |
| | American privateers successful. | | |
| 1781 | Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops, caused by want of provisions: it is quelled by the wise and decisive conduct of Washington. | | |
| | **Morgan** defeats the British, at Cowpens, S. C. | | |

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1781 North America:—Siege of the British army, lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.—while the other division under Clinton, is waiting an attack at New-York.
East Indies:—The British Sir Eyre Coote, effects the overthrew of Hyder Aly.
North America:—Cornwallis surrenders the British army and fleet to the allies, Oct. 17.
*Herschel* discovers the Georgium Sidus, March 13.

1782 Resignation of lord North. Shelburne succeeds him. Burke's reform bill passed.
British fleet, admiral Rodney, captures the French, De Grasse, April 12.

1783 Great Britain acknowledges the Independence of the United States, by the Treaty of Paris, Sep. 3.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1783 | (continued.) American army disbanded, Nov. 3. New-York evacuated by the British, Nov. 25. Washington, the Father of his Country, delivers his farewell address to his officers, and retires to Mt. Vernon,—an unstained patriot, the admiration of the world. *Samuel Cooper*, D. D., and Jas. Otis, ob. | 1783 | It appears from official returns, that 43,633 British soldiers had either died, or been killed in the American war. Coalition ministry, formed by Mr. Fox, and lord North, (hitherto opponents in politics,) on the resignation of Shelburne. East Indies:—Tippoo Saib succeeds his father, Hyder Aly. H. Home, (lord *Kaimes*,) ob. |
| 1784 | Cities incorporated;—Hartford New-Haven, Norwich, and Middletown, Conn. Town of Hudson, N. Y. founded. *New-York Chamber of Commerce*, inst. First voyage of an American vessel to China, by the ship Empress, John Green, master, of Boston. | 1784 | Wm. Pitt, the younger, premier. *Sunday Schools* first established in England, by *Raikes*. *Mail Coaches* first in use. Freedom of London voted to Pitt. Burke recovers £100 from an editor, for a libel. *Sam'l. Johnson*, L. L. D., the colossus of English literature, ob. |
| 1785 | Treaty of commerce with Prussia. —— with the Cherokees. | 1785 | Ireland in a state of fermentation, on the subject of reform. Agreements there of non-importation from England. |

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1781 | **Greene** repulsed at Guilford, S. C. **Marion, Sumpter,** and **Pickens,** gain several advantages in South Carolina. **Execution** of col. Hayne, as a rebel, by the British. Forts Trumbull and Griswold taken, and New-London burnt, by the British, (Arnold.) Greene defeats the British at Eutaw Springs, S. C. American army, gen. Washington, and French army and fleet, Rochambeau, La Fayette, and De Grasse, besiege Cornwallis' army at Yorktown, Sep. 29. **Surrender of Cornwallis,** Oct. 17; —the army, &c. to the Americans,— the fleet to the French. | 1781 **Necker,** minister, of France, adopts an economical system but is compelled to resign. | 1781 Slavery abolished in Bohemia, Moldavia, and Silesia. |
| 1782 | Savannah and Charleston restored to the Americans. Treaty with Holland, concluded by **John Adams, Jay, Franklin** and **Laurens.** | 1782 Spaniards take Minorca. Defeat of De Grasse. | 1782 The pope visits the emperor to dissuade him from hostilities to the Church. ***Metastasio,*** ob. |
| 1783 | Independence of the U. S. acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. **Treaty of Paris,** Sep. 3.—End of the War. Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain. | 1783 Peace of Paris; Tobago and Senegal ceded to France; Florida and Minorca to Spain. | |

| A. D. | FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D, | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1783 | First experiment of *air balloons,* (invented by Montgolphier.) *D'Alembert,* the mathematician, ob. | 1783 | Earthquakes in Calabria, Sicily, &c; —villages, towns, and multitudes of people, swallowed up. Crimea, the Kuban, and the isle of Tamar, annexed to Russia. |
| 1784 | Financial distress of France, at its height. The debt amounts to 6,000,000,000 livres. Spain:—Don Gabriel marries the infanta of Portugal. —— Another attack on Algiers. *Diderot,* first author of the *Encyclopedia,* ob. | 1784 | Earthquake destroys Achinscan, in Turkey, with 12,000 of its inhabitants. Holland:—the stadtholder suspended from the dignity of commander in chief. —— Anti-Orange league at Utrecht. |
| | | 1785 | Germany:—Suppression of 2,000 religious houses, by the emperor. |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1785 J. Adams, sent to London, as ambassador of the United States.
Jon. Trumbull, gov. of Conn.; S. Hopkins, and W. Whipple, ob.

1786 Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. (Scarcity of Money, and heavy taxes.)
Delegates from five of the states, meet at Annapolis to concert an amendment in the government.
Treaty with the Choctaws.
Portland Me. incorporated.
Harrisburgh, Pa. founded.
Printing commenced at Lexington, Ky.

1787 May:—General convention at Philadelphia—(Washington presiding,) frames the Federal Constitution.
Treaty with the emperor of Morocco, concluded by J. Adams, and T. Jefferson.
*Published*:—A "Defence of the U. S. Constitution," by John Adams.
*Bishops*:—Rev. Dr. W. White for Pa. and Samuel Prevost rector of Trinity Church, N. Y. consecrated in London.
Baltimore contains 1,959 houses.

1788 *Mass* first performed in Boston by a R. Catholic priest.
Cotton first planted in Georgia by Richard Leake.
Ohio:—the first settlement commenced at Marietta, under the superintendence of gen. Rufus Putnam.
Died; at Grand Cairo, *John Ledyard*, the celebrated American traveller.

1789 *Federal Constitution ratified* by all the states, except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

April 30. — **George Washington,** — inaugurated president of the United States.
— **John Adams,** vice president.
Cabinet:—**Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph,** and **Jay.**

Oct. The president visits New England.
First land office, opened at Canandaigua, by Oliver Phelps.
*Presbyterian General Assembly*, and the *Episcopal Convention* first meet.
Barrell's sound, on the north west coast of America first visited.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1785 Arrival of John Adams the first ambassador of the U. S. to Gt. Britain.

1786 Impeachment of **Warren Hastings** by Mr. Burke, for high crimes and misdemeanours as gov. general of Bengal.
Colony of negroes sail to Sierra Leone
Lord Cornwallis embarks for India as gov. general.
An attempt to assassinate the king by a female lunatic.

1787 Aug, 11. Nova Scotia erected into a bishop's see.
First settlers of Botany Bay, sail from England.
Herschel discovers the 2d and 4th satellites of the Georgium Sidus.
A bank first established in the E. Indies.

1788 Feb. 13. Trial of Warren Hastings.

July 3. Society formed for exploring the interior of Africa.

Oct. 12. The king becomes insane.
Pitt opposes the election, of the prince of Wales to the Regency.
First motion made for the abolition of the slave trade.
Died; at Rome, Charles Edward C. Stuart, the "Pretender" jun. to the British throne.

1789 February. Rejoicings on the king's recovery.
Herschel gives a catalogue of 2,000 new stars.

May 27. Duel between the duke of York and colonel Lennox.
The eyes of all Europe are now fixed on France.
Published;—*Darwin's Botanic Garden. Cullen*, an eminent Scotch physician, ob.

1790 July 14.—The earl of Stanhope, and upwards of 600 gentlemen, meet to celebrate the French Revolution.
The printer of The Times is fined £100, for libels on the prince of Wales, and the duke of Clarence.

| A. D. | FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1786 | Treaty of alliance with England.<br>**La Perouse's** voyage of discovery. | 1785 | Vassallage abolished in Hungary.<br>Russia:—the empress sends two expeditions for discovery:<br>—— *Canals* commenced. |
| 1786 | | | Jan. 800,000 people die of a plague in the Levant.<br>Cardinal Turlone, the high inquisitor at Rome, murdered by the populace.<br>Prussia:—Death of Frederick II. the Great, æt. 73. He is succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II. (profligate and weak.) |
| 1787 | Plan of taxing the privileged orders proposed. The body of Notables assemble by advice of the minister, **Calonne**, on account of the embarrassment of the finances, but his projects prove unsuccessful and he resigns.—succeeded by **Brienne**, archbishop Toulouse.<br>States-general assembled:—refuse to register the king's stamp duty,—and are dissolved. | 1787 | War between Turkey and Russia.<br>Holland:—Dispute between the stadtholder and his people.<br>—— The princess of Orange is arrested by armed burghers while travelling. The king of Prussia demands satisfaction for this insult offered his sister, which being refused, he sends the duke of Brunswick with 40,000 men, who soon restores the stadtholder's authority. |
| 1788 | Spain:—**Florida Blanca**, the upright minister, promotes patriotic measures.<br>—— Charles IV. succeeds his father Charles III.<br>France:—The king dissolves the assembly of Notables.<br>M. Necker succeeds Brienne.<br>*Buffon*, the celebrated naturalist, ob. | 1788 | Asia:—May 4. The island of Formosa shakes off the Chinese yoke.<br>West Indies, Oct. 12.—At St. Lucia 900 persons, lose their lives by an earthquake.<br>Germany:—a contest and bloodshed caused by the emperor's attempt to control the universities. |

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1789 | —— French Revolution. —— | 1789 | Netherlands:—Violent commotions; the Austrian garrisons expelled.<br>Russia at war with Sweden; some advantages gained over the Turks.<br>At Borgo-Sepolcro, in Tuscany, the cathedral and 150 houses were destroyed by an earthquake, Sept. 30. |

May 5.—States-General opened at Versailles.
16 —— declare themselves a National Assembly.
*Third Estate* acquire preponderance:—(Abbe *Sieyes.*)
(Death of the dauphin, Louis Joseph Xavier Benedict.)
June.—Hall of the Assembly being closed, they adjourn to a tennis court, then to a church. Necker again minister.
July 14—The Bastile at Paris taken and destroyed by the populace. The count d' Artois, the prince of Condé, and other nobles leave the country.
July 16.—**La Fayette** elected commander in chief of the National Guards;—Bailly, mayor.
August 4.—National Assembly abolish *privileges*, decree the *liberty of the press*, and declare themselves *permanent*.
October 1.—Disturbances at Versailles; the mob assembles from all quarters.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1789 *Kirby's Reports of the Supreme Court of Connecticut*, the first published in the United States;
"A Dissertation on the *English Language*," by *Noah Webster*; and
"The *American Geography*," by *Jedidiah Morse*, published.

1790 Hamilton's system for funding the national debt, adopted.
Rhode Island accedes to the constitution.

Aug. 7.—Treaty with the Creek Indians.

Sept 30.—General Harmer who had been sent with 1400 men against the hostile Indians is defeated near Chillicothe.
Tennessee erected into a territory.
District of Columbia ceded by Virginia and Maryland to the United States.
Kentucky detached from Virginia and made a separate state.
Population of the U. States, 3,929,326.
Franklin, gen. Putnam, *Bowdoin*, and *Bellamy*, ob.

1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
Expedition against the Indians on the Miami, defeated, and colonel Butler killed.
Raleigh, N. C., founded.
Revenue of the U. States is $4,771,200
Expenditures, - - 3,797,436
University of Vermont, at Burlington, and the University of Pennsylvania, founded.
Bank of the United States established: capital, $10,000,000.
Duties laid on distilled spirits.

1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
U. S. Mint established by congress.
*Banks* of South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Union bank, Boston incorporated.
*Rev. Dr. Claggett*, consecrated at N. York, as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
*Chemistry*:—The first course of lectures in America, on Lavoisier's system delivered at Columbia College by *Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill.*

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1790 Dispute with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, finally compromised. A member of the Commons said that this dispute about a few cat skins, cost the country £3,000,000!
Great Britain is now flourishing in peace:—The national debt reduced. Burke publishes his "Reflections on the French Revolution." Thomas Paine's "Common Sense," and "Rights of Man," are largely circulated.
*Howard*, the philanthropist;
*Adam Smith*, L. L. D., author of the "*Wealth of Nations*," &c.;
Rev. *T. Wharton*, D. D., poet laureate, and
*Matthew Henry*, a learned divine, ob.

1791 Act passed to divide the province of Canada into Upper and Lower; each to have a council and assembly. In the debate on this bill, arose the quarrel between Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox.

July 14.—On the celebration of the second anniversary of the French revolution a mob destroyed several houses, including that of the Rev. Dr. Priestley, with his library, apparatus, &c.
*John Wesley*, the founder of the *Methodist Society*, ob.
Published;—*Cowper's translation of Homer;*
*Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind.*

1792 House of Commons agree to a gradual abolition of the slave trade, April 26.
The people of England are friendly to the reform in France, but the administration hostile to any alteration in the old aristocratical creed.

Sept.—Several thousand emigrants arrive from France.
Thomas Paine found guilty of libels in the "Rights of man."

A. D. FRANCE AND SPAIN.

1789 Nov. 1.—*Lettres de Cachet*, the parliament, and all distinction of *orders* abolished by the Assembly.

Division of parties:—The *Tiers-Etats*, or privileged order comprising the clergy and noblesse: (Maury and Cazalès.) the party of Necker and the ministry, or the moderate party, and the republicans or nationals (**Mirabeau**, La Fayette, Lameth, Duport, &c.)

1790 January.—Nuns and friars turned out of the convents, and the church lands sold.

March 8.—Colonies declared a constituent part of the monarchy.

——20.—*Game laws* and *confiscation of goods* abolished.—France divided into 83 *departments*.

April 18.—*Assignats* first issued.

June 23.—The assembly declare that the *nation* alone has the *right* of making peace and war.

—— 28.—*Hereditary nobility*, armorial bearings, and other marks of *distinction* abolished.

July 10.—Estates of the Protestants who fled from France on the repeal of the edict of Nantes are ordered to be restored.

—— 14.—Anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile, celebrated in the Champs de Mars:—600,000 people present.

Sept. 4.—Dismissal of M. Necker, from the ministry.

1791 People divided into *royalists*, *republicans* and *moderate* men. Death of Mirabeau.

March 3.—Silver plate of the *churches* sent to the *mint*.

——— 22.—Act of the assembly, excluding females from the succession to the crown.

April 18.—The king stopped by the populace in going to St. Cloud.

—— 21.—La Fayette resigns the command of the National Guard.

June 8.—The king escapes from Paris, and is arrested at Varennes.

September 14.—Acceptance of the new constitution solemnly sworn to in the Champs Elysees.

——29.—Constituent Assembly dissolved, October 4. *Legislative* Assembly opened, October 14. Horrid massacre at Avignon.

Nov.—New ministry: **Dumourier**, for foreign affairs: **Roland**, for the interior.

1792 January 21.—The Assembly declare they will make war only for defence.

March 20. —— declare war against the emperor of Germany: (the army commanded by Rochambeau, La Fayette and Luckner.)

April 28.—French repulsed in Flanders,

(June 19.)——— take Courtray.

June 25.—All records of nobility burned.

August 19.—La Fayette and 6 companions taken prisoners by the Austrians and sent to the dungeon of Olmutz, Sept. 9. Paris fortified by the revolutionists. ——20. Meeting of the national Convention:—*Royalty abolished* and France declared a *Republic*.

*Titles* of *madame*, *monsieur*, &c. set aside.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1790 Germany:—Death of the emperor Joseph II. His brother Leopold II. (Grand duke of Tuscany,) succeeds.

Turkey:—Ismael taken, and its inhabitants murdered by the Russians, under the savage Suwarrow, Sept. 4.

A fog in Amsterdam, so dense that 230 persons fell into the canals.

1792 Sweden, March 18. The king assassinated by Aukerstworn at a masked ball.

Alliance of Pilnitz, between the emperor Leopold, and the king of Prussia.

Germany:—The emperor dies while preparing for the crusade against the French Revolutionists.

**Francis II.** succeeds.

Allied army consists of 70,000 Prussians, and 68,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

Allies take Longwy (Aug.) and Verdun, (Sept.) but are repulsed at Domperre, and evacuate France.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. |
|---|---|
| 1792 | *Culture of silk*, progressed. A silk dress made in Connecticut. |
| | Died;—Henry Laurens, Arthur Lee, and (in Paris,) the celebrated John Paul Jones, a captain of the American navy. |
| 1793 | Washington re-elected president, and J. Adams, vice-president. American politics affected by the French Revolution; the Republicans approve and the Federalists deprecate it. |
| | French minister to the United States recalled at the request of Washington. |
| April 22. | The president issues a proclamation of neutrality respecting the affairs of France. |
| | Williamstown college, (Mass.) inc. |
| | Port of New-York: entered; 683 vessels from foreign ports, and 1381 coastwise. |
| | Yellow *fever* in Philadelphia, of which 3,645 die. |
| | Wesleyan Methodists in U. S., 60,000; Baptists, . . . . 73,471. |
| | Exports of U. S. $26,000,000. |
| | Died; John Hancock, the fearless patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and governor of Massachusetts. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Edward Trowbridge a learned judge. |

| A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|
| 1792 | East Indies.—The marquis of Cornwallis concludes a treaty with Tippoo Saib, who cedes half his dominions to the English. |
| | Joshua Reynolds, ob. |
| | Published;—*Lavater, on Physiognomy*, *Priestley's Lectures on History*,—*Bruce's Travels to the source of the Nile.* |
| 1793 | After the execution of the king of France, Great Britain joins the alliance with the emperor. |
| January 24. | French ambassador ordered to leave England. |
| | To carry on the war foreign troops are hired, and an expenditure of upwards of 11 millions voted for this year.— |
| | The ministry supported by a party called the *Alarmists.* |
| April. | Sir Richard Phillips, a bookseller, fined and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for selling a copy of Paine's Rights of Man. |
| —— 14. | Tobago, and |
| —— 27. | Toulon taken by the British. |
| September 4. | British army under the duke of York, defeated near Dunkirk. |
| October 12. | St. Domingo ceded to Great Britain. |
| —— 29. | The king issues a proclamation to the French nation. |
| —— | First ambassador from the Ottoman Porte arrives. |

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | French take Spires, Mentz, and Longwy. | | |
| Nov. | Dumourier, the French general, subdues Belgium. Savoy annexed to France. | | |
| | The *Girondists* or moderate men, and the *Mountainists*, or violent party, divide the revolutionists. Brissot, Petion, Vergnireaux, &c. leaders of the first. Danton, Robespierre, &c. of the second. | | |
| | Murder of the archbishop of Paris, and two bishops. | | |
| 1793 | January. Vote of the Convention, that Louis XVI. has been "guilty of a conspiracy against liberty and the safety of the state." Of 721 votes, 366 are for the death, and 321 for the imprisonment of the king. | 1793 | Second partition of Poland, by which Prussia acquires a territory containing 1,360,000 inhabitants and Russia 3,500,000 |
| | Thomas Paine's speech in the Convention against the king's death. | | |
| Jan. 21. | Death of Louis XVI. by the guillotine. | March 1. | Allies under general Clairfoot, defeat the French. |
| Feb. 1. | The Convention declares war against England and Holland. | | Prince of Coburg defeats Dumourier. |
| | 25.—French take Breda. | | Breda taken by the Allies. |
| | 28.—The Republic acknowledged by the grand-duke of Tuscany. | | Coburg defeats the French at Famars. |
| March. | War declared against Spain. | Aug. 16. | The allies invest Cambray and St. Quentin. |
| April. | Desertion of Dumourier. | Sept. 4. | Duke of Brunswick routes the French on the Rhine. |
| May. | French defeated near Valenciennes and at St. Armand. | | Coalition against France, consists of the German empire, Great Britain, Prussia, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies and the pope. Venice acknowledges the Republic. |
| June. | City of Lyons, and the isle of Corsica revolt. | Oct. 25. | Wurmser defeats the French, and takes fort Louis, Nov. 15. |
| —— | Violent tumult at Paris. Triumph of the Mountainists. | | |
| July 12. | Royalists successful in La Vendee, but soon after defeated. | | |
| —— | 14. Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corde. | | |
| | Toulon surrenders to the British. | | |
| | *New Calendar* adopted. Eleven armies created by a levy *en masse*. | | |
| Sept. 29. | French defeat the king of Sardinia. | | |
| October 16. | Queen Maria Antoinette guillotined. | | |
| —— | Girondists totally annihilated by the Mountainists. | | |
| —— | *Robespierre's reign of terror*;—revolutionary tribunal; committee of public safety. Women obliged to wear the tricoloured cockade. | | |
| —— | **Jourdan** defeats the Austrians at Bouffiers. | | |
| Nov. 4. | Lyons taken by the revolutionists: 70 persons guillotined, and 68 shot. French defeat the Spanish, and enter Catalonia. **Pichegru** takes possession of Holland. | | |
| —— | 6. Duke of Orleans guillotined by the Mountainists. | | |
| —— | 8. The celebrated *madame Roland* executed. | | |
| Dec. 4. | Royalists totally defeated at Mons. | | |
| —— | 23. Toulon re-taken from the English. | | |
| | **Napoleon Bonaparte**, a lieutenant of artillery, first brought into notice. | | |
| | Grand festival at Paris on the 30th. | | |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1794 Insurrection in Pennsylvania on account of the duties on distilled spirits.

Fire in Boston, July 30th, consuming 7 rope walks and 89 buildings.

Aug. 20. Gen. Wayne defeats the Indians in Ohio.

Nov. 19. Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and the United States, signed in London by John Jay and the earl of Grenville.

Colleges founded :—Union, at Schenectady ; Greenville, in Tennesee ; and Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine.

Treaties concluded with the Six Nations, the Cherokees, and other Indians.

Mr. Monroe ambassador to France.

Foundation of the American Navy, (March 30,) by an act of Congress, authorising the building of 6 frigates.

Died :—**Richard Henry Lee,** late president of Congress ;

*John Witherspoon,* D. D., LL. D. signer of the Declaration of Independence, and president of Princeton college ;

John Sullivan, LL. D., major. gen. in revolution, and late governor of N. Hampshire;

Josiah Bartlett, M. D. signer of Declaration of Independence ;

Baron Steuben, maj. gen. in the American Revolutionary army.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1794 Jan. Preparations for war with France: 165,000 troops voted.

Habeas Corpus suspended.

March 15. Capture of Martinique, and

April 22, of Guadaloupe.

Lord Howe defeats the French fleet and takes 7 sail of the line, in the bay of Biscay, June 1.

July 8. Lord Moira joins the army of the duke of York, in Flanders.

Sept. 17. Duke of York defeated at Boxtel, and retreats over the Maese.

Oct. Trial of Messrs. Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and Thelwall, (members of a reforming society) for treason : the charge opened by the att. general, (afterwards Lord Eldon,) in a speech of 9 hours : Erskine and Gibbs counsel for Hardy : Pitt, a a witness for Tooke : all the accused are acquitted.

Dec. 6. Island of Corsica ceded to Britain.

Died:—*William Russell,* LL. D., author of the History of Modern Europe ;

*George Colman,* a dramatic author.

Loan of this year was £11,000,000.

1795 Jan. 29. Turkish ambassador made his public entry in great state.

April 5. Prince of Wales married to his cousin, the princess Caroline of Brunswick. His debts are discharged and £125,000 granted him by parliament.

—— 7. Admiral **Hotham** defeats the French fleet in the Mediterranean, and takes two sail of the line.

—— 25. Warren Hastings' trial ended in his acquittal.

Sept. Dusseldorf, cape of Good Hope, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Eustatia taken by the British.

| A.D. | FRANCE & SPAIN. |
|---|---|
| 1794 | Jan. Danton and Robespierre, the ferocious leaders of Jacobins, divide the power between themselves. |
| | Slavery abolished. The worship of God commuted for that of the *goddess of reason.* |
| | Feb. 13. 500 royalists shot at Nantes. |
| | March 26. Herbert and his accomplices executed at Paris. |
| | May 29. A decree of the convention that no quarter shall be given to the English and Hanoverians. |
| | The Committee of Public Safety direct affairs. |
| | June 17. Jourdan defeats the allies at Fleuris. (a balloon used to reconnoitre the enemy.) |
| | July. Conquest of Namur, and all Flanders. |
| | —— 27. Robespierre and his partisans executed by order of the Convention. |
| | Aug. 1. French enter Antwerp. |
| | —— 5. —— defeat the Spaniards on the Pyrenees. |
| | 20th, re-capture Valenciennes and Corde: |
| | Oct. 6. —— defeat the Austrians near Juliers. |
| | Oct. 18. Jacobin party suppressed. |
| | Nov. 5. Maestricht and Nimeguen taken by the French. |
| | Dec. 6. Figueras with 9,000 Spaniards taken prisoners. |
| 1795 | Feb. 12. Free exercise of all religions allowed. |
| | —— Peace concluded with Tuscany. |
| | —— 19. Armistice agreed on in La Vendee. |
| | March 8. In the Convention it is asserted that they had gained 27 victories, taken 116 strong places, 91,000 prisoners, and 3,800 cannon. |
| | April 10. Peace with Prussia. |
| | May 5. Horrid massacre in Paris. |
| | —— 20. Insurrection of the Jacobins quelled. |
| | Louis XVII. dies in prison. |
| | July 28. Louis XVIII. publishes a manifesto that he will not accept the crown of France without the ancient power. |
| | Aug. 4. Peace with Spain and |
| | Sept. 1. with Hesse Cassel. |

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| 1794 | Poland, Feb. 22. **Kosciuszko,** leader of the Polish patriots, gains possession of Warsaw. |
| | April. Poles gain a victory over the Russians. |
| | May 3. Allies take Landrecy. |
| | June 5. Poles defeated by the Prussians. |
| | —— Revolution in Switzerland, at Geneva. |
| | Oct. 20. The remainder of the Polish army subdued by the Russian savage Suwarrow, who forces an entrance into Warsaw, and massacres 20,000 people. The rest of Poland divided among the three powers, and king Stanislaus sent to prison at Grodna. |
| 1795. | Jan. 7. Holland overrun by the French under Pichegru. |
| | —— 24. Prince of Orange and his son flee to England. |
| | Feb. —— Provincial government established by the French. The provinces called Batavia. |
| | —— Prussia makes peace with the French. |
| | June 8. Copenhagen nearly half destroyed by fire. |
| | July 20. Archduke Leopold, palatine of Hungary, killed in making fire-works. |
| | Sept. 20. Wurmser repulses the French near Manheim. |

A, D. UNITED STATES.

1795 Oct. Treaty with Spain, concluded by Thomas Pinckney.

Nov. ——— with Algiers, by col. Humphries, and with the western Indians by gen. Wayne.

Conn.—The sum of $1,200,000, the proceeds of the reserve lands, was appropriated for the support of schools in the state.

N. York city :—freeholders 36,000.

Richmond, Va., contains 4,000 inhabitants.

Baltimore, Md. :—Amount of exports, $5,000,800.

Ohio: a printing press first set up in Cincinnati.

Col. Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, resigns: succeeded by Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.

Col. Pinckney succeeds gen. Knox, in the war office.

Dec. 8. The president's speech presents a pleasing view of the national prosperity.

Bradford, Marion, and *Stiles*, ob.

1796 Jan. 1. Tennessee admitted into the Union.

Sept. Washington publishes his farewell address, "worthy of the patriot and the statesman:"

Dec. 7.—and makes his last speech to congress.

Pennsylvania:—An act for establishing public schools.

Albany, N. Y., contains 700 houses and 6,021 inhabitants.

Count Rumford, of Vermont, now residing at Munich, in Bavaria, presented, $5,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Detroit was delivered up by Britain to the United States.

Charleston, S. C., nearly destroyed by fire.

Savannah :—350 buildings burned.

Lynn, (Mass.) annually exports 300,000 pair of shoes.

Died: Samuel Huntington, signer of Declaration of Independence;

*David Rittenhouse*, LL. D., F. R. S. an eminent philosopher and astronomer.

A. D GREAT BRITAIN.

1795 Herschel completes his celebrated telescope: the tube is forty feet long, and the great mirror 40 inches in diameter.

General scarcity of provisions.

Lord Cambden succeeds Lord Fitz-William, as governor of Ireland.

*Boswell* and *Romaine*, ob.

1796 May 6. Motion of Mr. Grey for impeaching the ministry; negotiated.

July 3. Verdict of £100, given against the proprietor of the Morning Post, for sending a *forged* French paper called L'Clair to the proprietor of the Telegraph.

Aug. 9. British take the isle of Elba.

Oct. 11. Spain declares war against Britain.

—— 13. Lord Malmesbury, sent to negotiate a treaty with France.

—— 22. Corsica evacuated by the British, and the people declare for the French.

—— 23. Dutch squadron at the cape of Good Hope with 2,000 troops and their settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, and Cochineal, taken by the British.

*Macpherson, Robert Burns, & Sir Wm. Chambers*, ob.

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1795 | Sept. 20. Manheim taken by the French. Third constitution; The Directory, (5 persons,) the council of the ancients, (250,) and the council of five hundred. Napoleon Bonaparte at the recommendation of Barras, one of the Directory, is elected commander of the army. He first exhibits his intrepidity | 1795 | Archduke Charles twice victorious over Jourdan. *Goldoni*, an Italian poet, ob. |
| | Oct. 6. in quelling an insurrection in Paris, which lasts several days. An offensive and defensive alliance with Spain. Treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia. | | |
| 1796 | Bonaparte is chosen to lead the French army in Italy. | 1796 | Holland, Feb. 19. A national assembly summoned. |
| | April 4. He defeats the Austrians at Monte-Notte, | Oct. | Sardinia:—Death of the king, Charles Emmanuel; |
| | —— 15. and the Piedmontese at Millesimo, | | — Edmund V. succeeds. |
| | —— 18. the Austrians at Mondovi, | | Victories of Bonaparte in Italy. |
| | May 11. and again on the bridge of Lodi. | | Russia, Oct. 18:—Death of the empress, Catharine II. |
| | —— compels the kings of Sardinia and Naples, and the dukes of Parma and Modena to sue for peace. | —— | Paul I. emperor; liberates Kosciuscko. |
| | July 7. Jourdan defeats the Austrians at Neckerkercher. | | |
| | —— 17. Moreau defeats the archduke Charles and takes Ettengen. Bonaparte defeats Wurmser, and takes 400 prisoners. | | |
| | —— 25. Moreau defeats the Austrians, and takes Augsburg and Munich. | | |
| | Sept.—again victorious on the Inn. Massena defeats the Austrians near Trent. Bonaparte defeats them at Cavalho, and in 5 days takes 16,000 prisoners. | | |
| | —— 21. Moreau begins his celebrated retreat. *Barthelemy*, ob. | Dec. | 1. Prussia, Saxony, and Hesse agree to a neutrality and withdraw their troops from the allied army. |

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Anthony Wayne, maj. gen. in the Revolution; and, | | |
| | *Samuel Seabury*, bishop of Conn. | | |
| 1797 | —— **John Adams,** —— elected president of the U. S., and | 1797 | Feb. 10. Treaty of commerce with Russia. |
| | Thomas Jefferson, vice-president. | | —— 14. Sir **John Jervis,** obtains a signal victory over the Spanish fleet off cape St. Vincent. |
| | News received of the capture of several vessels belonging to the U. States by the French. | | —— 21. Trinidad taken by the British. |
| | Gen. Pickering, and other envoys sent to France to adjust difficulties. | | —— 27. Bank of England stop payment by order of the council. |
| | Exports of the United States amount to $17,000,000. | | April 16. Petitions to the king against the ministry. |
| | Post offices, 480. Revenue of P. O. $46,000. | | May 30. Kosciusko, the Polish patriot arrives in London. |
| | *Medical Repository*, the first work of the kind in the United States was commenced by Drs. S. L. Mitchill, Miller and Smith. | | |
| | Frigates launched; the Constitution at Boston, and the Constellation at Baltimore. | | |
| | Emigrants: 191 from London, and 140 from Hamburg. | | Oct. 11. Admiral **Duncan** defeats the Dutch fleet off Camperdown. |
| | Treaty concluded with Tripoli. | | Sir Benjamin Hammet fined £100 for refusing to accept the office of lord-mayor of London. |
| | Yellow fever in Philadelphia of which 988 die. | | —— 19. Thanksgiving for naval victories. |
| | Oliver Wolcott, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, ob. | | *Edmund Burke, Horace Walpole, Mason*, the poet, and *Farmer*, critic, ob. |
| 1798 | Dispatches received from the envoys in France announcing the total failure of their mission. Two of them ordered by the directory to leave the country. | 1798 | March. Insurrections and arrests in Ireland. |
| | Congress orders preparations for war with France. | | April 3. *Wilberforce's* motion for the total abolition of the Slave trade—lost; 87 to 83. |
| | Regular and provisional army organized and Washington appointed commander in chief. | | May 1. Ireland:—1,000 insurgents were killed in a fight with the king's troops. |
| | Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, founded. | | April 21. Lord Edward **Fitzgerald,** the Irish Patriot, arrested, and soon after dies. |
| | Rhode Island adopts a code of laws. | | —— 25. Havre bombarded by Sir Richard Strachan. |
| | Emigrants:—425 arrive in Norfolk, from Ireland. | | —— 27. Duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney. |
| | The *British Encyclopedia*, the first work of the kind in America, printed in Philadelphia, by Thomas Dobson. | | April 1. Lord **Nelson's** victory off the Nile. |
| | *Jeremy Belknap*, D. D., ob. | | —— 22. French troops land in Ireland, but are soon after expelled. |

A. D. FRANCE AND SPAIN.

1797 Jan. 7. Mantua conquered.

—— 14. Bonaparte defeats the Austrians near Mantua and takes 23,000 prisoners.

Feb. 10. —— defeats the army of the pope, and takes 12,000 prisoners.

Feb. 25. —— expels the Austrians from the Venetian states, and takes 20,000 prisoners.

April 1. **Hoche** gains a victory over the Austrians.

April 7. Bonaparte defeats the archduke Charles in Carinthia.

April 18. Preliminaries of peace at Leoben.

July 15. The banished clergy are permitted to return to France on taking the oaths to the new constitution.

—— 28. French enter Leghorn.

Sept. 4. La Fayette, and his companions released from the prison of Olmutz.

—— 14. Conspiracy discovered: Carnot one of the directors flees; Barthelemi, Pichegru, and several of the deputies imprisoned.

Oct. 17. Treaty of peace with Austria, signed at Campo Formio, by which France retains possession of the Netherlands; Lombardy is ceded and becomes a part of the new Cisalpine Republic.

Bonaparte chastises the Venetians and establishes in Venice a provincial government on republican principles.

Bonaparte on his return from Italy is received with great distinction by the directory.

1798 Feb. 10. French troops under Berthier, enter Rome, and depose the pope.

Bonaparte's expedition into Egypt:

May 10. He embarks at Toulon in the most formidable and magnificent armament known in modern Europe; (destination kept secret.)

June 12. —— reduces Malta;

July 1. lands in Egypt with 30,000 men;

July 5. takes the city of Alexandria, and

—— 23. Grand Cairo.

Aug. 1. His fleet defeated at Aboukir, near the mouth of the Nile by the English under Lord Nelson; 19 sail of the line taken by the latter, 2 burned, and two escaped.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1797 Earthquake in South America, Feb, 25, swallowed up 46,000 persons.

Turkey, April 16. Riot at Smyrna; the Janisaries burn the theatre and the houses of the Christians, and kill 12 persons.

Italy, Oct. Cisalpine Republic, established by the French; and Genoa with their assistance overthrows the aristocracy and establishes a provisional government.

Venice made a republic by Bonaparte.

Prussia, November 16:—**Frederick William III.**

1798 Rome, Jan. 17:—Insurrection:—the French ambassador killed.

Feb. 10. The French take possession of Rome, and abrogate the power of the pope. Pius returns to Vienna.

Roman Republic.

Switzerland, (March 13,) entered by the French troops; and declares in favour of liberty and equality. Swiss lose 7,000 men in combatting the invaders.

Russia, May 29:—Public schools and printing presses suppressed by the emperor Paul.

Swiss are totally defeated by the French, (Sept. 9.) A new constitution formed for them as dictated by the conquerors.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1799 French Directory having made proposals for negotiating, the president appoints **Oliver Ellsworth,** (chief justice of U. S.) **Patrick Henry,** (late governor of Va.) and **William Vans Murray,** (the Am. minister at the Hague,) to settle all controversies.

Treaty with Tunis negotiated by Wm. Eaton, and James L. Cathcart; and with Prussia, by **John Quincy Adams,** minister from the U. S. at the court of Berlin.

East India Marine Society at Salem, (Mass.) instituted.

*American Review,* (the first) was begun at New-York.

Died: at Mount Vernon, George Washington. æt. 63. An oration on this lamented event was delivered at the request of congress by maj. gen. Lee, and the people of the U. S. wore crape on the left arm for 30 days. A marble monument was ordered by congress to be placed in the capitol.

Also, died, Patrick Henry, the distinguished patriot and statesman.

1800 The seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.

Sept. 30. Treaty with France concluded by the commissioners.

Oct. 1. Louisiana ceded by Spain to France.

Mississippi and Indiana erected into territories.

2nd Census; inhabitants of United States, 5,305,482.

Shipping of United States, amounts to 939,000 tons.

College at Middlebury, Vermont, inc.

Cow-pock inoculation introduced into America by Dr. Benj. Waterhouse of Cambridge.

Ward, Mifflin, and Rutledge, ob.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1798 It is estimated that during the troubles in Ireland 30,000 have been killed.

French prisoners in England, 27,000.

Oct. 12. Sir B. Warren, captures a French squadron with troops bound for Ireland.

National debt on the first of January £462,424,967.

Navy in commission;—140 sail of the line, 22 of 50 guns, 55 frigates and 317 sloops of war.

1799 Income tax proposed by Mr. Pitt, and passed; (the substance is that assessed taxes are repealed, and a tax of 10 per cent on incomes above £60 a year substituted.)

Jan. 22. The Irish parliament divided 106 to 105, on the question of the proposed union with G. Britain.

East Indies:—War with Tippoo Saib, in consequence of his alliance with France.

—— Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Sultan killed.

S A:—Aug. 23. Surinam taken from the Dutch.

Aug. 28. Dutch fleet of 12 ships of war and 13 Indiamen, surrender to the British, admiral Mitchill.

Duke of York sent with an army to the Netherlands to assist the allies.

Dec. Peace offered by Napoleon and refused.

German literature begins to be popular in England. Kotzebue's tragedy of Pizarro anglicized by Mr. Sheridan.

*Published:—Mungo Park's travels in Africa.*

1800 Jan. 25. Act for legislative *Union with Ireland* passed; (takes effect Dec. 31.)—the latter to be represented in the Imperial parliament, by 4 bishops, 28 lords, and 100 commoners.

May 11. The king twice fired upon.

Sept. 5. Malta taken by the British after 2 years siege.

Riots caused by the scarcity of provisions.

*Stevens,* critic; *Cowper,* poet; and *Dr. Hugh Blair,* ob.

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. |
|---|---|
| | Aug. 6. Bonaparte gains a decisive victory over the Mamelukés. |
| Sept. | Geneva annexed to France. |
| 1799 | Feb. 12. French pass the Rhine under **Bernadotte** and Jourdan, and enter Switzerland under Massena. |
| March | 30. Bonaparte repulsed from before Acre, by the English, under Sir Sidney Smith. |
| April | 9. Austrians defeated by the French, near Cremona in Italy. |
| | Egypt, July 26: Battle of Aboukir, between Bonaparte with the Turks, in which the latter lost 18,000 men. |
| Sept. | 19. French victorious at Bergen and Alkmaer (24th.) |
| | Massena victorious at Zurich. |
| Oct. | 9. Bonaparte and his staff returns from Egypt, and is hailed through France, as the saviour of his country. |
| Nov. | Revolution; The council of 500 abolished: Bonaparte, *first consul:* Sieyes and Ducloe, his colleagues. |
| —— | *Marmontel*, ob. |
| 1800 | Bonaparte makes friends of all parties and ranks; restores civil and military order; |
| Ap. | 6. assembles the army of reserve at Dijon. Campaign on the Rhine under Moreau. The reserve passes the St. Bernard. |
| June | 14. Battle of Marengo; Bonaparte completely victorious over the Austrians under Milas. |
| | Peace with Austria: the fortresses of Italy surrendered to the French. |
| Nov. | Moreau's victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden: he took 10,000 prisoners. |
| Dec. | Attempt upon the life of Bonaparte, with the "infernal machine," which killed several persons. |

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| 1799 | New coalition against France; between Austria, Russia, Naples, and Turkey. |
| Jan. | 24. Naples taken by the French, after a battle between Mack and Championet. |
| April | 14. Suwarrow with the Russian army in Italy defeats the French near Milan, where 11,000 were either killed or taken prisoners. |
| April | 28. French ambassadors Roberjot and Bonnier, atrociously massacred near Rastadt by an Austrian regiment. |
| May. | Suwarrow's army defeat the French under Moreau on the 17th and 23d, and again, |
| June | 17. on the Trebia, where they lose 18,000 men. |
| June | 20. Cardinal Ruffo enters Naples with an army of Russians and Calabrians, and commits horrid cruelties on the friends of the French. |
| | Neapolitan patriots hung, on board the English squadron. |
| Aug. | 27. British army under gen. Abercrombie, lands in Holland. |
| Oct. | Russia secedes from the coalition, and Suwarrow returns home. |
| 1800 | Feb. 14. Pius VII. elected pope, at Venice. |
| | Austrians take Nice. |
| June | 14. Austrians defeated by Bonaparte, in the great battle of Marengo, and lose 18,000 killed. |
| Aug. | Russian colony on the frontiers of China. |
| Nov. | 3. Emperor Paul, now in league with France, lays an embargo on 300 British vessels, &c. |
| —— | Ionian Republic, (consisting of the isles of Corfu, Cephalonia and others lately belonging to Venice,) founded. |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1801 —— **Thomas Jefferson** —— elected president of the United States; Aaron Burr, vice president.
James Madison, secretary of state.
A squadron sent to the Mediterranean to protect the U. States commerce from the Barbary cruisers.
Exports of the U. S. $93,000,000.
Duties $20,000,000.
S. Carolina exported 65,000 barrels of rice and 8,000,000 lb. of cotton.
University of Georgia located at Athens.
Newspapers in United States, 200.

1802 Port of New-Orleans shut against all but Spanish vessels, by the gov. of Louisiana.
Settlements with the Creeks and Choctaws.
Ohio admitted into the Union; it contains 76,000 inhabitants.
Merino sheep; 100 were imported from Spain, by David Humphries.
Jefferson College, Pa. incorporated.
First experiment of *Literary fairs*, for the public sale of books.
Fires:—100 houses burnt in Portsmouth, N. H.—also, Princeton College, N. J.

1803 Purchase of Louisiana for $15,000,000. Gov. Claiborne takes possession.
Lands of the Kaskaskian Indians, ceded to the United States.
Am. frigate Philadelphia, capt. Bainbridge taken by the Tripolitans.
Harmony, Pa. settled by a religious society called Harmonists.
The first American work on *Botany*, an elementary treatise by *Dr. Barton*, published.
Samuel Adams, of Boston, *Samuel Hopkins*, D. D. and William Vans Murray, ob.

1804 Delaware Indians cede to the U. S. their lands east of the Mississippi.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1801 March 10. Egypt: Aboukir surrendered to the British gen. Abercrombie, after a bloody action.
Battle of Alexandria, 21st: Abercrombie mortally wounded: the French repulsed.
—— 17 change in the ministry: Mr. Pitt and his friends resign, succeeded by Mr. **Addington**, (speaker of the Commons,) and his friends.
Br. fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, sent to the Baltic.
Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.
May. Horne Tooke expelled from the house of commons, on pretence that clergymen are ineligible to a seat in it.
Aug. 3. Nelson bombards Boulougne.
Sept. 2. Alexandria surrenders to the British.
*Published:—Dumont's Translation of Jeremy Bentham*, on legislation.

1802 March 25. **Peace of Amiens**, with France:
Britain, of all her conquests, retains only Ceylon and Trinidad. Rejoicings in London. Col. Despard executed for a conspiracy.
Dec. 15. Abolition of the Income Tax.
A telescope which cost £11,000, was made in London, for the royal observatory at Madrid.

1803 The new attempts of Bonaparte for the aggrandisement of France had alarmed the ministry and,
May 12. Lord Whitworth, British minister to France returns, "to relieve Europe from suspense as war is re-commenced."
May French ambassador leaves London, and,
—— 17. War is declared against France.
Dec. French invasion of England expected; standing army increased.
East Indies:—English Co. acquire Delhi, Agra, &c.
War with the Mahrattas.
*Hooke*, *Priestley*, and *Beattie*, ob.

1804 Feb. 15. French fleet defeated by the homeward bound East India fleet Captain Dance.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1801 French troops evacuate Egypt.

Feb. 9. Peace of Luneville, between France and Austria. The Adige becomes the frontier between the Cisalpine republic and Austria; the left bank of the Rhine and Piedmont remain French.

July 6. Engagement between the French and English fleets, in the bay of Gibraltar.

—— 15. *Concordatum* between Bonaparte and the pope; restoration of the Catholic worship in France.

Expedition of 25,000 French troops to St. Domingo; destroyed by disease and the negroes.

Oct. 9. Peace with Russia and Turkey.

Dec. 24. Bonaparte declines the request of the Parisians, that a statue should be erected to him.

*Stereotype printing*, in Paris by Didot.

1802 Jan. 25. Bonaparte elected president of the Italian (late Cisalpine) republic.

March 25. Peace of Amiens, with Great Britain.

May 6. Bonaparte made *first consul for life*.

Aug. 21. Mr Fox, the English statesman, visits Paris; received by the council with the highest marks of distinction.

—— 25. The consul forbids the circulation of inflammatory English newspapers.

Sept. 30. —— "mediator" of the Helvetic republic.

*Legion of honour*, a kind of nobility, instituted.

1803 Orders issued by the consul to arrest all the English of both sexes residing in France, and keep them as hostages. —The number is 7,500.

War declared against England.

June The French take possession of Hanover.

Sept. 6. Havre de Grace blockaded, and Granville and Dieppe bombarded by the British.

Nov. 19. St. Domingo given up to the blacks.

*La Harpe*, ob.

1804 March 15. Duke d' Enghien, (grandson to the prince of Conde,) arrested, and after a military trial at Paris, shot in the woods of Vincennes by torch light.

A D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1801 Peace of Luneville between the house of Austria and France; the Rhine and the Adige, boundaries of the Fr. republic.

Tuscany ceded to Parma, as the kingdom of Etruria.

March 3. War between Portugal and Spain.

Prussia joins the northern convention.

Russia:—March 23. The emperor Paul found murdered in his bed: his son,

**Alexander I.** emperor and autocrat of Russia.

Georgia a Russian province.

April 2. Copenhagen bombarded and partly destroyed, by the Br. lord Nelson.

The northern confederacy dissolved.

Oct. Peace of Madrid, between Spain and Portugal.

Nov. 10. Massacre of seven beys in Egypt.

West Indies:—Independent republic established at St. Domingo by Toussaint.

1802 Ligurian republic, receives a new constitution.

Switzerland:—July 13. The cantons of Scheveitz, Uri and Underwald seperate themselves from the Helvetic republic.

Sardinia:—the king resigns the crown to his brother.

1803 Holland:—(June 21.) declared the ally of France, by the legislative council.

Wechab, A new prophet in Arabia.

Germany cedes to France 25,000 sq. miles, with 4,000,000 of inhabitants; most of the spiritual principalities abolished; 4 new electors created, viz. Salzburg, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Hesse.

*Klopstock, the Milton of Germany*, ob.

1804 Ger:—Aug. 11. The emperor Francis II., fearing the ruin of the Germanic constitution assumes the title of emperor of

AUSTRIA.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Feb. 1. Lieut. Stephen **Decatur**, of the United States navy, recaptures and destroys the frigate Philadelphia in the harbour of Tripoli.

Aug. Com. **Preble**, bombards Tripoli.

Published:—*Marshall's life of Washington.*

—— Col. Alex. Hamilton, the first secretary of treasury, is killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, late vice pres. of U. S.

Schuyler, and *Linn*, ob.

1805 Jefferson re-elected president, and George Clinton, of New-York, vice-president, of the United States.

Feb. United States troops under gen. Eaton, restore the bashaw of Tripoli to his throne.

Professorship of *Natural History*, founded at Cambridge University. *Botanic* gardens opened there; by Dr. Hosack, in N. York, and in Charleston, S. C.

Pennsylvanian *Academy of the Fine Arts*, instituted.

Schuylkill bridge near Philadelphia, completed.

*Arthur Brown*, and Wm. Moultrie, ob.

1806 Lewis and Clarke, with a company of 45 men sent to explore the Mississippi.

Sabine river agreed upon as the boundary between Louisiana and the Texas.

Treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain, signed in London by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, but not ratified by the American government.

Colleges:—Washington, in Pennsylvania, and Cumberland, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Lehigh coal from the Mauch Chunk mountain, Pennsylvania, first brought into notice.

Cambridge University:—professorship of *rhetoric* founded by N. Boylston, Esq.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

March 7. *British and Foreign Bible Society* instituted, under the auspices of Granville Sharpe.

May 12. New ministry; Mr. Pitt again premier.

Oct. 29. Three Spanish frigates taken, with $300,000 on board.

Dec. 14. *Planet Juno*, discovered.

*Potter*, the translator, ob.

1805 Jan. 5. War against Spain.

June 26. Lord Melville, a friend of Mr. Pitt, convicted of embezzling public money.

Aug. Duke of Gloucester, next brother of the king, dies, much lamented.

Oct. 21. Lord Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets, off Trafalgar; takes and destroys 24 ships, and is killed in the moment of victory.

Nov. 4. French fleet taken by Sir R. Strachan.

*Moore*, archbishop of Canterbury, and *Dr. Paley*, ob.

1806 Jan. 3. Death of Mr. Pitt.

—— 8. Cape of Good Hope conquered by Sir Home Popham.

Feb. 6. French fleet defeated in the West Indies, by Sir Thomas Duckworth.

April 5. War with Prussia.

July 2. Buenos Ayres conquered by the British, but afterwards evacuated.

Sept. 20. Death of Mr. Fox: lord Howick succeeds.

Lord Lauderdale returns from an unsuccessful embassy to France.

Oct 19. Sir S. Hood captures a French squadron.

*S. Horsley*, D. D., bishop of St. Davids, ob.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

April 5. Conspiracy against Bonaparte discovered; Moreau, one of the leaders exiled to America; Pichegru, strangles himself; Georges, and others executed.

Carnot alone opposing, the senate offer the first consul the imperial crown of France, and,

Dec. 2. He is crowned, and anointed by the pope at Paris, with the title of

—— NAPOLEON I., ——

*Emperor of the French.*

1805 May 16. Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan. He prepares to invade England.

Genoa and Parma united to France.

Sept. 8. War with Russia and Austria.

—— 9. Gregorian calendar restored.

Oct. 16. Marshal **Soult** takes 6,000 Austrians prisoners.

—— 17. City of Ulm taken and 40,000 prisoners.

—— 20. Murat takes Wernick.

—— War with Sweden.

Nov. 13. Napoleon enters Vienna.

—— 16. —— defeats the Russians at Guntersdoff; and

Dec. 2. the Austrians and Russians, at Austerlitz.

—— 26. Peace of Presburg;—

Lucca granted as an hereditary principality, to Napoleon's sister Elize, and her husband Baccuochi.

1806 **Louis Bonaparte,** brother of the emperor, crowned king of Holland, June 5.

July 23. The emperor summons a Jewish Sanhedrim at Paris.

—— creates his general **Berthier,** sovereign of Neufchateau, and **Talleyrand,** of Benevento; **Joseph,** his brother, king of Naples;

Eugene Beauharnais (son of the empress Josephine,) viceroy of Italy;—

Murat, his brother-in-law, grand duke of Berg and Cleves; and,

Paulina, his sister, princess of Guastalla.

—— marches into Germany;

Oct. 3. —— defeats the Prussians in the great battle of Jena, (where 300,000 men were engaged.)

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

W. Indies:—Oct. 8. Dessalines crowned king of St. Domingo, now called Hayti.

Nov. 5. Great hurricane: 24 ships lost on the English islands.

1805 Ap. 11. Coalition of Russia and Austria, against France.

Dec. 2. Great battle of Austerlitz: the Austrians and Prussians defeated by Napoleon.

*Schiller,* the great German dramatist and poet, ob.

Dec. 26. Peace of Presburg:—Venice, Tyrol, Breisgau, &c. taken from Austria by France.

Hereditary principality of Lucca.

Holland: Schimmelpennik, pensionary, with dictatorial power.

1806 Prussia shuts her ports against the British, and the king declares himself sovereign of Hanover. War with Britain.

Holland:—**Louis I.** (Bonaparte) king.

Naples:—**Joseph I.** (Bonaparte.)

Aug 1. Confederation of the Rhine, formed by the German States, after the dissolution of the empire;

Napoleon the "head and protector."

BAVARIA becomes a kingdom under Maximilian I.; and,

WURTEMBURG, under Frederick I.

Baden:—Charles Frederick, grand duke.

Hesse:—Louis grand duke.

SAXONY detached from Austria and erected into a kingdom by Napoleon.

Dec. 30. War between Turkey and Russia.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *John Quincy Adams*, in the chair. June 16. Total eclipse of the sun, visible in several places. During this year, Great Britain invaded the rights of the United States by searching their vessels and impressing their seamen. Robert Morris, Horatio Gates, *Isaac Backus*, Henry Knox, and George Wythe, ob. | | |
| 1807 | U. S. frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron, fired upon and captured by the British Ship of war Leopard, for refusing to be searched. Embargo laid on all the ports of the United States by an act of Congress. Trial of Col. Burr, late vice president of U. S., for a conspiracy to divide the Union, and erect an independant empire, west of the Mississippi; ends in his acquittal. *Steam Boats: Fulton*, makes the first successful trial on the Hudson river. 200th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown celebrated; no vestige remains of its original site. A *comet* appears from Sept. 25 to Jan. 30, 1808. Oliver Ellsworth, and Edward Preble, ob. | 1807 | Orders in council, prohibiting all commerce with the enemies of Britain. Feb. 3. Monte Video taken by the British. March 2. **Percival** chancellor of the exchequer. Bill for the *abolition of the slave trade*, which had been powerfully advocated by Messrs. Granville Sharpe, Fox, and Wilberforce, is finally passed. British fleet under Cathcart and Gambier, bombards Copenhagen, which surrenders Sept. 7. Nov. 1. War declared by Russia against Britain. *Mrs. Charlotte Smith*, and *Louis Delolme*, ob. |
| 1808 | *Theological Seminary* at Andover, opened. Slave trade of the United States abolished by law, January 1. Bayonne decree, April 17, declaring all American vessels liable to seizure. Published:—A new *translation of the Scriptures*, by *Charles Thompson*, Sec. of Congress. *Fisher Ames*, *James Sullivan*, John Dickinson, and Wm. Shippen, ob. | 1808 | Island of Madeira taken by the British, (Hood, and Beresford.) Sicily garrisoned by British troops. June. Alliance with the patriots in Spain, against the French. Aug. Louis XVIII. arrives in England under the title of Count de Lille. £50,000 subscribed to aid the Spanish. Sir Arthur Wellesley commander of the British forces in Spain; defeats Junot. Local militia of 200,000 men established to be trained 28 days annually. The art of *Polyantography*, since called *Lithography*, announced. *Richard Porson*, the celebrated Greek scholar, ob. |

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

—— again at Austeradt; enters Berlin, Hamburg, and Warsaw; erects Saxony into a kingdom; defeats the Prussians at Pultusk, and

Dec. 26. passes the *Berlin Decree*, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade.

1807 War with Russia.

Feb. 8. Victory at Eylau: the Russians lose 20,000 men.

March 20. Dantzic surrenders to the French.

June 14. Napoleon and marshal Ney victorious in the battle of Friedland.

—— 16. Marshal Soult takes Koningsburg.

—— 25. Interview between Napoleon and Alexander on a raft in the river Niemen: followed by the treaty of Tilsit between France, Russia, and Prussia: the emperor's brothers acknowledged; Jerome presented with the new kingdom of Westphalia; Corfu and several islands ceded to France.

Nov. 30. French under Junot enter Lisbon.

Dec. 17. The emperor issues the Milan decree forbidding commercial intercourse with Great Britain, and permitting the capture of British vessels.

*Code Napoleon*, published.

1808 Jan. The towns of Kehl, Wessel, Cassel, and Flushing annexed to the French empire.

March 18. General University established by Napoleon to superintend *national education*.

Spain—had long been declining in power; the government weak; the people ignorant and indolent.—Revolution: Ferdinand, prince of Asturias compels his father, Charles IV. to dismiss Godoy, "the prince of the peace"* from the ministry, and finally to abdicate the throne; he is re

May 1. instated and now abdicates in favour of his "Friend and Ally" the emperor of the French. Insurrection and massacre at Madrid.

25. Napoleon summons the Notables of Bayonne.

* So called from his having negotiated peace with France.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Dr. Gall*, a German, publishes a new theory respecting the brain, which he calls *Craniology*.

1807 West Indies:—Christophe president of Hayti, under the name of Henry I. New constitution.

Turkey, May 29. Revolution in Constantinople; the grand signior deposed.

June. The Russian emperor Alexander defeated at Friedland.

Prussia, by the treaty of Tilsit, loses half her territory which is annexed to Napoleon's new kingdom of Westphalia, under Jerome I. (Bonaparte.)

Part of Poland erected into the Duchy of Warsaw.

Russia declares war against England.

Portugal entered by the French. The royal family, alarmed by their threats, sails to Brazil.

Turkey:—Mustapha IV. emperor.

1808 Denmark, (Feb. 29.) declares war against Sweden. Death of Christian VII.

—— Frederick V. succeeds.

Turkey:—Mahomet VI., or Mahmoud II., emperor.

Naples, July 29. Joachin Murat created king by Napoleon. Joseph transferred to Spain.

The *Wahabites* spread over Western Asia.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. |
|---|---|
| 1809 | — **James Madison,** — elected president of the U. States: George Clinton, re-elected vice president. |
| | Embargo repealed and the non-intercourse act, interdicting commercial intercourse with G. Britain passed. |
| 1810 | Rambouillet decree of Napoleon (March 18,) ordering all the American vessels in the ports of France to be seized. |
| Nov. 2. | Intercourse re-opened with France. |
| | Population of U. S. by the third census, 7,239,903. Kentucky, 406,511.—Pittsburgh, Penn. 4,740. Philadelphia, 90,000. |
| | Benjamin Lincoln a Revolutionary officer, and *Charles Brockden Brown*, a distinguished novelist, ob. |
| 1811 | British government makes reparation for the attack on the Chesapeak. |
| May 16. | Engagement between the U. States frigate President, capt. **Rogers,** and the British sloop of war Little Belt, capt. Bingham. The L. B. fires first, and loses 11 killed and 21 wounded. |
| | Gov. **Harrison** with a body of militia defeats the hostile Indians on the Wabash. |
| | Sugar, wine, and oil, begin to be made in Georgia. |
| | Merchandise to the amount of $2,950,000 exported from Philadelphia to Canton and Calcutta. |
| May 16. | The theatre at Richmond, Va. burned, 600 persons present, and nearly 70 perish, among whom were the governor of Virginia, and many respectable citizens. |

| A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|
| 1809 | Duke of York, commander in chief of the forces, charged with corrupt practices, and resigns, though acquitted. |
| July 7. | Senegal and Goree taken by the British. |
| July 18. | An armament of 75 ships with 40,000 men sent to Walcheren on the continent. |
| Sept. 22. | Duel between lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, both members of the cabinet; the latter wounded. |
| 1810 April 6. | Riots in London on account of the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, for a speech in parl. on the Walcheren expedition. |
| July 9. | *William Cobbet* fined £100 and imprisoned 2 years for a political opinion. |
| Dec. 2. | Isle of France taken by the British. |
| 18. | Lucien Bonaparte lands at Plymouth. |
| | Admiral lord **Collingwood** the successor of Nelson, ob. |
| | Published: *Humboldt's account of New Spain.* |
| 1811 Feb. 3. | The king being in a state of mental incapacity, the prince of Wales is sworn before the privy council as regent. |
| May 16. | Affair of the Little Belt. |
| Aug. 7. | Batavia taken by the British. |
| | The population of Great Britain in 1801 was 10,942,646; this year it is 12,552,144. |
| | *Malone, Cumberland,* and *Raikes,* ob. |

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

June 6. Napoleon creates his brother Joseph, (late king of Naples,) king of Spain. He is opposed by the majority of the people who conclude an alliance with Great Britain.

Spain:—The French evacuate Madrid, July 27.—Ferdinand VII. ascends the throne.

Aug. 21. —— Battle at Viniera;—French defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Oct. 13. —— British army under Sir John Moore, and gen. Baird, enter Spain. The Spaniards defeated at Tudela, Nov. 23.

—— The Royal family of Spain imprisoned.

—— The Inquisition and feudal privileges abolished.

1809 —— Jan. 16:—Battle of Corunna; the British compelled to retreat with great loss.

Feb. 17. —— Saragossa taken by the French. Tyrolese in rebellion

29. Oporto taken by the French.

April. War with Austria.

21. Napoleon takes Ratisbon.

May 13. — enters Vienna; annexes Rome to the empire, July 8, defeats the Austrians in the great battle of Wagram, which is followed by the peace of Vienna, Oct. 14. By a secret article Napoleon agrees to divorce Josephine, and marry a princess of Austria. He annexes Valais and the Ionian republic to France: and assumes the dictatorship of Europe.

1810 The emperor is excommunicated by the pope, who is carried to France. Rome becomes the second capital of the empire.

Napoleon repudiates Josephine and marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, of Austria.

War with Algiers declared. French reduce Grenada and Seville, and besiege Cadiz; the Junta flee; the Cortes meet, Sept. 24. Lord Wellington, (late Wellesley,) repulses the French at Busaco.

1811 National Ecclesiastical Council at Paris; cardinal Fesch.

March 20. Birth of the emperor's son who is created king of Rome.

The emperor makes a tour through Holland.

Spain:—Soult victorious at, and takes Badajos.

——The English, (Graham,) victorious at Barrosa, March 6, and enter Cadiz. Wellington and gen. Beresford invest (Badajos, and Almeida, and defeat Soult in the bloody battle of Albuera, May 18.—June 28. Tarragona, and July 24, Montserat surrender to the French, (Suchet.)

Aug. 3. Eight newspapers suppressed at Paris.

The emperor orders all prisoners of war to be employed on public works, and paid for their labour.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1809 Austria, April 26, declares war against France.

May 2. Austrians victorious in the battle of Asperne, but defeated by Eugene Beauharnais at Leoben, and by Napoleon at Raab & Wagram.

Oct. 14. Peace of Vienna:—Austria loses Illegria;—Western Gallicia ceded to Warsaw; &c.

Sweden: revolution:—Gustavus IV. deposed, succeeded by his uncle Charles XIII.

1810 Holland, July 1. Decree of Trianou; Louis deprived of Holland, which is incorporated with France, as is also the north west of Germany.

Algiers declares war against France.

S. America:—Revolutions commence in Carracas, Mexico, Southern Peru, and Buenos Ayres. The Spanish magistrates deposed, and a union formed under the name of the Venezuela.

American confederation of

A. D. UNITED STATES.

*Robert Treat Paine*, and William Williams, ob.

1812 Feb. 25. Disclosure of the secret mission of John Henry, an agent of the British government, to undermine the union of the States.

April. Embargo on all vessels in the ports of the United States for 90 days.

June 1. President's war message to Congress, reviewing the hostile acts and intrigues of Great Britain.

—— 19. Declaration of War against Great Britain. The minority on the bill in Congress enter a protest.

July. Mob in Baltimore: the office of a newspaper opposed to the war, demolish ed.

Gen. Henry **Dearborn**, an officer of the Revolution, is appointed commander in chief.

July 12. American general Hull, invades Canada. A detachment of his army under Van Horn, defeated at Brownstown, Aug. 8.

Mackinaw surrenders.

Aug. 9. American colonel Miller defeats the British and Indians at Magurga.

—— 16. Detroit surrenders to the British on disgraceful terms to the Americans, under Hull.

Aug. 13. U. S. frigate Constitution, capt. Isaac **Hull**, captures the British frigate Guerriere, capt. Dacres: the Constitution loses 14 and the Guerriere 22, killed and wounded.

Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island refuse to place their militia under the officers of the United States.

Connecticut raises troops for her own defence.

Oct. 8. Capt. Elliot, captures two British frigates on lake Erie.

—— 12. Battle of Queenston; American, capt. Wool, victorious.

—— 18. U. S. sloop Wasp, capt. Jones, captures the British sloop Frolic; and, 20th, they are both captured by the British 74, Poictiers.

The frigate United States, capt. **Decatur**, captures the British frigate Macedonian.

Dec. 29. U. S. frigate Constitution, commodore **Bainbridge** captures the British frigate Java.

Louisiana admitted into the Union.

American Board of Commissioners for *Foreign Missions* incorporated in Massachusetts.

*Joel Barlow*, George Clinton, and *David Ramsay*, ob.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1812 Riots of the manufacturers at Leeds, Sheffield, &c.

May 11. Percival, the minister, shot by one Bellingham, who surrenders without resistance.

Lord **Liverpool** created premier.

Lord Wellington victorious in Spain.

Several British vessels captured by the Americans.

J. Horne Tooke, ob.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1812 Spain:—Ciudad and Rodrigo, taken by Wellington; Valencia by the French.

April 6. —— Wellington storms Badajos, and

June 16. takes Salamanca.

War with Russia. Great preparations for the campaign.

May 9. The emperor leaves Paris and proceeds to Dresden; allies with Austria and Prussia;—his army of 500,000 men passes the Niemer under himself, his brother Jerome, Murat, Beauharnais, Powniatowski, marshal Ney, &c.

Spain: French defeated by Wellington in the battle of Salamanca July 23. The latter enters Madrid; Soult abandons Cadiz.

Aug. 17. Napoleon defeats the Russians in the battle of Smolensko.

Sept. 7. Battle of Borodino.

—— 14. Napoleon enters Moscow after it had been set on fire by the Russians, and takes up his abode in the Kremlin.

Oct. 19. French army evacuates Moscow, and begins its disastrous retreat; suffers all the horrors of a Russian winter, without clothing or provisions. Thousands fall victims daily. But 50,000 of the whole vast army repass the Russian frontiers. The French lose 41 generals, 1298 officers, and 1131 pieces of cannon. The empire is now on its decline; discontents and factions at home; and Europe begins to rise in a general combination against the retreating emperor.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mar. 2. A volcano appears in the sea near St. Michaels, one of the Azores at 83 fathoms water.

Mahmoud Ali, pacha of Egypt.

S. A.—July 5. declaration of Independence of the seven provinces of VENEZULA.

Bogota, (New Granada,) independent. The Indians freed from tribute to Buenos Ayres.

1812 March 29. Russia declares war against France; makes a treaty with G. Britain and Sweden.

July. Poland; Diet at Warsaw. Napoleon declares the Poles again a nation, and appoints a council of state.

Russia: Kutosoff commander in chief.

Sep. 7. Battle of Borodino:—(Russian and French,) 100,000 killed: victory claimed on both sides.

Sept. 16. Burning of Moscow.

Oct. French retreat: Kutosoff victorious over the divisions of Murat, Ney, &c.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1813 Jan. 22. Battle of Frenchtown; American general Winchester defeated by the British col. Proctor. Americans afterwards massacred by the Indians.

Feb. 22. British, Sir George Prevost, repulsed in an attack on Ogdensburgh, in N. Y.

—— 23. U. S. ship Hornet, capt. **Lawrence**, captures the British ship Peacock, Capt. Peake.

Delaware and Chesapeake bays, blockaded by the British fleet. Admirals Warren and Cockburn.

March 4. James Madison re-inaugurated president, and **Elbridge Gerry**, vice-president.

April 27. York, U. C. surrenders to the American gen. Dearborn. British repulsed at Ft. Meigs.—Fts. Erie and George taken by the Am. Dearborn and Prescott. British repulsed at Sacketts harbour.

June 1. British frigate Shannon, captures the United States frigate Chesapeake, capt. Lawrence, off Boston harbour. Lawrence, after losing all his officers, and being wounded himself, cries to the last, "Dont give up the ship."

June 22. British repulsed at Craneys island.

—— 25. Hampton village destroyed by Cockburn.

Aug. 14. British sloop Pelican captures the United States sloop Argus, lieut. Allen.

—— 30. Ft. Mims destroyed and its inhabitants massacred by the Creek Indians.

United States brig Enterprize, lieut. **Burrows**, captures the Br. brig Boxer, capt. Blythe; both commanders are killed.

Sept. 10. **Perry's** glorious victory on Lake Erie.

Battle of the Thames; American gen. Harrison, and col. **R. M. Johnson**, defeat the British and Indians under Proctor and **Tecumseh**, the famous warrior, who is killed.

Oct. 5. Com. **Chauncey**, captures a British flotilla of 7 sail on Lake Ontario.

Nov. 2. Creeks defeated at Tallaschatches, by gen. Coffee.

—— 7. and at Talladega by gen. **Jackson**.

Fort Niagara taken by the British. Buffalo burned.

Mission established at Bombay by the A. B. C. F. M.

Day of public humiliation and prayer was observed Sept. 3d. at the request of congress.

*Benjamin Rush*, M. D. an eminent physician, chemist, and philanthropist; *Peter R. Livingston*, late chancellor of N. York, an eminent statesman; and *Alexander Wilson*, the celebrated *ornithologist*, ob.

1814 Gen. Jackson defeats the Indians at Tallapoosa.

March 28. British frigate Phœbe, and sloop Cherub, capture, after a severe action, the United States frigate Essex, com. **Porter**, off Valparaiso.

Ap. 21. British frigate Orpheus captured the United States sloop Frolic, com. Bainbridge.

—— 29. United States sloop Peacock, capt. **Warrington**, captures the British brig Epervier.

June 28. United States ship Wasp, capt. **Blakely**, captures the British brig Reindeer.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1813 March 3. Treaty of alliance with Sweden, and,

June 14. with Prussia and Russia.

A new officer,—the vice chancellor of England, is appointed.

Bill in favour of the Catholics, again brought in and lost.

Bills for bettering the condition of the curates and "granting toleration to Unitarians on the subject of the Trinity," &c. are passed.

The E. I. company's charter renewed and trade opened.

Princess of Wales acquitted.

Expenditures this year £ 120,000,000; supplies £ 77,000,000.

Granville Sharpe and *Henry Jas. Pye*, ob.

1814 Jan. 5. Treaty with Murat, king of Naples.

March 25. Deputies from Bordeaux, arrive in London, to invite Louis XVIII. to return to France.

| A. D. | FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1813 | Napoleon having returned to his capital, the senate votes him a levy of 350,000 men, to repair his losses. | 1813 | Warsaw, Berlin, Swedish Pomerania, and Hamburg evacuated by the Fr. Dutchy of Warsaw dissolved. Prussia in alliance with Russia, Sweden, and Gt. Britain join the confederacy against France. |
| Jan. 25. | The emperor leaves Paris for the camp. Beauharnais, second in command; Berthier, chief of the staff. (The allied armies are now at all points of the empire: Austrians in Italy,—Wellington in Spain.) Victory at Lutzen and Bautzen. The king of Saxony joins the French. | May 2. | Battle of Lutzen, and |
| | | —— 20. | —— of Bautzen;—the allies defeated in both; but, victorious, |
| | | June 11. | In the battle of Vittoria, and, |
| | | Aug. 2. | Of the Pyrennees. The grand allied army under **prince Schwartzenburg,** in Switzerland; prince **Blucher,** at Frankfort; Bernadotte, in Belgium. |
| July 27. | Napoleon victorious in the battle of Dresden. Moreau dies. | July 27. | Battle of Dresden; the allies defeated. |
| Oct. 8. | British army under Wellington, enters France. | | |
| Oct. 16. | Napoleon with 180,000 men defeated at Leipsic; retreats: leaves his army, and assembles the senate. Loss of Holland, Hanover, and Dalmatia. | Oct. 16—19. | Battle of Leipsic, one of the greatest in history; the French totally defeated. Bavaria joins the allies. Holland:—William V. the stadtholder, recalled by the Orange party, and elected sovereign prince. Kingdom of Westphalia dissolved. South America:—BOLIVAR drives the Spaniards from Carracas. Civil war in New Grenada. |
| 1814 June 8. | Napoleon calls out the national guards, and places himself at their head. | 1814 Jan. 2. | Allied army occupies Coblentz. |
| Feb. | Wellington enters Bordeaux. | —— 17. | Denmark joins the allies. |
| —— 17. | Fontainblean entered by the Austrians. | —— 24. | Battle of St. Dizier, in Champaigne; allies defeated. |
| —— 22. | The count d' Artois, brother of Louis XVIII. enters France, from Basil. | Feb. 17. | Murat, king of Naples, joins the allies. The three allied armies amounting to 380,000 men enter France. Prince Schwartzenberg proclaims the object of the allies to be a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. |
| Feb. 27. | Spain:—Soult defeated at Orthez by the British. | | |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

July 5. Battle of Chippewa: American gens. **Brown, Ripley, Porter,** and **Scott,** victorious over the British gen. Riall.
Eastport, and other towns in Maine, taken by the British com. Hardy.
—— 25. Battle of Bridgewater; Brown defeats the Br. Drummond.
Aug. British repulsed from Stonington and fort Erie.
—— 17. Br. fleet, adm. Cochrane, arrives in the Chesapeake.
—— 24. Battle of Bladensburgh:—British gen. Ross, defeats the American gen. Stansbury, col. Munroe, and com. Barney.
Washington, D. C. entered and pillaged by the British.—The capitol and other public buildings burnt.
—— 27. Alexandria, D. C. surrenders to the British.
Sep. 11. **Macdonough's** victory on lake Champlain.
Battle of Plattsburg: American gen. **Macomb,** repulses the British, Sir George Prevost.
Sep. 12. British defeated near Baltimore; at fort M'Henry, 13th, and fort Erie, 18th.
Oct. American Gen. Bissel, defeats the marquis of Tweedale near Chippewa.
Nov. 20. Pensacola surrenders to gen. Jackson.
Dec. 13. British invade Louisiana, and capture a flotilla on lake Borgan.
—— 15. *Hartford Convention* of delegates, from the legislatures of Mass. Conn. and R. I. and from county meetings in N. H. and Vt. to "investigate the state of the country, take measures to redress grievances," &c.
Among the goods of the prize brig Falcon, taken by the America, of Salem, were 900 *bibles,* shipped by the Br. and For. Bible Soc. for the cape of Good Hope.
*American Tract Society,* instituted.
Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of U. S; William Heath; and *Benjamin Thompson, count Rumford,* a native of Woburn, Mass. who was knighted by the king of England, and was a liberal patron of literature and science, ob.
1815 Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans; gen. Jackson's victory over the British Sir Edward Packenham, who loses 2,600 men, killed and wounded. Americans lose 13.
Jan. 15. British frigate Endymion, captures the United States frigate President.
Feb. 17. Treaty of Peace with Gt. Britain ratified by the president.
—— United States frigate Constitution capt. **Stewart,** captures the British Cyane and Levant, off Madeira.
—— 23 United States sloop Hornet, com. Biddle, captures the British brig Penguin, off Brazil.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

Ap. 20. Louis XVIII. enters London in state, accompanied by the prince-regent, and received with great eclat.
June 7. The emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, arrive in London, attended by many princes and nobles. The city is illuminated.
—— 9. The two sovereigns are invested with the order of the garter.
July 7. Thanksgiving for peace; the prince regent went in state to St. Pauls.
Dec. 3. Treaty of peace with the United States, signed at Ghent.
By the peace of Paris, Gt. B. retains the Cape of Good Hope, Tobago, St. Lucia, Essequibo, Demarara, Malta, &c.
1815 Feb. 19. Candy, the capital of Ceylon, and Almoro in the E. I. taken by the British, Ap. 25.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

March 30. Maria Louisa and her son, leave Paris.

—— 31. Battle under the walls of Paris which is entered by the allies.

Ap. 2 Decree of the Senate, that Napoleon Bonaparte and his family, have forfeited the crown of France.

Ap. 4. Napoleon signs his abdication of the crowns of France and Italy, and

—— 18. embarks for the island of Elba, in the British frigate Undaunted.

—— Louis XVIII. (Bourbon:) —— makes a public entry into Paris, and ascends the throne without opposition, May 3.

Spain:—Ferdinand dissolves the Cortes, abolishes the constitution, and restores the Inquisition.

May 30. First peace of Paris: France reduced to nearly her old limits; retains however, Avignon, part of Savoy, and the Netherlands.

A D. MISCELLANEOUS.

March 31. Entrance of the allies into Paris.

May 30. Peace of Paris; the pope, the king of Sardinia, the grand duke of Tuscany, the duke of Modena, the elector of Hesse-Cassel, the dukes of Brunswick, and Oldenburg take possession of their states.

*Restoration of the Jesuits* by the edict of the pope.

Norway is made a distinct kingdom with a liberal constitution, under the same monarch as Sweden.

Oct. 2. Congress of the allied sovereigns at Vienna.

At Smyrna a plague carries off 35,000 persons.

An explosion of gunpowder at Dresden, destroys nearly 1000 houses.

1815 March 1. Napoleon having escaped from the custody of Sir Neil Campbell at Elba, lands in Provence with less than 1,000 followers; enters Lyons, 10th; is joined by large numbers of his former soldiers.

Great alarm in Paris: Benj. Constant's speech against "the usurper."

Napoleon organizes his cabinet; (Fouche minister of police,)—is joined by marshal Ney; and saluted with the shouts of "Vive Napoleon," by the Bourbon army sent against him.

—— 20. Departure of Louis and his court.

——— Napoleon enters Paris.

June 6. opens the house of peers and deputies.

—— 12 joins his army in Belgium.

1815 March, Europe in consternation, at the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba.

Ap. 21. Murat declares for Napoleon.

——— is defeated, and dethroned by the Austrians. The king of Sicily returns.

March 13. Decrees of the congress of Vienna, that Napoleon is "without the pale of civil and social relations," &c.

Austria and Prussia, return to their state before 1790. Saxony divided, (part to Prussia;) Genoa given to Sardinia; Parma to Maria Louisa; Germanic confederation established.

War of the allies, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain against Napoleon.

June 15. Prussians under Blucher defeated at Ling.

*Period.*

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Ap. 6. Barbarous massacre of 63 American prisoners at Dartmoor, England. It is disowned by the British government.

The Algerine government having violated their treaty by hostilities on the American commerce, War against Algiers is declared, and commodores Decatur and Bainbridge, are sent with a squadron to the Mediterranean. They capture two Algerine vessels, June 17, and a treaty of peace is concluded, July 4.

*Benj. Smith Barton*, M. D.; *Robert Fulton*, the celebrated engineer and benefactor of his country; *Governeur Morris*; and *John Carroll*, D. D. first archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, ob.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

June Battle of Waterloo, which although glorious to the British, puts half the nation into mourning. Of the Br. army 600 officers and 15,000 men are killed and wounded.

July 15. Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland of the British ship Belerophon,

Aug. 7th and by order of the allied sovereigns sails as prisoner to S Helena in the Northumberland, ad. Cockburn.

*Wm. Nicholson*, ob.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.

U. S. Bank, established by act of Congress, with a capital of $35,000,000.

Treaties with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Cherokees, concluded by gen. Jackson.

Emigrants:—7,122 arrive at N. York from Ireland.

M. Hyde de Neuville, arrives as envoy extraordinary, &c. from Louis XVIII.

*American Bible Society*, instituted at New-York. *Elias Boudinot*, 1st. president.

Harvard College;—A *law professorship* established; Isaac Parker, LL. D., in the chair; Rumford Professorship; Jacob Bigelow, M. D.

Mission commenced at Ceylon by the American board.

Great fire in New-York, 4th. Dec. Loss $200,000.

James Alexander Dallas, sec. treasury of United States, ob.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1816 Insurrection of the negroes in Barbadoes quelled: 903 killed and wounded.

May 12. Marriage of the princess Charlotte, (daughter of the regent,) to Leopold prince of Saxe-Coburg.

July 2. Public funeral of *Richard B. Sheridan*.

Aug. 27. British fleet, lord Exmouth, bombards Algiers, and forces the dey to a treaty of peace, by which Christian slavery is abolished.

Lord Amherst and suit sails on an embassy to China.

The *Safety Lamp*, invented by *Sir Humphrey Davy*, to prevent the accidents which happen in coal mines from fire damp.

*Adam Ferguson*, LL. D., ob.

*XI.*

| A. D. | FRANCE AND SPAIN. |
|---|---|
| —— 22. | Napoleon abdicates in favour of his son. |
| July 3. | Paris occupied by the allied army. |
| —— 5. | Louis XVIII. restored a second time by foreign armies; agrees to maintain 150,000 of the allied troops for 5 years and pay 700,000,000, livres. |
| Aug. 16. | Marshal Ney executed, contrary to the treaty of capitulation. |
| Dec. 21. | Lavallette condemned for high treason; escapes from Paris in his lady's clothes. |

| A. D. | MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| June 18:— | Battle of Waterloo: the English (Wellington) and Prussians (Blucher,) entirely victorious but with immense loss. The French force was 150,000 men, the allied 170,000. Nearly one half of the former remain dead on the field. |
| Sep. 26. | *Holy Alliance*, of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France. Monarchs firmly united against the people. |
| Oct. 13. | Murat, king of Naples, returns to Calabria and is shot. |
| | S. America:—United States of Buenos Ayres, declare themselves independent. |
| | —— Gen. Morilla lands with a new Spanish army at St. Martha; and conquers Carthagena. |

| 1816 | |
|---|---|
| | All the relatives of Bonaparte excluded from the kingdom. |
| | Didier executed as a traitor. |
| Aug. | *Chateaubriand*, struck out of the list of ministers of state, for writing a pamphlet against the diminution of the chamber of deputies. |

| 1816 | |
|---|---|
| | Great inundation in Prussia; 119 villages damaged. |
| | Fire in Constantinople: 1500 houses destroyed. |
| | Poland is again enslaved by Russia. |
| | Empire of Russia succeeds that of Napoleon, in the menacing extent of its resources, and the ambition of its ruler. |
| | The king of Naples accedes to the Sicilian constitution; feudal rights abolished in both kingdoms. |
| | The pope abolishes torture, and the forfeiture of goods, by the seizure of the Inquisition. |
| | S. A:—Independents in Venezuela successful; Bolivar elected commander in chief. |
| | —— Congress of the provinces of La Plata. |
| | —— Don Juan Martin de Puyrredo, dictator general. |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1817 ——**James Monroe**, president.——
**Daniel D. Tompkins**, of New-York, vice president.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Amelia island in the St. Marys taken possession of, by the United States government.
Indian lands in Ohio ceded to the United States.
Sandusky city, (Ohio,) laid out.
Rochester, (N. Y.) incorporated
N. Y.:—First law establishing a *Canal Fund*, and directing a canal to be commenced, passed by the Assembly chiefly through the influence of **De Witt Clinton.**
Manufactures and internal improvement: individual enterprize.
*Timothy Dwight*, D. D., S. T. D., president of Yale college, ob.
Andrew Pickens, John Morgan, and the Polish patriot, Kosciusko, all officers of the American Revolution, ob.

1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
War with the Seminole Indians.
Theological seminary at Waterville, Me. inc.
Mission among the Choctaws established.
Arthur St. Clair, æt. 84, a lieutenant under Wolfe at Quebec, and afterwards major general in the American army;
*Caspar Wistar*, M. D.;
Daniel Boone the first settler of Kentucky; and
*Joseph McKean*, D. D., LL. D., professor of rhetoric in Bowdoin College, ob.

1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
Arkansas erected into a territory.
Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, and Catawba, capital of Alabama, are laid out.
First *steam-ship* sails for Europe in May.
William Samuel Johnson, LL. D.;
Hugh Williamson, M. D., LL. D.;
Caleb Strong, LL. D. late governor of Massachusetts;
Jesse Appleton, D. D. president of Bowdoin College; and
Oliver Hazard Perry, the gallant victor on lake Erie, ob.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1817 The prince-regent fired upon in his carriage, Jan. 28.
Feb. Treaty with the king of Spain, by which he agrees to abolish the slave trade.
—— 6. Lord Cochrane presents to the commons two petitions for "Reform and Retrenchment" signed by 54,000 persons. The prince regent gives £50,000 into the treasury.
Mr. Grattan's and Lord Donoughmore's motion in favour of the Catholics, and Sir Francis Burdett's for parliament reform, negatived.
—— 30. Charles Manners Sutton, Esq. elected speaker of the commons.
Nov. 4. Death of the princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg.
Lithographic art introduced into England by Ackerman and Willich.
*Logier's* system of *musical education*.

1818 The principal, and two seconds in a duel imprisoned for two months.
E. I.—Gen. Hislop defeats the 10,000 troops of the Peishu.
April 8. Lord Palmerston fired at in the war-office.
July 13. Marriage of the duke of Clarence to a princess of Saxe Meiningen, and of the duke of Kent to a princess of Saxe Coburg.
Nov. The Isabella and Alexander arrive after an unsuccessful attempt to discover a north west passage.
—— 17. *Sir Philip Francis*, *John Gifford*, and *M. G. Lewis*, ob.

1819 Numerous public meetings in different places on the subject of "reform."—At Smithfield, Mr. Hunt presides: the military are called out to preserve the peace.
Hunt and others arrested.
Sept. 13. He enters London in triumphal procession.
New style of engraving introduced by Perkins, & Co. of Philadelphia, U. S.
*John Playfair*, D. D. and
Dr. *J. Wolcott*, (Peter Pindar,) ob.

A. D. FRANCE AND SPAIN.

1817 Spain; Conspiracies against the bigoted and tyrannical government.

Generals Milau and Lacy implicated; the latter arrested and killed in attempting to escape.

France; count Maubreuil tried at Paris for robbing the queen of Westphalia, when it appears that he had been hired to assassinate Napoleon on his journey to Elba.

Several of the proscribed French officers emigrate to North America.

1818 Congress of the allied sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Law, subjecting journals and periodicals to censorship.

Prohibition of the slave trade to the French colonies.

The foreign troops leave France.

June 21. By a convention, France agrees to pay 14,000,000 francs for debts due to individuals on the continent, and 3,000,000 to British subjects.

New and liberal ministry.

Spain:—The king forbids the introduction of foreign publications; decrees the banishment of all who had served Joseph Bonaparte, &c.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1817 Russia: *Public schools*, established throughout the empire.

South America:—**San Martin**, general of the patriots gains a decisive victory over the Spanish Royalists, (Feb.)

Declaration of the independence of Chili.

Insurrection of Pernambuco, conducted by Martinez, who with others is taken prisoner and executed.

The pope issues a bull against Bible Societies.

*Belzoni*, the Italian traveller, penetrates the second pyramid of Ghiza.

The ravages of "the CHOLERA" begin at Jessore, India, in August.

1818 Germany:—The petition of several thousand Germans presented to the diet demanding a representative government.

Sweden, Feb. 5. Death of Charles XIII; **Charles XIV.** (Bernadotte,) first of the new dynasty succeeds.

March. The dey of Algiers murdered by his soldiers.

South America:—April 5. Chili entirely freed by San Martin's victory on the Maypo.

West Indies:—Gen. **Boyer** elected successor to Petion at Port-au-Prince.

Nov. 15. European plenipotentiaries at Aix la Chapelle, sign a "declaration of public policy."

The Ionian islands receive a constitution.

The Prince Leopold obtains one shilling as damages from an Englishman, for shooting on his grounds.

1819 S. America:—Venezuela and Caraccas united under the name of the Republic of COLOMBIA, of which Bolivar is elected president.

April 2. *Kotzebue*, the popular German dramatist assassinated by a student named Sandt.

Young Napoleon created duke of Reitchstadt by his grandfather, the emperor of Germany.

| A. D. | UNITED STATES. | A. D. | GREAT BRITAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | Maine separated from Massachusetts, admitted as a state into the Union.<br>Treaty ceding Florida to the United States, ratified by the king of Spain.<br>Population of the U. S. 9,708,135.<br>Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, founded.<br>Steam boat Comet, the first on the Arkansas arrives at Little Rock from New-Orleans.<br>Missions among the Cherokees and Osages commenced.<br>*Benjamin West*, a celebrated historical painter, (in London;)<br>William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence;<br>Stephen Decatur, a commodore in the United States navy, ob. | 1820 | Jan. 23. Death of H. R. H. the duke of Kent, much lamented;<br>—— 29. and his majesty George III.<br>—— 31. Parliament assembled.—The prince of Wales proclaimed as<br>—— George IV., ——<br>holds his first court, and takes the usual oaths.<br>April 27. First parliament of the new reign opened. Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, re-elected speaker of the commons.<br>June 5. Arrival of the exiled queen Caroline. She is tried on several charges and acquitted.<br>Sir *Joseph Banks*, president of the Royal Society; and<br>*William Hayley*, ob. |
| 1821 | Monroe, re-elected president, and Daniel D. Tompkins, vice president.<br>Missouri admitted into the Union, which now consists of 24 States.<br>Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana laid out.<br>Columbian college at Washington, D. C. organized.<br>Published:—The *American Medical Botany* by *Jacob Bigelow*, M. D.<br>Elias Boudinot, LL. D., formerly president of congress; and<br>Samuel Worcester, D. D., the 1st Sec. A. B. C. for Foreign Missions, ob. | 1821 | March 30. Advices received of the death of the emperor of China, and that the cholera morbus was making great ravages in that empire.<br>July 19. Coronation of George IV. The queen repulsed in attempting to gain admittance.<br>Aug. 7. Death of Queen Caroline.<br>*Gas lights* begin to be generally used.<br>German booksellers:—393 of them have published no less than 3,322 works in the course of 6 months.<br>In the Russian tongue 8,000 vols. have appeared within the last 20 years; whereas in 1800 only 3000 had ever been published.<br>*John Bonnycastle*, *Dr. Vicesimus Knox*, *Mrs. E. Inchbald*, and Admiral *James Burney*, ob. |
| 1822 | Florida erected into a territorial government.<br>Commercial treaty with France.<br>Ministers sent to the South American republics. | 1822 | Insurrections in Ireland, caused by the scarcity of provisions.<br>April. Lord John Russell's motion on the subject of reform—lost, 369—164. |

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1820 Duke of Berri, of the royal family, assassinated.

Spain:—Military insurrection in Cadiz; Constitution of the Cortes of 1812 proclaimed; the king obliged to accept it;

Abolition of the Inquisition and of the monastic orders; attention to schools, and liberty of the press, the immediate consequences of the revolution.

1821 Jan. 25. A sham plot against the life of the king, and of the duke d'Anjouleme by an explosion of gun powder in the Tuilleries.

Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 5.

Discontents and insurrections excited by the restricting and bigoted policy of the king and his new ministry.

1822 Spain:—Disturbances promoted by the clergy; the insurgents called "the army of the faith."

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia: The emperor Alexander, the most influential sovereign in Europe; actively engaged in improving his empire; augmenting the navy, &c.

—— The Lancasterian system of education introduced.

1820 Jesuits banished from Russia.

July 5. Naples: Military insurrection; new constitution adopted in consequence.

Aug. Portugal:—Military insurrection; new constitution similar to that of Naples and Spain adopted.

Sept. 5. Palermo declares itself independent of Naples.

Saxony:—its first diet opened at Dresden.

Dec. Congress of sovereigns at Laybach.

West Indies:—Henry, emperor of Hayti, dies: **Boyer** succeeds.

South America:—Campaign in Peru; siege of Lima.

—— The possessions of Spain in Colombia reduced to Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo.

—— Morillo returns to Spain. Struggle of parties in Buenos Ayres.

China:—death of the emperor.—Cholera rages.

1821 Italy, Jan. The Austrian troops enter and enslave Naples, and quell a revolt in Piedmont.

South America:—The emperor of Brazil consents to establish a representative government, and acknowledges the independence of the South American republics.

April. Turkey:—Commencement of the Greek revolution. The Greeks of the Peloponnesus rise with one accord against their oppressors, the Turks. The Greek patriarch of Constantinople is executed at the door of his own church.—Great numbers of his countrymen are massacred.

May 6. The congress of Laybach breaks up, after proscribing in a circular all "popular insurrections."

July 6. Portugal: John VI. returns from Brazil and adopts the constitution.

South America:—June 24. The patriots of Colombia victorious at Carababo.

——— July. Peru and Guatimala independent.

Insurrection in Moldavia and Walachia by the Hetæria, (**Alexander Ypsilanti.**) He is defeated at Dragashan, and carried prisoner to Austria.

Tripolizza taken by the Greeks.

1822 An imperial ukase, closing all Freemason's lodges in Russia and Poland.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Alarming increase of piracy in the West Indies.

Boston (Mass.) incorporated as a city: Hon. John Philips first mayor.

Conspiracy of the negroes at Charleston, S. C.;—35 executed.

Literature:—Mercantile library at Philadelphia, founded.

Ex-president Adams, gave to his native town of Quincy, 200 acres of land, the proceeds to be applied to literary purposes.

Published:—American edition of *Rees' Encyclopedia*, 41 vols.; the boldest enterprise of the kind ever made in the United States.

William Pinkney, late attorney general, and minister to Russia; and gen. John Stark, ob.

1823 Com. Porter sent with a squadron to the Gulf of Mexico, to subdue the pirates.

New-York:—The new constitution of this state, goes into operation, Jan.

Destructive fire in the woods, near Wiscasset, Me. commenced.

1824 New Tariff adopted, affording protection to American manufactures of cotton goods.

March 13. Convention with Great Britain, against the slave trade.

Visit of general La Fayette, in compliance with the invitation of Congress, to the "happy land," he had so generously aided in making free. He arrives at New-York, Aug. 13; and is received with acclamations by the assembled multitudes throughout the union, as "the nation's guest."

Congress votes him the sum of $200,000, and a township of land, as a remuneration in part for his services during the war of the revolution, and as a testimony of their gratitude.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

May 18. Lord Westmeath fined and imprisoned 6 months for challenging Mr. Wood.

Aug. 11. The king's visit to Scotland.

—— 12. Suicide of the marquis of Londonderry, minister for foreign affairs.

—— 17. George Canning succeeds as minister for foreign affairs.

Oct. 23. Lord Amherst appointed governor general of India.

Nov. 4. Hunt's public entry into London, attended by 300,000 people.

Dr. *E. D. Clarke*, author of Travels, &c., Sir *William Herschel*, the celebrated astronomer, and Dr. *Aikin*, ob.

1823 June. The Common Council of London vote £2,000 and at another meeting, £6,000 to assist the Greeks and Spaniards in regaining their liberty.

Oct. 18. Arrival of capt. Parry, from his exploratory voyage to the Polar Seas.

The English and Italian travellers, (*Denham, Clapperton, Oudeney, Belzoni,*) penetrate into the interior of Africa.

The Ashantees in Africa, defeated by the British.

*Mrs. Radcliff, Hutton*, and *Bloomfield*, ob.

1824 Iturbide ex-emperor of Mexico; San Martin, the Peruvian general; and the king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrived this year in London.

Private and public efforts in favour of the Greeks; Lord Byron's Rochdale manor, sold for £34,000 to aid their cause.

Ap. 19. Death of lord Byron, at Missolonghi, when the Greeks out of respect, cease their Eastern festivities.

June 19. John Hunt fined £100 for having published in the Liberal, "a poem reflecting on George III."

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

Royal guards at Madrid declare against the constitution but are overpowered and exiled, July 7.

Insurrections in France. Severe restrictions on the liberty of the press.

*Delambre*, and *Legendre*, ob.

*Hieroglyphics* deciphered—(Champollion.)

1823 Spain :—May.—The ministers of the great powers leave Madrid. The Fr. enter 21st. and establish a regency, composed of the bigots of the old system. The patriot Mina maintains a determined resistance against the French in the north. The Cortes conduct the king to Cadiz. The (Fr.) duke of Anjouleme delivers him.

Sep. 23. French bombard Cadiz and re-instate Ferdinand in his despotic authority.

1824 June 16. Death of Louis XVIII.

His brother the count d' Artois succeeds as

— Charles X. —

Oct. 4 removes the censorship from the press.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkey, Feb. 2. Ali Pacha taken by the Turks and strangled. Massacre of Christians at Constantinople, and of 15,000 Greeks at Scio, April 12. Turkish fleet destroyed at Scio, by the Greek fire ships. Nauplia taken by the Greeks. Upwards of 800 Greek virgins exposed in the slave markets. Greeks victorious near Thermopylæ.—A Greek congress at Epidaurus.

Jesuits re-established in Austria.

South America:—BRAZIL declared free and independent of Portugal:—Peter I. emperor.

——Bolivar conquers Quito.

MEXICO declares itself independent :—

—— Augustine Iturbide, emperor.

West Indies :—Boyer becomes master of St. Domingo.

Europe:—Congress at Verona—(principle of "armed intervention.")

Portugal:—The queen banished for refusing to swear to the constitution.

Oct. 22. Great eruption of Vesuvius.—A new volcano on the island of Oomnak.

An earthquake in Syria, destroys several cities, &c.

1823 Portugal :—Don Miguel encouraged by the success of the French in Spain, plants the standard of despotism in Lisbon.

—— The party of the queen victorious against the liberals: constitution abolished.—Manuel expelled from the chamber of deputies.

Pope Leo XII. (Cardinal Genga) succeeds Pius VII.

S. A.—Mexico :—Iturbide overthrown and banished to Italy :—republic established.

—— In Colombia the last hold of the Spaniards, Puerto Cabello, falls. In Peru, Bolivar acquires the direction of affairs, and is elected commander in chief.

—— Disturbances in Brazil suppressed, and Monte Video, under the name of Cisplatina, forms a part of that great empire.

—— Union of the Mexican provinces.

1824 Turkey :—Revolt of the pacha of Egypt.

—— Greeks take Patros and Lepanto.

Portugal :—Ap. 30. Rebellion of the Infant Miguel at Lisbon, The king escapes on board the British admiral's vessel in the Tagus. Miguel afterwards exiled, and the queen put into a convent.

Netherlands :—The king cedes the Dutch East India colonies to the British, in exchange for Sumatra, and Bencoolen.

Germany :—New prosecutions against the liberals.

South America :—Iturbide returns to Mexico, but is taken and executed.

—— Spaniards drive the republicans from Lima, but their army, in Upper Peru, is defeated at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9. The emperor of Brazil, swears to the new constitution.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Oct. 4. Anniversary of Penn's landing celebrated.

Candidates for president: J. Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson.

1825 —— **John Quincy Adams,** —— 6th. pres. [elected by the house of representatives.]

**John C. Calhoun,** vice pres.

Treaty concluded with the republic of Colombia.

Two ministers, (Richard C. Anderson, and John Sergeant,) sent to the congress of Panama.

June 17. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Oration on the spot, by the hon. *Daniel Webster*; and the corner stone of the "Bunker Hill Monument," laid by gen. La Fayette.

Sep. 7. La Fayette embarks for France, in the U. S. frigate Brandywine, after the farewell address of the president.

Treaties concluded with the Creeks, Osages, &c.

From Jan. to July, 276 new post offices were established.

Died:—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, aid de camp of Washington.

—— John Brooks, M. D. L.L. D. gov. of Mass.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

Died; *Rev. Dr. Cartwright*, the oldest poet of his time.

*Lord Byron*, "the son of genius, and the friend of freedom."

1825 Feb. 28. The Kent, East Indiaman, destroyed by fire in the bay of Biscay.

Mr. Wilberforce resigns his seat in the House of Commons, having been a member 40 years.

A petition 100 feet in length, from the Catholics in Ireland, praying for emancipation, presented by Sir Francis Burdett.

In Jan. wool was exported to the United States (N. A.) the first instance in two centuries.

Scarcity of money in London and Paris, felt all over Europe and the United States.

E. I:—Burmese war continued; Br. take Prome.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1826 July 4. Remarkable coincidence in the death of those distinguished statesmen and patriots, J. Adams and T. Jefferson: Public eulogies on their character and services, in various parts of the Union.

Nov. 13. The Am. minister at London concludes a convention with the Br. Government, by which certain Am. citizens are indemnified, for injuries done them during the late war.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

1826 Bolivia:—**Paez** revolts against Bolivar, who enters Caraccas and quiets the country.

The credit of the S. Am. republics declines.

W. Indian ports closed, by Great Britain.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1826 Canning sends 15,000 men, to assist the regent of Portugal in restoring peace.

East Indies:—The rajah of Bhurtpore subjected.

The Burmans compelled to conclude a peace with the Br. before their capital, by which Aracan and the S. W coast become British.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

Spain:—The constitutionalists defeated by the Fr.

Aug. 19. Thomas Francis executed at Madrid, for having said, "My sabre is tarnished, I wish I could brighten it in the blood of the king."

Ferdinand in a public decree ascribes not only the salvation of Spain, but of the whole human race to "the wisdom of the Holy Alliance."

1825 The civil list, indemnification of emigrants, and three per cents. occupy the Fr. chambers; Villele prevails.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1825 Portugal:—Insurrections caused by the ultra party; change of ministers.

South America:—Bolivar conquers Cusco.

—— Upper Peru declares itself independent, under the title of BOLIVIA.

—— Brazil;—Dispute with La Plata, respecting Cisplatina. Independence of Brazil acknowledged by Portugal, Aug. 29.

—— Independence of the South American republics, acknowledged by Great Britain, Jan. 1.

Russia:—Dec. 1. Death of Alexander I.

—— Cesarovitch Constantine, declared emperor, but resigns to his brother, Nicholas I.

Turkey:—Ibrahim Pacha, son of the pacha of Egypt, devastates the Morea.

Reshid Pacha advances to Missolonghi, which is defended with heroism.

Greeks victorious by sea.

1826 Portugal:—Death of John VI; his will appoints the infanta Isabella Maria at the head of the regency, which don Miguel acknowledges, Ap. 7. and the emperor, Pedro I. confirms. The latter renounces the crown of Portugal, in favour of his daughter, Maria da Gloria, (a child 7 years old,) and gives a liberal constitution. The monks and nobility oppose the charter; insurrections.

— Miguel is proclaimed absolute king, but swears to observe the constitution, and is contracted to Maria da Gloria.

Turks take Missolonghi, Ap. 23. but her heroic defence attracts the attention of all Europe.

Congress of Ackerman, settles the disputes between Russia and Turkey.

Chinese fight against the revolted Tartars.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Died:—Mrs. *A. H. Judson*, missionary in India; and *Jedediah Morse*, D. D. the geographer.

1827 The Winnebago Indians having murdered several whites, &c. without provocation, a body of Illinois and Michigan militia is sent against them; they submit and give up the murderers without fighting.

Wm. Tudor appointed charge d'affairs to Brazil, in place of Condy Raguet, who had resigned in consequence of indignities offered by that government.

*Rufus King*, late minister to England, ob.

1829 May 13. New Tariff passed: (superseded, 1832.)

Died:—Feb. 11, at Albany, Dewitt Clinton, governor and benefactor of New-York; Feb. 24. Jacob Brown, maj. gen. in the late Am. war; Sep. 26. *J. G. C. Brainerd* a popular poet.

1829 Feb. 7. General Harrison was recognized at Bogota as minister-plenipotentiary of the U. S.

Feb. 11. Electoral votes opened: Jackson had 178 for president, J. Q. Adams 83 for do. Calhoun 171 for vice president.—Richard Rush 83, Wm. Smith 7, for do.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

1827 Paez submits to the liberator.

Peru:—Counter revolution, which overthrows all the institutions of Bolivar.

1828 Peace between Peru and Bolivia.

Bolivar, dictator of Colombia, June 13: his proclamation of Sept. 13.—Vice president Santander, and general Padilla conspire against him.

Santander taken prisoner.

Mexico:—general Santa Anna, governor of Vera Cruz, declares against Gomer Pedraza, the newly elected president, and in favour of Guerrero, the rival candidate.

1829 Jan. 1. Mexico, Congress opened by a speech from the president Victoria.

Jan. 6. Guerrero chosen president, and Bustamente, vice president.

Colombia, Jan. 18:—Cordova destroys the Patian faction.

Feb. 27. Battle between the Colombian army of 5000 and the Peruvian of 8000 at Tarqui; the former victorious. The differences are referred to the United States government.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1827 Canning succeeds Lord Liverpool as prime minister.

England joins the allies against Turkey,

Aug 8. Death of Canning.

Goderich ministry.

Capt. Parry returns from the North Sea, without having found the desired passage.

*Clapperton*, the English traveller in Africa, ob.

1828 Wellington's administration.

The queen of Portugal, donna Maria da Gloria arrives in London, Oct. 6; the king receives her as a queen.

London University opened.

Disturbances in Ireland, and the Catholic association resumes its sittings, the act against it having expired.

O'Connel, Shiels.

1829 Feb. 5. Parliament opened.

Feb. 24. Bill for suppressing the Catholic Association, passed.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1827 Ministry unpopular.
National guards abolished.
France sends a fleet to Algiers.
The Jesuits (Congregation,) become powerful.
Spain:—Carlist insurrection in Tarragona.
French fleet at Navarino.

1828 Caille returns from Timbuctoo.
Dumont d' Urville's voyage of discovery, 1826—29.
Dismission of Villele.

1829 Jan. 27. Opening of the session of the French Chambers.
Feb. 24. Cadiz a free port.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1827 Portugal:—Tranquillity restored by the British army.
Persians under Abbas Mirza, in the war with Russia, are defeated at all points.
The Russians conquer Erivan, &c., and, in the peace receive Aran and 18,000,000 rubles.
Greece:—Cochrane arrives but cannot prevent the fall of Athens.
—— The Greeks in great danger, implore the aid of the European powers.—Treaty of pacification in their favour, between England, Russia, and France.
Capo d' Istria is elected president of Hellas.
Battle of Navarino, Oct 20;—the English, Russian, and French fleets, destroy the Turkish fleet.
Netherlands:—the king signs the concordate with the pope.

1828 Portugal:—Don Miguel arrives, dissolves the chambers, summons the cortes which proclaims him absolute monarch. Protest against his usurpation, by the Brazilian ministers at London and Vienna.—Expedition against Madeira and Terceira, which declare for the emperor Pedro. The former is taken, Aug. 23.
Russia:—The cabinet declares it must have satisfaction for itself, from the Porte, but as to Greece it agrees with France and England.
—— Declaration of War, Ap. 26.—Russians at first victorious and enter Varna. Their general Wittgenstein establishes his quarters in Jassy.
Greece:—French troops land in the Morea, which is evacuated by Ibrahim Pacha, per treaty with Cochrane.

1829 Russia and Turkey:—Hostilities recommence, Jan. 9.
Jan. 9. Portugal:—Failure of an extensive conspiracy at Lisbon against don Miguel.
Feb. 10. Death of pope Leo XII. at Rome.
——19. Russians under gen. Rumianoff, defeat a body of Turks.
——20. Greeks take fort Lithada from the Turks.
——21. Russia: Diebitsch appointed commander in chief.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Mar. 4. **Andrew Jackson** inaugurated president.
John C. Calhoun, vice president.
Cabinet :—Van Buren, Eaton, Ingham, Branch, and Berrien.
Mar. 18. Treaty with Brazil.
April 2. Augusta, Georgia ;—183 houses destroyed by fire.
May 2. Extraordinary hail storm in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It fell 12 inches deep.
June 4. Explosion of the magazine of the steam frigate Fulton at Brooklyn, N. Y.—26 persons killed.
July 4. Chesapeake and Delaware canal opened.
Aug. 12. Mr. M'Lane, envoy to Great Britain and Mr. Reivs to France embark at N. York.
Deaths.—Jan. 29.—At Salem, Mass. colonel Timothy Pickering, secretary of state under Washington.
March 31. Dr. E. A. Holyoke, æt. 100.
May 17. At Bedford, N. Y., John Jay. (See Biogra. list.)
June 18. Gen. Henry Dearborn.
Oct. 18. At N. York, *Wm. Harris*, D. D., president of Columbia College.
Nov. 26. At Philad., hon. *Bushrod Washington*, judge of the supreme court of U. States.
Dec. 22. At N. Y., *John M. Mason*, D. D.
1830 Jan. 13. Foote's resolution in the senate respecting public lands, which causes a protracted debate.
——14. Virginia:—New Constitution adopted.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

April 3. Guatimala surrenders to the army of St. Salvador under gen. Morazan.
June 6. Revolution at Lima: Gamarra elected president of Peru.
July 5. Spanish invading expedition against Mexico, under Laborde and Barradas, sails from Cuba.
Aug. 22. It is unsuccessfully attacked by the Mexicans, but,
Sep. 12. the whole army surrenders to Santa-Anna, at Tampico.
——22. Peace between Colombia and Peru.
VENEZUELA declared independent of Colombia:—Paez at the head of affairs.
Nov. 9. Yucatan separated from Mexico and united with the Republic of Central America.
Nov. 16. The province of Conception separated from Chili.
Dec. 5. Buenos Ayres :—Rosas succeeds Lavalle as president.
Dec. 14. Civil war in Chili.

1830.
Jan. 20. Colombia: Bolivar resigns his civil and military offices.
March. 22. Chili: Ovalle, president.
April 27. Guatimala nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

Mar. 21. Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea.
——30. *Catholic Emancipation* bill passed the house of commons.

May 30. Capt. Ross sails on a voyage for discovery of a North West passage.
Aug. 4. Severe storm and destructive flood in Scotland.
Dec. 4. East Indies:—Abolition of the Suttee rite, by the British government.

1830.
Feb. 4. Parliament opened. Prince Leopold elected king of Greece.
——23. Petition of the Jews for the removal of their civil disabilities—rejected.
April. 21. Leopold declines the crown of Greece.

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| Mar. 21. Earthquake in Spain; 4000 houses and 20 churches destroyed. | March 5. Russia:—Battle with the Turks near the Natonebi. |
| | ——6. Portugal:—Moreira and four others hanged for conspiracy. |
| | ——22. Greece:—The government, boundaries, &c. fixed by a protocol between Great Britain, France, and Russia. |
| May 6. The Fr. consul leaves Buenos Ayres, on account of alleged insults to the nation, and the French admiral takes the Buenos Ayerian fleet. | |
| | April 9. Inundation of the Vistula, near Dantzic. A part of that city and 50 villages overflowed; 10,000 cattle drowned. |
| | ——22. Lepanto surrendered to the Greeks. |
| | May 14. Missolonghi surrendered to the Greeks. |
| | ——17. Diebitsch defeats 5,000 Turks in Silistria. |
| | ——24. Coronation of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, as king of Poland, at Warsaw. |
| French navy:—79 vessels had been added to it in one year. | June 11. Russians under Diebitsch gain a great victory over the Turks, near Schumla. The latter lost 6,000 killed. |
| | ——12 and 14. Russians again victorious. |
| | ——30. ——— take possession of Silistria, with 10,000 prisoners, &c. |
| | July 17, 18, and 19. ——— pass the Balkan. |
| | ——23. Greek national assembly opened at Argos. Russians take Aidos and several other fortresses. |
| | Aug. 11. Portugal:—Unsuccessful attack on the island of Terceira, by the fleet and troops of Don Miguel. |
| Aug. 9. French ministry changed: the Liberals dismissed and succeeded by prince Polignac and the Ultra-Royalists. | |
| | Aug. 20. Russians under Diebitsch take Adrianople. |
| | Sept. 14. Treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Adrianople. |
| | ——15. Greece:—Death of Datzel, the Greek general. |
| | ——24. ——— Ypsilanti defeats the Turks at Petria. |
| | Nov. 26. Inundation of Nile:—30,000 persons drowned. |
| | *Frederick von Schlegel*, German author, ob. (Jan. 9.) |
| 1830. | 1830 |
| March 2. The Chambers assemble. | Feb. 4. Greece:—Leopold, prince Cobourg, is elected sovereign prince of Greece, by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, but declines the crown soon after. |
| ——19. ——— are prorogued; | |
| May 17. — dissolved. | May 16. Great irruption of Mount Etna:—7 new craters opened, and eight villages destroyed. |
| ——25. Expedition against Algiers, sails from Toulon. It consists of 11 sail of the line, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 15 brigs, 2 steamboats, 280 transports; carrying 34,164 men, under count de Bourmont. | |
| | June 14. Algiers:—landing of the French invading army. |
| | ——19. ——— Algerines and Arabs, (50,000,) defeated by the French (25,000.) |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

April 6. Assassination of Jos. White, a wealthy merchant, at Salem, Mass.

——27. Bill removing the Indians, passed the senate.

May 7. Treaty with Turkey.

—— 31. Tornado in Tennesee.

July 26. Freshet in Vermont.

Aug. 19. *American Institute of Instruction*, organized at Boston.

Fifth census completed. (See "Statistics.")

Sept. 7. Second centenary of the settlement of Boston celebrated.

Oct. 5. Proclamation of the president declaring the ports of the U. States open to British vessels from the W. Indies.

——20. *Literary Convention at New-York* for the discussion of the subject of *education* and for establishing a new university.

Dec. 6. Second session of the 21st congress.

Died in 1830:—

Feb. 27. *Elias Hicks.*

March 5. *Bishop Ravenscroft* of North Carolina.

March 9. William Tudor, charge d'Affairs to Brazil.

April 17. Dr. *J. D. Godman.*

July 25. *Isaac Parker*, chief justice S. C. of Mass.

Aug. 24. General Philip Stuart, an officer in the Revolution.

Sep. 20. *Bishop Hobart*, of New-York.

W. B. Giles, late governor of Va.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

May 4. Colombia: Mosquera elected president.

June 1. — Sucre, president of the congress, assassinated.

Aug. 27. Colombia: Revolt at Bogota.

Sept. 18. Bolivar having been re-appointed, accepts the office of president.

Dec. 17. Death of *Bolivar*, the liberator of Colombia, at San Pedro.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

June 26. Death of George IV. at Windsor, æt 68.

——28. His brother, the duke of Clarence, succeeds as

—— William IV. ——

July 15. Funeral of George IV.

Sept. 15. Liverpool and Manchester railway opened. Rt. hon. W. Huskisson, one of the king's ministers, is killed by the rocket engine. [This work which was commenced in 1826, has [cost £800,000.]

Oct. 26. Opening of the 9th British parliament.—C. M. Sutton, speaker of the Commons.

Nov. 16. Resignation of the Wellington ministry, which is succeeded by the Whigs:—earl **Grey**, premier, *Brougham*, lord chan.

Died:—Jan. 7. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, president of the Royal academy; one of the most eminent *painters* of the age.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

On the dissolution of the (French) chambers, a new election had been ordered which results in the triumph of the Liberals, 220 being re-elected out of 221.

July 26. "The Revolution of 1830" begins after the publication of the *Three Ordinances.**—All the liberal papers in Paris are suppressed. The editors remonstrate, and call upon the people to resist the ordinances as illegal and tyrannical.

—— 27. The papers appear as usual; the presses are seized, the editors imprisoned; the citizens assemble in arms; and

—— 28. obtain a complete victory over the king's guards.

* By the first of these the Chamber of Deputies is again dissolved; 2d the *Liberty of the Press* is suspended: 3d the law of elections is altered.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Aug. 25.—Netherlands:—Revolt of Belgium commences at Brussels; the populace destroy several houses belonging to obnoxious individuals.

Aug. 29. The citizens of Brussels send a deputation to lay their grievances before the king.

Sept. 6. Insurrection at Brunswick:—the duke escapes to England.

——23. Netherlands:—The royal troops enter Brussels, but are obliged to retreat on the 27th.

Oct. 4. Independence of Belgium declared by the Central Committee at Brussels; "The province of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an independent state."

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

——29. La Fayette elected commander of the National Guards, by the liberal deputies.

—— 31. The king and his family leave St. Cloud.

Aug. 2. Abdication of Charles X. and the dauphin, in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, as Henry V.

Aug. 6. The deputies declare the throne of France vacant—*de facto et de jure.*

Aug. 7. —— adopt the new charter, by a vote of 219 to 33, and offer the crown to the duke of Orleans, who accepts it on the 8th as

— Louis Philippe I., *King of the French.* —

**M. Casimer Perier,** and **M. J. Lafitte,** ministers.

**Benjamin Constant,** pres. of the Committee of Legislation.

Treaties with Tunis and Tripoli.

Aug. 27. Death of prince Bourbon de Conde.

Oct. 17. Tumults in Paris about a law abolishing the punishment of death for political offences.

—— 29. Spain: Mina, general of the patriots, is defeated by the royalists near the Pyrenees.

Dec. 21. The ex-ministers, Polignac, Peyronet, Chantelaure, and Ranville, are sentenced to prison, as guilty of high treason.

Died in 1830:—B. Constant, member of the cabinet; and *Madame de Genlis,* a distinguished authoress.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

Nov. 16. Belgium's independence acknowledged by the king of Netherlands.

—— 29 Polish Revolution commences at Warsaw. The tyranical grand duke Constantine is driven from his palace.

Dec. 18. Polish Diet opened at Warsaw.

—— 24. The emperor Nicholas proclaims his intention of "maintaining entire the rights of his throne," and "denouncing as traitors all who had usurped the government of Poland."

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1831.

Jan. 10. Award of the king of the Netherlands, on the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Feb. 12. *Eclipse of the sun*, visible in several states.

Feb. 18. Publication of vice pres. Calhoun's "Appeal" against president Jackson.

Ap. 5. Commercial treaty with Mexico

Ap. 19. Resignation of the Cabinet at Washington, followed by the appointment of Livingston, Cass, Woodbury, M'Lane, and Taney.

May 29. Fayetteville, N.C. and, June 21. the state house of N. Carolina, burnt.

July 4. Death of James Monroe, 5th. pres. of the U. S., at N. Y.

—— 8. His funeral, when 100,000 persons assembled.

Sep. 13. Treaty with Turkey.

—— 16. Sentence of 3 Christian missionaries, (Butler Trott, and Worcester,) by the supreme court of Geo., to 4 years hard labour in the penitentiary, for residing on the territory occupied by the Cherokees, without taking oath to support the constitution of Georgia.

—— 24. Riot at Providence, R. I.; 4 persons killed and wounded by the military.

—— 28. Nomination of Wm. Wirt, for pres. of the U. S. by the National Anti-Masonic Convention at Baltimore.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

1831.

Feb. 14. Mexico:—Execution of Guerero, the ex-president.

March 18. Venezuela:—the first congress of, meets at Valentia.—It consists of 15 senators, and 23 representatives.

—— 23. Acapulco surrenders to Mexico.

Brazil:—Don Pedro abdicates in favour of his son, who is proclaimed as

— Don Pedro II. —

Aug. 11. W. I:—Tremendous hurricane at Barbadoes:—many lives lost.

Sep. 14. Riot at Pernambuco; about 1400 citizens revolt, take possession of the town, and plunder it. They are defeated by the citizens on the 15th.

Brazil:—Oct. 3; the Chamber of Deputies pass a bill, reforming the constitution: the government is to be a Federative Monarchy with three branches, the executive, legislative, and judiciary; the Deputies and one third of the Senators, are to be elected every two years, and the Council of State is to be suppressed.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1831.

Mch. 1. Lord John Russel introduces the "*Reform Bill*" into the house of Commons.

Mch. 23. It passes to a second reading.

Apl. 22. Parliament dissolved, in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill, on the 19th.

June 21. —— re-opened. The king in his speech declares his intention of effecting reform.

Sep. 22. Passage of the Reform Bill in the house of Commons, and

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN. | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| 1831 Feb. Tumults at Paris on the celebration of a funeral mass, for the duke de Berri. | 1831 Jan. 24. Polish diet declares Poland independent, and the throne vacant. |
| | Feb. 3. Belgians elect the duke of Nemours their king. |
| | —— 5. Russian army of 150,000 under Diebitsch enters Poland. |
| | Feb. 14. Poles worsted near Warsaw, and lose 5,500 killed. |
| Feb. 14. The electoral law altered: all Frenchmen now allowed to vote, who pay 200 francs taxes. | —— 24. Belgians elect De Chokier regent. |
| | —— 28. Poles appoint **Skrzynecki**, com. in chief. |
| | March. 20. Italy; the revolted parts occupied by Austrian troops. |
| | —— 31. Poles obtain a great victory over the Russians near Braga. (Russians lose 12,000.) |
| | Ap. 27. Dwernicki, with 5,000 Poles, surrenders to the Russians. |
| | May 10. Turks defeat 20,000 Albanians. |
| | June 4. Belgian congress elect prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, their king. |
| June 1. Chambers dissolved. | June 19. Death of the Russian general Diebitsch. |
| | —— 26. Cholera at St. Petersburg: 2219 deaths in 18 days. |
| July 11. Fr. fleet enters the Tagus, and compels the Portuguese government to fulfil their engagements. | Aug. 2. Constantinople:—1800 houses burnt. |
| | Aug. 21. Portugal:—Insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Donna Maria II. |
| | Sep. 1. Belgium:—Leopold opens his first parliament. |
| | Sep. 7. Poland:—Fall of Warsaw, after two days hard fighting. Russians lose (killed and wounded) 20,000. The Poles retreat to Modlin; the war terminates soon after; the Russian authority is re-established in Poland, and Paskewitsch, its conqueror, is appointed its governor. |
| Sep. 19. Riot in Paris on the receipt of the news of the fall of Warsaw. | |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Oct. 1. "Free trade Convention," at Philadelphia.

—— 26. Tariff Convention at New-York, composed of 500 delegates from 13 states:—continues in session till Nov. 1st; and adopts a memorial to Congress.

—— 30. Nat. Turner, the leader of the slave insurrection in Southampton Co., Va., taken; (executed, Nov. 11.)

Nov. 1. The United States Literary Convention at New-York, the members of which form themselves into a society called the *National Society of Science, Literature and the Arts.*

Dec. 1. Erie canal closed by ice.

—— 5. 1st. session of the 22nd. Congress of the U. S. commences.

Dec. 14. National Republican Convention at Baltimore, nominates Henry Clay for president of the United States.

Died in 1831;—

Ap. 4. At Worcester, Mass. *Isaiah Thomas*, 82, the patriarch o. American printers.

May 10. *Jr. Evarts*, cr. sec. of the A.B. Com. for Foreign Missions.

May. *Jno. Trumbull*, author of "M'Fingal."

July 4. *Jms. Monroe.*

—— 30. *Richard Varick*, an officer of the Revolution; pres. Am. Bible Society.

Sep. 3. *John H. Rice*, D.D. pres. Union Theological Seminary, Va.

Sep. 8. *Saml L. Mitchill*, M.D. LL. D. a celebrated naturalist.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

Nov. NEW GRANADA, erected into an independent state, by the Bogota convention. Gen. Obando vice pres. in place of Gen. Caicedo, resigned.

Dec. 28. West Indies:—Insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica; 4,000 of them are killed, and $15,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

——31. Great fire at St. Thomas: loss $200,000.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

Oct. 8. its rejection in the house of lords, which causes great riots at Derby and Nottingham.

Oct. 26. "The Cholera" first appears in England, at Sunderland.

—— 29, 30, 31, Dreadful riots at Bristol, in consequence of the rejection of the reform bill. Many of the public buildings and an immense amount of property destroyed. In suppressing the riot, 30 persons were killed; 5 were afterwards executed, and many transported.

Nov. 30. Convention between the kings of France and England, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, signed at Paris.

Dec. 6. Parliament opened. Petition in favour of the Reform Bill, with 140,275 signatures, presented.

Riots and loss of lives in Ireland.

Died in 1831:—

Jan. 14. *Henry Mackenzie.*

Feb. 16. *Andrew Thompson*, D. D., a distinguished minister of the Scotch church.

—— 21. *Robert Hall*, an able and celebrated preacher, of the Bapt. church at Bristol.

Ap. 20. *Dr. Abernethy*, eminent surgeon and anatomist.

June 7. *Mrs. Siddons*, a celebrated tragic actress.

—— 30. *Wm. Roscoe*, an eminent author.

| A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN | A. D. MISCELLANEOUS. |
|---|---|
| Oct. 18. The bill *abolishing the hereditary rights of the French peerage*, passes in the chamber of Deputies. | Oct. 9. Greece:—Assassination of the president, Capo d' Istrias, by two young Greeks. |
| Nov. 19. Thirty-six peers created to secure the passage of the peerage bill. | |
| Nov. 21. Riot at Lyons, in consequence of distress among the working classes. The city is occupied with troops till Dec. 3d; 300 of the rioters killed. | Nov. 1. Belgium:—The chamber of Deputies agree to the terms prescribed by the London conference. |
| | Dec. 9. Egypt:—Ibrahim Pacha completely defeated before St. Jean d' Acre. |
| | Died in 1831:— |
| | Oct. 14. At Florence, *Louis Pons*, an eminent astronomer. |

A. D. UNITED STATES.

Oct. 22. Gen. Wm. Barton, the captor of the Br. gen. Prescott.
Nov. 5. Gen. Philip Van Courtland, an officer of the Revolution.
Dec. 15. *Miss Hannah Adams*, an authoress.
— 26. *Stephen Girard*, a merchant of Philadelphia, celebrated for his immense wealth.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

1832

Jan. 25. The nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, rejected in the Senate of the U. S. by the casting vote of the vice president.
—— 27. The Senate ratifies the Convention of indemnities, negotiated with France.
Feb. 6. The crew of the U. S. frigate Potomac, make an attack on Qualla Battoo, in Sumatra. The town is destroyed and 150 Malays killed; of the Americans 2 killed 14 wounded.
Feb. 10. Great rise of the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and shortly after, through the whole course of the river to the Mississippi: many towns on its banks inundated: at Cincinnati, on the 18th, the water rises about 65 feet above high water mark, higher than ever before known: immense destruction of property.
Feb. 22. Centennial celebration of the birthday of Washington.
Mch. 3. Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of the Georgia missionaries, (See Sept. 16, 1831,) that "the law of Georgia, under which they were imprisoned and by which the state assumed jurisdiction over the Indian territory, is contrary to the laws and treaties of the U. S. and therefore null and void."
Ap. 1. War between the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes, and the United States, begins.
—— 2. Treaty with the Creeks, who cede all their lands west of the Mississippi, to the U. States.
—— 5. Treaty with Mexico.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

1832

Feb. 22. Mexico:—Bustamente, the vice president, issues a decree closing such ports to foreign commerce as are occupied by rebellious troops.
Mch. 3. —— Gen. Santa Anna defeated at Senta Cruz, by the government troops.
Mch. 9. New Granada:—Gen. Santander elected president.
Apl. 15. Unsuccessful revolution at Pernambuco, in favour of the abdicated Don Pedro I.
May 14. Mexico:—the siege of Vera Cruz raised, after a brisk cannonade of eight days by the government troops.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

1832

Feb. 12. The Cholera breaks out in London.
Mch. 23. The Reform Bill (modified,) passes in the house of Commons.
— 26. General *fast* in England, on account of the Cholera.
Ap. 13. Reform Bill passes to a second reading in the house of Lords, (184 to 175.) Wellington, with 75 other peers, enter a protest against it.
—— 21. Riot at Montreal, L. Canada, which originates in a contested election: several killed.
May 7. Lord Lyndhurst's amendment in relation to the Reform Bill passes the house of lords; earl Grey and his colleagues soon after resign: great sensation produced throughout England, which subsides on the ministry's being re-instated.

A.D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

1832.

Feb. 22. The long pending cause between the princes de Rohan, heirs at law of the duke of Bourbon, as plaintiffs, and the baroness Foucheres and the duke d' Aumale, son of the king, Louis Philippe, as defendants, decided in favour of the latter.

Mch. 22. The bill banishing the families of Napoleon and of the ex-king, Charles X., passes the house of peers, 80 to 30.

Mch. 27. The Cholera breaks out in Paris.

May 1. A Carlist conspiracy detected and suppressed in the south of France.

—— 30. 41 members of the chamber of Deputies, including La-Fayette and Lamarque, publish a manifesto against the policy of Louis Philippe, &c.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

1832.

Jan. 28. Austrian troops enter the Roman states, for the purpose of maintaining the papal power.

Feb. 10. Portugal:—Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, sails with a squadron from Belleisle for Terceira, on an expedit on for deposing his brother Don Miguel, and restoring the crown of Portugal to his daughter, Maria de Gloria.

Feb. 22. Italy:—Ancona occupied by French troops.

Mch. 29. Poland:—the emperor of Russia issues a decree stating that Poland is re-united to the Russian empire, and is to form an inseparable part of it, having a particular administration, as well as a civil and military code.

Ap. 1. Turkey:—War with the pacha of Egypt, commences.

—— 12. —— Hussein Pacha proceeds to Egypt to take the command of the Ottoman army.

—— 18. Belgium:—The 24 articles relating to, agreed upon by the London Conference, are ratified at London by the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Austria and Prussia, and afterwards of Russia.

May 27. Turkey:—St. Jean d' Acre surrenders to the troops of the pacha of Egypt.

A. D. UNITED STATES.

June 7. Bill for the relief of the Revolutionary soldiers and officers, signed by the president.

June 27. The CHOLERA breaks out at New-York.

—— 28. New Tariff act passes the house of Representatives, (132 to 65,) and the Senate, July 7, (32 to 16.)

July 10. The act extending the charter of the United States Bank, having passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 20 and Representatives, 105 to 83, is returned by president Jackson to the Senate with his objections to signing it: and less than two thirds voting for its passage, the act is rejected.

July 16. Congress adjourns.

Aug. 27. Capture of the famous Indian chief, 'Black Hawk.'

The Winnebagoes submit to the U. S. army under gen. W. Scott.

Nov. Candidates for president of U. S.; Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William Wirt:—for vice president, Martin Van Buren, John Sergeant, and Amos Ellmaker.

Publication of the "Ordinance" of the South Carolina Convention, nullifying the operation of the tariff laws of the United States, in that State.

Dec. 6. 22d Congress, 2d session. The President, in his message, recommends the reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard only.

Dec. 10. Proclamation of the president to the South Carolina nullifiers.

Deaths in 1832:—

Feb. 12. *Elias Cornelius*, D. D., Sec. Am. B. Com. F. Missions.

June 1. Gen. Thomas Sumpter, an officer of the Revolution.

July 30. *John Croes*, D. D., Prot. Episcopal bishop of New-Jersey.

Sept. 25. *E. Fenwick*, D. D., bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nov. Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independance.

A. D. SOUTH AMERICA.

June 29. Revolution in Monte Video: Gen. Lavelleja succeeds, by force, gen. Rivera as president.

July 30. Brazil:—The ministry and regency resign, in consequence of the Senate's refusing to dismiss St. Andrade, the tutor of the prince Don Pedro II.

A. D. GREAT BRITAIN.

June 4. *Final passage of the Reform bill* in the house of lords: it receives the royal assent on the 7th, and becomes a law.

—8. Cholera breaks out at Quebec L. Canada, being its first appearance in America.

July 12. The Scotch Reform Bill passes to a third reading in the house of Lords.

—— 30. The Irish Reform bill passes.

Deaths in 1832:

Feb. 8. Rev. *Geo. Crabbe*, an eminent poet.

April 28. (In France,) Rev. *C. C. Colton*, author of 'Lacon.'

May 30. Sir *Jas. Mackintosh*, an eminent author.

June 6. *Jeremy Bentham.*

Aug. 21. *Adam Clarke*, D. D., an eminent oriental scholar and commentator.

A. D. FRANCE & SPAIN.

June 6, 7, 8, and 9.—Dreadful riots in Paris. Skirmishes continue for several days between the Carlists and Republicans united, and the Nat. Guards:—many killed.

The Court of Cassation afterwards pronounces the trial of the rioters by the Court Martial to be illegal.

A. D. MISCELLANEOUS.

June 4. Belgium:—Protocol of the plenipotentiaries of the 5 great powers, binding themselves to prevent the renewal of hostilities with Holland.

—— 28. Germany:—Date of the Protocol of the German Confederacy for *arresting the progress of liberal principles.*

July 5. —— Resolution of the German Diet, prohibiting the introduction of any foreign periodical, writing or political work, of less than 20 sheets, written in the German language, into any State of the Confederation without the previous consent of government. All foreigners as well as the inhabitants are forbidden to wear ribbons, cockades, or other distinctive marks, except of the country to which the person wearing them belongs. Popular meetings or fêtes, except customary ones, interdicted.

—— 16. The liberty of the press suppressed in Baden.

July 9. Portugal:—Don Pedro with his forces, amounting to 7,500, lands at Metosinhoes, and proceeds to Oporto, which he enters without opposition.

—— 21. Turkey:—The Sultan signs a protocol by which he assents to the extension of the Greek frontier, as required by the London Conference, viz: from the Gulf of Arta to that of Vola.

—— 23. Portugal:—Battle near Coimbra;—Don Miguel's forces, (12,500,) defeated by Pedro's (8,000.)

Oct. 11. ————Engagement off Vigo, between the fleets of Miguel under D. Compos, and of Pedro under Sartorius;—indecisive.

Deaths in 1832:

Mar. 13. *Champollion*, the celebrated interpreter of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

May 15. Baron *Cuvier*, the celebrated naturalist.

—— 17. M. Casimir Perier.

—— 31. Gen. Lamarque.

Deaths in 1832:—

Mar. 22. Baron Von *Goethe*, an eminent German author.

July 26. The duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon.

Nov. (In Boston, Mass.) *Spurzheim*, a celebrated German phrenologist and naturalist.

# POETICAL RETROSPECT

OF

## ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY.

[*From the work of Dr. Valpy, with alterations.—Designed to facilitate the remembrance of dates.*]

| A. M. | B. C. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4004 | Four thousand years and four before the birth<br>Of our Redeemer was announced to earth;<br>"Let there be light;" thus spake th' Almighty Lord;<br>Earth, seas and skies were form'd, by his creating word. |
| 1656 | 2348 | O'er sixteen centuries the revolving sun,<br>And summers fifty-six his course had run:<br>When sinful man drew heaven's just vengeance down,<br>In one wide deluge, the whole earth to drown. |
| 1757 | 2247 | In seventeen fifty-seven, see Babel rise,<br>In tow'ring pride to emulate the skies!<br>When God, t' enlarge earth's habitable bounds[a]<br>Scatters the people, and their tongues confounds. |
| 1801 | 2203 | Eighteen hundred one fierce Nimrod saw,<br>Then one man's pleasure gave the public law;<br>Rousing no more the lion from his den,<br>The hero's task is now the chase of men.<br>The mighty hunter to a monarch grown,<br>In rising Babylon exalts his throne.<br>Now too, proud Nineveh first lifts her head,<br>And states and cities in the east are spread:<br>Egyptian Tanis, Memphis, Thebes and Thin;[b]<br>Here the everlasting pyramids begin.<br>From earlier date presumptuous China brings<br>The long succession of her mighty kings. |
| 2083 | 1921 | Two thousand eighty-three, the promised land<br>The Patriarch seeks, led by Jehovah's hand; |

a The dispersion of mankind and the increase of population, were the natural consequences of the confusion of tongues, and probably the object of the divine interposition.
b The four states into which Egypt was divided after the reign of Misraim.

| A. M. | B. C. | |
|---|---|---|
| 2162 | 1842 | Twenty-one sixty-two, Thessalian Jove,[a]<br>His father Saturn from his kingdom drove,<br>And on Olympus fix'd his court on high;<br>Hence superstition raised him to the sky. |
| 2148 | 1856 | Twenty-one forty-eight, (the fable sings,)<br>Hails Inachus the first of Grecian kings. |
| 2275 | 1729 | Twenty-two hundred sev'nty-five, behold<br>Joseph to Egypt by his brothers sold.<br>Tho' long the storms of adverse fortune low'r,<br>Yet to protect the good, Heaven's gracious pow'r<br>Can, 'mid the thorns of wo, make roses bloom,<br>And to a palace change a dungeon's gloom. |
| 2448 | 1556 | Cecrops, in twenty-four and forty-eight<br>Form'd from thirteen small tribes[b] the Athenian state.<br>He first to Greece the laws of Egypt brought;<br>To worship Egypt's gods the Greeks were taught. |
| 2475 | 1529 | What time Deucalion fled th' usurping main;<br>No general deluge, as the poets feign;<br>It rages, to narrow Thessaly confined,[c]<br>Nor dar'd again the ruin of mankind. |
| 2511 | 1493 | Then, too, Phenician Cadmus cross'd the main,<br>Thebes was the seat of his Bœotian reign. |
| 2513 | 1491 | Israel in twenty-five thirteen were led<br>From Egypt's land, and in the desert fed,<br>Spite of the miracles of Moses' rod,<br>The stiff neck'd people made a calf their God.<br>Chastis'd, they murmur'd still, their chief revil'd,<br>And forty years they wander'd in the wild.<br>Mean time, a colony from Egypt sails,<br>And o'er the sons of Inachus prevails;<br>His race no more the Argive sceptre sways,<br>Argos, Egyptian Danaus obeys. |
| 2553 | 1451 | Now mighty Joshua leads the Hebrew band<br>To wars, to triumphs, and the promised land.<br>Six years their arms are by Jehovah blest: |
| 2559 | 1445 | In twenty-five and fifty-nine they rest.<br>Oft the ungrateful race their God provoke,<br>As often bend beneath a foreign yoke; |

a Jupiter is said to have begun his reign at the age of 62, in Thessaly, where he reigned 60 years. He vanquished the Titans, (the sons of his grandfather Ouranos, who claimed his kingdom) and forced them to fly from Greece. His brother Pluto obtained the command of the west, and Neptune of the sea coast. Jupiter destroyed a band of robbers who infested the country; the greatest instance, in those times, of valour and heroism. His laws were remarkable for their wisdom and strictness. As he kept his court on Mount Olympus in Thessaly, Heaven has been distinguished by that name in classical poetry, since Jupiter obtained the chief place among the divinities of Pagan mythology.

b Univ. Hist. Ch. XVIII. sect. 4.

c The course of the river Peneus being stopped by an earthquake between Ossa and Olympus, an inundation, increased by an uncommon rain, covered the plains of Thessaly. Deucalion and others saved themselves on Mount Olympus.

| A. M. | B. C. | |
|---|---|---|
| | | They mourn, repent, and to their God return,<br>No longer can Jehovah's anger burn:<br>He raises *Judges* to assert their cause,<br>Conduct their battles and dispense their laws;<br>Brave Othniel frees them from proud Chusan's[a] reign; |
| 2675 | 1357 | Eglon's in twenty-six by Ehud slain,<br>And seventy-five. When Pelops ruled in peace,<br>And gave a Phrygian name to Southern Greece;[b]<br>When Deborah guided Barak's conqu'ring sword,<br>The son of Bel[c] became Assyria's lord.<br>Not long ere Tyre rose mistress of the sea;<br>Rich by her commerce, while by valour free; |
| 2768 | 1236 | And Gideon's son, to fix his impious reign,<br>His brethren slew; himself by woman slain.<br>The famous combats of Amphitryo's son;[d]<br>All the Athenian cantons join'd in one<br>By Theseus. The great demigods of Greece,[e]<br>The mighty heroes of the golden fleece;[f]<br>Orpheus, Musœus, Linus, eldest born<br>Of Phœbus' sons; the fabled age adorn. |
| 2816 | 1188 | While conqu'ring Jephtha, Israel's cause defends,<br>And proud Semiramis her power extends; |
| 2820 | 1184 | Lo! twenty-eight and twenty weeps the fall<br>Of ancient Ilion's long-defended wall. |
| 2886 | 1118 | See twenty-eight and eighty-six declare<br>The mighty wonders wrought by Samson's hair. |
| 2909 | 1095 | Then Israel, dazzled with an empty show,<br>Eager the joys of kingly pomp to know,<br>Disdaining freedom for a tyrant's nod,<br>Begs to exchange the sceptre of her God.<br>Yet kings oft merit: Codrus, Athens' pride, |
| 2935 | 1069 | Now, self devoted, for his country died.<br>A grateful meed to his unrivalled fame,<br>The Athenians hence suppress the *royal* name.<br>Jove they declare sole sovereign of the realm,<br>And place dependent *archons* at the helm: |
| 2949 | 1055 | While humbly great, the royal shepherd sings<br>Alone the glory of the King of kings. |
| 2988 | 1016 | In twenty-nine and eighty-eight, his son<br>Arose, the wise, the peaceful Solomon:<br>Whose pious hands the wondrous temple reared, |

a King of Mesopotamia. b Peloponnesus.
c Herodotus says that Ninus reigned in Assyria in the year of the world, 2774; but Rollin whose authority we have followed in the Chron. Table, places him A. M., 1345.
d Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, wife of Amphitryo, king of Thebes.
e Perseus, Theseus, Œdipus, Castor and Pollux, &c. f Jason and Argonauts.

| A. M. | B. C. | |
|---|---|---|
| 3000 | 1004 | One thousand four years ere our Lord appeared.<br>But lo! he falls; wise, pious, just no more,<br>For slaves to women must their god adore.<br>Yet great Jehovah, by remembrance won,<br>Of the good sire, almost forgives the son;<br>Not quite forgives; for now his wide domain<br>Obeys not Rehoboam—his son's reign. |
| B. C. | A. M.* | |
| 975 | 3029 | Nine seventy-five, ten tribes were led<br>By Jeroboam, and from Judah fled.<br>The rebel, to sustain a doubtful cause,<br>Belying Moses' God, retains his laws.<br>Go, Israel, to thy calves for succour call, |
| 930 | 3074 | Nine hundred thirty, build Samaria's wall;<br>Yet Shalmanezer shall avenge thy crimes,<br>And drag thee captive to far distant climes. |
| 907 | 3097 | Now raptur'd Greece hears lofty *Homer* sing<br>Achilles wrath, of mighty woes the spring.<br>While Hesiod's humbler muse instructs the swains<br>In arts of peace, and culture of the plains. |
| 890 | 3104 | Eight hundred ninety,[a] from Phenicia's land<br>Pygmalion's sister seeks the Lybian strand:<br>To injured Dido, Carthage owes her date; |
| 884 | 3120 | 'Twas then Lycurgus framed the Spartan state.<br>The strongest walls[b] for her defence he gave;<br>He made her patient, temperate, firm and brave. |
| 776 | 3228 | Seven hundred seventy-six th' *Olympiad* sees,[c]<br>At first ordained by godlike Hercules.[d]<br>Of true record the date by Varro fixt,<br>Till then all fable, or with fable mixt. |
| 752 | 3252 | Seven hundred fifty-two[e] saw Rome arise:<br>A vigorous birth; her king was brave and wise. |
| 747 | 3257 | While with the soft Sardanapalus fell<br>The vast Assyrian realm, and race of Bel.<br>Three kingdoms from its ruin took their date,<br>Tiglath renewed the fall'n Assyrian state,<br>Fam'd Nabonassar reign'd in Babylon: |
| 681 | 3323 | These Esarhaddon joined at length in one.<br>The Medes, long ranging uncontroll'd and free,<br>Grown worse than slaves in lawless liberty,<br>By just restraint true freedom to regain,<br>Embrace the needful yoke and court the rein;<br>They choose a king: just Dejoces began<br>The Median reign, and founded Ecbatan. |

* From this epoch, the date *before Christ* being more familiar, the columns are transposed.

a Petavius. Usher,(whose authority is followed in the Table in this book,) fixes this event 869, B. C.

b Trusting to the valour of the Spartans, Lycurgus ordered that Lacedemon should not be walled, alleging that bravery intrenched was a species of cowardice.

c The Olympic games consisting of coursing, wrestling, and other exercises. See Introduction and Table.

d See Table—B. C. 1453.

e Varro says 753.

| B. C. | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|
| 606 | 3398 | Six hundred six[a] saw the fam'd sages rise;<br>*Science* they taught, and made their hearers wise.<br>Truths more sublime, yet easier understood,<br>Confucius taught;[b] he made his hearers good.<br>Vainly secure in thy stupendous wall;[c] |
| 538 | 3466 | See, Babylon, thy impious monarch's fall:[d],<br>Envy the captive from thy chain releas'd,<br>Now slave thyself, who hadst enslaved the east:<br>The humane victor sets from bondage free<br>The sons of Judah; such was heav'n's decree.<br>Full sev'nty years beneath the tyrants nod<br>The rebel race had groan'd, and learned to fear their God. |
| 536 | 3468 | Five thirty-six, the virtuous and brave<br>(Who reign'd to bless and conquered but to save,)<br>Cyrus united with the Median band<br>Persia's rough sons, not yet by sloth unmann'd. |
| 510 | 3494 | Five hundred ten to Athens freedom brings;<br>With equal ardour Rome dethrones her kings.<br>Proud Tarquin's cause Porsenna would maintain,<br>Hippias' great Darius; both in vain.<br>'Twixt Greece and Persia vengeful hate ensues; |
| 480 | 3524 | Xerxes' vast host four hundred eighty views;<br>The sire's defeat repeated by the son,<br>And Salamis surpassing Marathon.<br>The victors, mutual jealousy alarms;<br>Persia's aveng'd of Greece, by Grecian arms.<br>Thrice nine long years the rival cities fought: |
| 404 | 3600 | Success, four hundred four to Sparta brought;<br>When in fall'n Athens, who so long maintain'd<br>The public freedom, thirty tyrants reign'd.<br>The Spartans now proud Asia's fall design'd<br>Their ready arms the brave Ten Thousand join;<br>Who, giv'n by fortune to their foes a prey,<br>Thro' foes, thro' floods, thro' deserts urg'd their way;<br>Quell'd adverse force, evaded close deceit,<br>Greater than conqu'rors by a bold retreat. |
| 400 | 3604 | Four hundred stains the chronologic page,<br>When the fell pow'r of democratic rage<br>Doom'd Socrates, the virtuous and the wise,<br>Blind superstition's patient sacrifice. |
| 396 | 3608 | Agesilaus shook the Persian throne,<br>'Till call'd to Sparta to defend his own. |
| 395 | 3609 | The Grecians leagu'd, her growing pow'r oppose:<br>Restor'd by Conon, Athens' walls arose. |

a See also the Table, 598, B. C.—Grecian. b See ib. Misc. 599, B. C.
c The walls of Babylon were 87 feet in breadth, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in circumference. Nimrod probably founded, but Semiramis, and afterwards Nebuchadnezzar enlarged and adorned this magnificent city.
d See Daniel, Chap. V.

| B. C. | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|
| 390 | 3614 | Three hundred ninety ras'd the Roman wall,<br>When brave Camillus drove the victor Gaul.[1]<br>Henceforth the Roman story truth may boast;<br>Doubtful before: her annals now were lost. |
| 363 | 3641 | Three hundred sixty three war rages wide,<br>And Mantinea rolls her bloody tide.<br>Thebes, crown'd with conquest in the martial strife,<br>Too dearly purchas'd with her hero's life,<br>Curses the day when Sparta was undone,<br>And mourns the battle which she bravely won.<br>Epaminondas fall'n, her glories fail'd,<br>While Philip's well conducted arms prevail'd, |
| 335 | 3669 | No more, three hundred thirty-five, she stood:<br>His son immers'd her in her people's blood. |
| 330 | 3674 | Three hundred thirty, Persia's empire ends;<br>Great Alexander, Cyrus' throne ascends.<br>Short was his reign: the eighth returning spring<br>Stopp'd in mid triumph the victorious king. |
| 301 | 3703 | One horn cut off, lo! four new horns arise,[a]<br>Three hundred one divides the mighty prise,<br>While in long war the rival kings contend,<br>O'er Latium Rome's victorious arms extend. |
| 275 | 3729 | Pyrrhus, two hundred sev'nty-five, retires,<br>Inflam'd no more by false ambition's fires.<br>At home by land, now great, Rome turns her eyes<br>On foreign spoils, and naval victories. |
| 264 | 3740 | With Carthage, rival of her pow'r, contends;<br>Twice twelve long years the doubtful strife depends; |
| 241 | 3763 | Carthage, two hundred forty-one obey'd:<br>As Rome advanc'd in glory, Greece decay'd. |
| | | Th' Achæan patriot league,[b] of gen'rous fame,<br>Bore the last heroes of the Grecian name. |
| 218 | 3786 | But Carthage, yet untam'd, the war renew'd.<br>Hannibal, panting for revenge and blood,<br>Four times victorious, half unpeopled Rome:<br>Three heroes sprung up to avert her doom;<br>Her sword Marcellus, Fabius was her shield,<br>But Scipio taught the stubborn foe to yield. |
| 202 | 3802 | He cross'd, two hundred two, the Libyan main,<br>Avenging Canna's loss on Zama's plain. |
| 170 | 3834 | Foretold of old[c] in hundred sev'nty's times,<br>The king, illustrious only in his crimes,<br>Rag'd in the blood of Judah's wretched race,<br>And fix'd his idol in the holy place. |

a See Daniel, VIII. 8.
b This league was formed B. C. 284, by the inhabitants of Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ.
c Daniel. VIII. 10.

| B. C. | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|
| 166 | 3838 | But soon the valiant Asmoneans quell<br>His impious rage. Then Macedonia fell,[a]<br>The mistress once of empire, now become<br>A province, vassal to victorious Rome. |
| 146 | 3858 | Corinth shall hundred forty six deplore,<br>And mighty Carthage fall to rise no more. |
| 88 | 3916 | Eighty-eight saw, and shuddered at the sight,<br>The Roman eagles, self-opposed in fight; |
| 82 | 3922 | Saw Rome by Sylla's impious arms laid low,<br>(Arms better used to quell the Pontic foe,)<br>Sunk and enslav'd; her haughty spirit broke,<br>Tame to the lash and patient to the yoke.<br>What tho' the tyrant loos'd her from her chains[b]<br>The curs'd example of the deed remains. |
| 49 | 3955 | Forty-nine sees again the dire disgrace,<br>Lo, red with slaughter of the Roman race, |
| 48 | 3956 | A new dictator from Pharsalia's plains!<br>He triumphs in his country's fall, and reigns. |
| 44 | 3960 | Brutus in vain recalls past liberty;<br>For once a slave, Rome dar'd no more be free. |
| 41 | 3963 | With him in forty-one fair freedom fell. |
| 31 | 3973 | In thirty-one, let Actium blushing tell<br>How dastard Romans drew their servile swords<br>For the base privilege, the choice of lords.<br>Unlooked for blessings crown the rising age:<br>The havoc of the dire triumvirs' rage<br>Augustus' mild paternal sway repays:<br>Rome lifts her head, the vanquished world obeys.<br>Hush'd is the din of arms, and tumults cease; |
| 0 | 4004 | Four thousand four[c] has given the PRINCE OF PEACE. |

a 168, B. C.

b Sylla, having destroyed more than 100,000 Roman citizens, 90 senators and 2,000 knights, and, invested with the title of perpetual dictator, reigned in Rome with absolute authority, abdicated his office and retired to private life.

c From this year of the world the Christian Era takes its rise; but Christ was born in the year 4,000, A. M.

# POETICAL RETROSPECT

OF

# ENGLISH HISTORY.

## NORMAN LINE, (3kings.)

### WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

21 years.

| A. M. | A. D. | |
|---|---|---|
| 5070 | 1066 | When years one thousand and three score and six<br>Had pass'd, since Christ in Bethl'em's manger lay,<br>Then the stern Norman, red from Hastings' field,<br>Bruis'd Anglia's realm beneath his iron sway. |

### WILLIAM RUFUS.

13 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5091 | 1087 | One thousand eighty-sev'n, see Rufus king,<br>That tyrant, who transfix'd by Tyrrel's dart,<br>No more to spoil and scourge the groaning land,<br>Bled in the forest like a wounded hart! |

### HENRY THE FIRST.

34 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5104 | 1100 | When centuries eleven had roll'd away,<br>Henry the first ascended England's throne:<br>Twice fourteen winters Cardiff's gloomy tow'rs<br>Heard his poor eyeless captive brother's moan. |

## HOUSE OF BLOIS,—(1 king.)

### STEPHEN.

19 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5139 | 1135 | When centuries elev'n, years thirty five,<br>Were gone, the brave usurper Stephen's hand<br>The sceptre seiz'd: to keep the glitt'ring prize,<br>How oft he drench'd in blood the afflicted land! |

## THE PLANTAGENET RACE, (14 kings.)

### HENRY THE SECOND.

35 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5158 | 1154 | When centuries elev'n, years fifty-four,<br>Had pass'd, came second Henry—he whose sword<br>Made the fierce Cambrian tremble, and compell'd<br>Hibernia's savage sons to call him lord. |

| A. M. | A. D. | |
|---|---|---|
| | | With Rosamunda oft, in fragrant bow'rs,<br>Still by the muse kept verdant and romance,<br>He toy'd the summer's day—O "only weak<br>Against the charms of beauty's powerful glance." |

RICHARD I.

10 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5193 | 1189 | Years eighty-nine and centuries elev'n,<br>Lo Richard, he who Cœur de Lion hight<br>"Against whose fury and unmatched force"<br>The awless lion could not wage the fight. |

JOHN.

17 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5203 | 1199 | Since the Redeemer of mankind was born,<br>Now twice six centuries were almost gone,<br>When, to young Arthur due, see England's crown<br>Usurp'd by the detested dastard John.<br><br>Perfidious, bloody wretch! The glorious band<br>Of barons, arm'd in freedom's sacred cause,<br>Ere long shall make thee, baffled tyrant! know<br>Britons are only subject to the laws.[a] |

HENRY THE THIRD.

55 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5220 | 1216 | Twelve hundred years and sixteen, then began<br>Third Henry's feeble minion-guided rule:<br>A soft, irresolute, goodnatur'd prince:<br>"Ah, what is mere good-nature, but a fool!" |

EDWARD THE FIRST.

34 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5276 | 1272 | Not such was Edward; red with Paynim gore,<br>The sun-burnt chief from Syria's parching strand,<br>Is in twelve hundred sev'nty-two call'd home,<br>To sway the sceptre of his native land.<br><br>How does a breast, black cruelty's abode,<br>Debase the sage's and the hero's name!<br>O ruthless king! through each succeeding age<br>The vengeful ghost of Wallace haunts thy fame. |

EDWARD THE SECOND.

20 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5311 | 1307 | In thirteen hundred sev'n the fatal crown<br>Encircled second Edward's youthful head.<br>Ah me! how misery scowls behind his throne!<br>Ah me! what fury mounts his bridal bed! |

EDWARD THE THIRD.

50 years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5331 | 1327 | O'er thirteen hundred years and twenty sev'n<br>On rapid pinions time has wing'd his way; |

a See Table, 1215, A. D.

A. M. A. D.

Lo, the third Edward reigns; but ah! too fond
Of martial glory and extended sway.

Thy trophies, rear'd on Cressy's crimson field,
Calm reason with undazzled eye surveys:
"Are these the monuments of Edward's fame!"
She cries, "which havoc and injustice raise?"

Death tears his dear Phillippa from his arms,
Low in his grave the sable warrior[a] lies:
Oppress'd with care and grief himself expires,
No friend to soothe his woes, or close his eyes.

RICHARD THE SECOND.

22 years.

5381 1377 In thirteen hundred sev'nty sev'n, the throne
Receives the sable chief's degenerate boy.
His people's rights, which he had sworn to guard,
Misguided prince! he labour'd to destroy.

Though venal *judges* strive to render *law*
The pliant slave of a despotic lord;
Though venal armies page the tyrant's heels,
And round his pomp terrific flames the sword:

What now avails the feast, that wont to roar
With laughter? what the blaze of rich attire?
The jocund dance, and music's melting voice?
And mirth that saw the midnight lamp expire?

---

BRANCH OF LANCASTER.

HENRY THE FOURTH.

14 years.

5403 1399 In thirteen hundred ninety-nine, the crown
From Richard wrested, the fourth Henry wore.
Soon civil discord calls the dogs of war
To riot lawless on Britannia's shore.

HENRY THE FIFTH.

9 years.

5417 1413 In fourteen hundred thirteen, graceful, young,
Brave, learn'd, and polish'd the fifth Henry reigns:
But ah! with grim attendants, sword and fire,
Ere long to rage on weeping Gallia's plains!

Not such the train, that erst with Harry trod
The flow'ry verge of Isis' classic tide,[b]
When for the student's gown, he deign'd awhile
To throw the purple robe of state aside.

---

a The Black Prince.

b Henry V. was member of Queen's College, Oxford.

A. M. A. D.

Attendant ever on his studious walks
Was contemplation, tranquil matron there;
The peaceful Muses with their silver lyres,
And science, with high converse, charm'd his ear!

HENRY THE SIXTH.

39 years.

5426 1422 In fourteen hundred twenty-two, behold,
Britannia's crown becomes an infant's toy;
'Tis the sixth Harry: how the man shall rue
The fatal splendours that delight the boy!

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## BRANCH OF YORK.

EDWARD THE FOURTH.

22 years.

5465 1461 In fourteen hundred sixty-one, the throne
Fourth Edward mounts, and feasts his brutal eye,
On scaffolds crimsoned with Lancastrian gore,
And makes the regal dome "a sensual stye."

EDWARD THE FIFTH.

5487 1483 Could not fifth Edward's childhood innocence
His life, alas! from bloody Richard save?
The year that saw him mount Britannia's throne,
Saw murder hide him in th' untimely grave!

RICHARD THE THIRD.

2 years.

5487 1483 In fourteen eighty-three, what fiend,
Mis-shapen, hideous, meets the startled eye?
'Tis the third Richard, drunk with human gore;
Dogs bay the monster as he passes by.[a]

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## HOUSE OF TUDOR.—(5 Sovereigns.)

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

24 years.

5489 1485 In fourteen hundred eighty five, the crown
He won on Bosworth's bloody plain, behold
On the sev'nth Henry's head, demure, severe,
"Proud, dark, suspicious, brooding o'er his gold."

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

38 years.

5513 1509 Fierce with his pow'r and frolic of his prime,
Dreadful and gay, in fifteen hundred nine,
The youthful lion, the eighth Harry comes,
And boasts his high descent from either line.

---

a Dogs bark at me as I halt by them. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

A. M. A. D.

That gothic church, by superstition reared,
In whose dark cells in hideous durance bound,
Lay groaning reason, dauntless he assail'd,
And hurl'd the massive fabric to the ground.

Rome heard the fall astounded: Britons now
Deride her thunders: may the latest age
Hear Britons' glory in the great event,
And hail "the brutal tyrant's useful rage!"

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

6 years.

5551 1547 Array'd in ev'ry blushing charm of youth,
Who comes in fifteen hundred forty sev'n!
'Tis the sixth Edward; virtuous, learned, mild;
Ah, only shown, then snatch'd away to heav'n.

MARY.

5 years.

5557 1553 Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
O'er fifteen centuries his course had run,
And summers fifty-three, fell Mary then
Her direful reign, sad fury! has begun.

The fury calls, and from, his central gloom
The cruel demon, *Persecution* hies.
Quick o'er her realms his iron whips resound,
His fetters rattle, and his flames arise.

ELIZABETH.

45 years.

5562 1558 Who comes in fifteen hundred fifty-eight,
Begirt with sages and with heroes round?
'Tis great Eliza. Rapture'd fame her praise
Shall to the ears of dying time resound.

From the dread lustre of her piercing eye,
See superstition shrink dismay'd away:
While arts and learning and celestial truth,
Burst on the nation in a flood of day.

On proud Iberia's fleet[a] her vengeful arm
Thunder and terror and destruction hurl'd;
And dauntless Drake, immortal hero, bore
Her awful name around the trembling world.

---

## HOUSE OF STUART, (6 Sovereigns.)

JAMES THE FIRST.

23 years.

5607 1603 Not such her heir; in sixteen hundred three,
Comes Scottish James, (extinct the Tudor line.)
Hark, how vile flatt'ry soothes his pedant ear
"With sapient king" and "king by right divine."

---

a The Spanish Armada.

A. M. A. D.

In action feeble, in the wordy war,
Content is he his prowess to display;
"Content to teach his subject herd how great,
How sacred he, how despicable they."

CHARLES THE FIRST.

23 years.

5629 1625 In sixteen hundred twenty-five, see Charles,
With step secure ascend Britannia's throne;
Taught, unsuspecting, from his infancy,
"Th' enormous faith of many made for one."

Rous'd by oppression to a civil war,
The nation arms. How fall the just and good!
Alas! not all the power ambition brings,
Is worth a Hampden's or a Falkland's blood.

Charles bows his head in stern captivity;
The people hail their liberty restor'd;
But ah! fanatic fury lifts her arm,
And in the monarch's blood she bathes the sword.

CROMWELL.

5657 1653 Five years the fires of civil war had blaz'd:
Cromwell in sixteen hundred fifty-three,
Usurping tyrant! bares his bloody arm;
The shame of pow'r, the scourge of liberty.[a]

5662 1658 Five years he reign'd: his soul in tempests fled.[b]
Richard awhile his father's steps pursued;
But soon resign'd the pow'r he could not wield,
And pass'd his life in rural solitude.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

25 years.

5664 1660 Freed from the tumults of a civil war,
Charles lost in pleasure all his youth's fair fame,
Foe to religion, deaf to honour's voice,
Of royalty at once the pride and shame.

JAMES THE SECOND.

3 years.

5689 1685 His brother York, the second James, ascends—
In sixteen hundred eighty-five, the throne:
Popery show'rs blessings on her bigot son,
And calls the realms of liberty her own.

a The justness of these epithets may be doubted.
b He died during a remarkable tempest.

A. M. A. D.

WILLIAM THE THIRD & MARY.

14 years.

5692 1688 In sixteen hundred eighty-eight, behold
Th' invited fleet in triumph's gallant pride,
Fraught with new stores of wealth and freedom, bears
William of Orange o'er the briny tide.

*The Constitution.*

From hence the *King*, the *Commons* and the *Lords*,
To wield a mutual share of pow'r agree:
From these three states the laws derive their force;
And the king executes the joint decree.

ANNE.

12 years.

5706 1702 Two years o'er seventeen centuries had roll'd
When Anne arose to bless this favour'd land;
Her's was the mildness that could faction soothe,
Her's was each virtue that endears command.

Scotland with England in fair union join'd,
And Britain's fame the wondering nations taught,
From Blenheim's plains to Calpe's[a] rocky height,
"How Anne commanded, and how Marlborough fought."

## HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

13 years.

5718 1714 In sev'nteen hundred fourteen Brunswick's line
Bade ev'ry fear and ev'ry tumult cease.
Justice and wisdom George the First combined;
He crush'd rebellion, and he liv'd in peace.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

33 years.

5731 1727 The sev'nteen hundredth year and twenty-sev'nth—
Disclos'd the rise of George the Second's fame.
Anson and Vernon bow'd the Spaniards low:
Both oceans trembled at the British name.

But still to darken the dread gloom of war,
Misguided Stuart drew rebellion's sword:
E'en Derby saw his vaunting banners wave,
And Scottish chieftains hail'd him as their lord.

Ill-fated youth! Culloden's bloody field
Sunk the vain fabric of ambition low;
Press'd with fatigue and hunger long he roamed,
'Mid scenes of danger, and 'mid sights of wo.

[a] Gibraltar.

A. M. A. D.

Britain's victorious streamers Minden saw;
In India, Clive new stores of wealth supplied;
Wolfe pour'd his squadrons o'er Canadian wilds:
The hero fought, he conquered and he died.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

5764 1760 In seventeen hundred sixty, George the Third,
In Britain born, his people's idol, reigns;
Assumes the sceptre by their hands conferr'd,
Twin'd with fresh laurels reaped on Abraham's plains.

5767 1763 Seventeen and sixty-three, great Chatham's name
Hallows to Britons by a glorious peace,
Then rich with honours from the field of fame,
Appeas'd, Britannia bids her thunders cease.

5779 1775 Now had two centuries o'er Columbia roll'd,
And changing seasons saw her states matured;
When the great league, with youthful ardour bold,
Her British parent's ancient rule abjur'd.

5794 1790 But ah! what torches blaze on Gallia's plains;
Seventeen and ninety dates the suffering realm,
See murdered Louis bleeds, and bleeds in vain,
Th' ambitious Corsican grasps the vacant helm.

5816 1812 Now Albion checks alone Napoleon's sway,
Eighteen and twelve the dreary date declare:
Yet unappall'd she holds her steady way,
And arms her sons, Spain's patriot strife to share.

But lo! from realms where winter reigns supreme,
Starts the bold warrior of the invaded soil;
Russia's cold hills with fur-clad patriots teem,
Till crush'd, Napoleon, hides in Elba's isle.

5818 1814 Eighteen fourteen the banished despot saw,
Eighteen fifteen beheld his bold return;
Mistaken France admits once more his law,
Which bloody Waterloo shall see o'erthrown.

# LITERARY CHRONOLOGY.

[*From the Companion to the British Almanac for* 1832; *with additions.*]

THE following Chronological List of Authors is an extension of the Catalogue furnished in the *Companion* of 1831, differing from it by adding to the name of each author the title of his most important production, or some word expressive of the nature of his works.

In order to show the various literary character of each age the catalogue is divided into three columns: the first containing those authors who have drawn chiefly from their own sources, as poets and novelists; the second those who treat on matters of fact, as history and geography; and the third, the philosophic and scientific writers. Where an author has written in different styles, his name will be found in the column to which his most distinguished productions appertain. The Hebrews having, almost without exception, treated on speculative subjects, the triple division does not extend to them.

The dates of birth and death are appended to each name, where they could be ascertained. In other cases, the situation of the name will show nearly the time when each author has flourished.

## HEBREW.

[The words in italics between parentheses are the familiar appellations of the preceding persons; they are formed from the first letters of each word composing their names. For example, the Jews call Maimonides *Rambam*, from the four initial letters of his full name, Rabbi Moses ben Maimon. Jom Tof, in like manner, is called *Ritba*, from the words Rabbi Yom Tof bar Abraham.]

B. C.

1500 Moses, 1572—1452.
Phinehas, supposed author of the book of Joshua.
1100 David, 1085—1015.
1000 Solomon, 1033—975.
800 Jonah, *d.* 761.
Amos.
Hosea.
Joel.
Obadiah,
Micah,
Isaiah, *d.* 681.
Nahum.
700 Habakkuk.
Zephaniah.
Jeremiah.
600 Baruch.
Ezekiel.
Daniel.
Zachariah.
Haggai.
500 Ezra.
Nehemiah, *d.* 430.
Malachi.
300 Jesus, son of Sirach.
100 Nechonia ben Hakkanah, 'Sepher habbahir,' the illustrious book. The most ancient of Rabbinical books. Cabbalistic.
Jonathan, 'Targum,' or Chaldee paraphrase of the Bible.

A. D.

0 Onkelos, 'Targum.'
Josephus, *b.* 35.
100 Akiba, *d.* 120. The Mishna has been incorrectly attributed to him
Shimeon ben Jochai (*Rashbi.*) The 'Zohar,' a celebrated cabbalistic Commentary on the Pentateuch is usually attributed to him, but was composed by his disciples.
Jose ben Chilpheta, 'A History of the World.'
Nathan of Babylon, 'Pirke aboth,' the sayings of the fathers. Ethics.
Eliezer, 'Pirke Eliezer,' the sayings of Eliezer, a History of the World.
Judah Hakkadosh, 'Mishna,' the oral traditions of the Jews, which, with the Gemara or Commentary, constitutes the Babylonian Talmud.
Raf, supposed author of the 'Siphra,' a commentary on Leviticus, and of the 'Siphre,' a commentary on Numbers and Deuteronomy.
200 Ushaya, 'Beresrith Rabba,' a Commentary on the Mishna.
Author of the 'Mechilta,' a Commentary on Exodus.
Jochanan, 'Talmud of Jerusalem.'
300 Rabba bar Nachmon, 'Rabboth,' Commentaries on the Bible.
400 Rabashe, began the 'Gemara,' a Commentary on the Mishna.
Martemar, continued the 'Gemara.'
500 Abina, completed the 'Gemara.'
800 Simeon Hejara, 'Great decisions,' jurid.
Judah bar Nachman (*Riban.*) Compendium of the preceding.
980 Saadiá Gaon, 'Philosopher's Stone,' 'Book of Faith,' 'Grammar,' &c.
Sherira, 'The Book of Answers,' history.
1000 Samuel Haccohen, *d.* 1034.

Joseph Ching, Grammarian.
Judah Barzelloni, 'Rights of Women,' juridic.
Joseph ben Gorion (*Ribag*,) 'Compendium of Hebrew History.'
Moses Aben Ezra, *d.* 1080. Grammarian.
Isaac of Cordova, *d.* 1094. 'Chest of Spices.'
1100 Alphes, *d.* 1103. 'Compendium of the Talmud.'
Nathan, *d.* 1106. 'Talmudic and Chaldee Lexicon.'
Solomon Jarchi (*Rashi*,) Grammarian, *d.* 1105. 'Tongue of the Learned.'
Joseph ben Meir (*Ribam*,) *d.* 1141.—'Commentary on Talmud.'
Juda the Levite, 'Sepher Cosri,' philosophical.
Abraham Aben Ezra, very learned Commentaries on the Bible.
Tam. *d.* 117. 'Sepher Hajashar,' the Book of Righteousness.
Samuel Ben Meir (*Rashbam*,) *d.* 1171. 'Commentary on the Talmud.'
Benjamin of Tudela, *d.* 1173. 'Travels.'
Samuel, 'Book of Piety,' Ethics and Theology.
Isaac bar Abba, Grammarian.
Moses Kimhi, Grammarian.
David Kimhi (*Radak*,) Grammarian.
Abraham bar Dior (*Rabad*,) *d.* 1199. Cabbalist.
Abraham ben David (*Rabad*,) Jurist.
Moses ben Maimon (*Rambam*,) 1131-1205. 'Yad Hazaka,' the strong hand, a very celebrated Commentary on the Talmud, &c. (This author is better known by his Latinized name, Maimonides.)
1200 Abraham bar Chasdai, Ethics.
Eliakim, ceremonies.
Baruch Miggarmisa, Laws, Ceremonies.
Eliezer Miggarmisa, Ethics, Commentaries.
Asher, Compendia of Talmud.
Perez Haccohen (*Harapk*,) Cabbalist.
Moses ben Nachman (*Ramban*,) *d.* 1260. 'Law of Man,' a celebrated book on Ceremonies, &c.
Moses Mikkotsi, 'Great Book of Precepts,' 'Compendium of Talmud.'
Isaac ben Solomon, *d.* 1268. 'Proverbs and Fables.'
Nissim, *d.* 1268, 'Book of Homilies.'
Isaac ben Joseph, *d.* 1270. 'Book of Precepts.'
Moses Aben Tybon, Translator of Mathematical and Philosophical works from the Greek and Arabic.
Solomon ben Adras (*Rashba*,) Theology.
Meir, Meditations, on Maimonides.'
Menachem Rekanat, *d.* 1290, 'Reason for the enactment of the Laws of Moses.'
Bechai, 'Commentary on Pentateuch.'
1300 Shimshon, *d.* 1312. 'Intro. to the Talmud.'
Isaac Israeli, 'Foundation of the World,' History.
Judah, son of Benjamin, Ritual.
Mordechai, 'Compendium of Talmud.'
Isaac Dura, 'On Forbidden and Permitted Food.'
Aaron Haccohen, 'The Way of Life.'
Jerucham, 'Book of Rectitude.'
Jacob ben Asher, 'The Four Orders,' a Ritual of much authority.
David Abudraham, astronomy.
Levi ben Gerson (*Ralbag*,) *d.* 1370.—'Commentary on the Law.'
Menachen Aben Serach, *d.* 1375. Ritual.
Isaac ben Sheshat (*Ribash*,) 'Questions and Answers on Various Subjects.'
Moses Haccohen, 'Help of faith.'
Isaac Sprot, 'Aben Bochan,' a polemic work against Christianity.
Jom Tof bar Abraham (*Ritba*,) Commentary on Maimonides.'
Chasdai, *d.* 1396. 'Light of the Lord.' Ethics and Theology.
Simeon bar Zemach, 'Shield of the Fathers.'
1400 Jacob Levi, *d.* 1427. A Ritual.
Joseph Albo, the Divine Philosopher, 'Foundation of Faith.'
Israel Germanus, 'Questions and Answers on the Law.'
Joshua Levita, 'Introd. to the Talmud.'
David Vital, 'Golden Verses.'
Samuel Sirsa, Grammar.
Isaac ben Arama, 'Com. on the Law.'
Elias Misrachi (*Ram*,) Arithmetic.
Abarbinel, 'Commentary on the Bible.'
Isaac Abuhaf, Ethics.
1500 Abraham Seba, 'Bundle of Myrrh,' a Commentary.
Isaac Karro, 'Explanations of the Bible.'
Elias Levi, Grammar.
Solomon ben Virga, 'Hist. of the Jews.
Benjamin Zeef, 'Questions and Answers.'
Abraham Zaccoth, 'Juchasin,' Sacred and Jewish History.
Moses Isserle, Astrology.
Joseph Karro, 'Com. on Maimonides.'
Azarias Edomæus, History and Philology.
Gadalish, 'Cabbalistic Chain,' History and Chronology.
Leo, *d.* 1592, 'Lion's Whelp,' Grammar.
David Gans, History.
1600 Moses of Trans, 'Book of God.'
1700 Moses Mendelssohn, 1729-1785, Philosophy.

## AUTHORS OF THE NEW-TESTAMENT.

A. D.
0 St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, Evangelists.
St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James, St. Jude, Epistlers.

## GREEK.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative & Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| B. C. | B. C. | B. C. |
| 900 Homer, 'Iliad,' 'Odyssey,' &c. | 900 | 900 |
| Hesiod, 'Works & Days,' &c. | | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 700 Tyrtæus, Elegies (frgts.)<br>Archilochus, Satires, Elegies (fragments.) | 700 | 700 |
| 600 Alcæus, Lyrics (fragm'ts.)<br>Sappho, Lyrics (fragm'ts)<br>Solon, *d.* 558.<br>Epimenides.<br>Stesichorus, 633-553 Lyrics, (fragments.)<br>Mimnermus, Elegies, (fragments.)<br>Anacreon, Lyrics. | 600 | 600<br>Pythagoras, Philosophy. |
| 500 Simonides, 556-467, Lyrics.<br>Æschylus, 525-456, Tragedies.<br>Pindar, 518-439, Odes.<br>Bacchylides, Lyrics.<br>Sophocles, 495-405, Tragedies.<br>Euripides, 480-406, Tragedies.<br>Aristophanes, *d.* 338, Comedies. | 500<br>Gorgias, Orations (frgts.)<br>Hecatæus, Hist. (frgts.)<br>Herodotus, *b.* 484, Hist.<br>Thucydides, 471-391. Hist of Peloponnesian War.<br>Antiphon, Orations.<br>Andorides, Orations.<br>Lysias, 458-378, Orations. | 500 Zeno of Elea, Philosophy.<br>Ocellus Lucanus, Philosophy.<br>Anaxagoras, 500-428, philosophy.<br>Socrates, 468-399, Philosophy. |
| 400<br>Diphilus, Comedy (frgts.)<br>Menander 342-291, Comedies (fragments.) | 400 Cetsias, History (frgts.)<br>Xenophon, 444-359, History, Philosophy, &c.<br>Isæus, Orations.<br>Isocrates, 536-338, Orat'ns<br>Dinarchus, Orations.<br>Lycurgus, Orations.<br>Demosthenes, 382-322, Orations.<br>Æschines, 389-314, Orations. | 400<br>Hippocrates, 460-357, Medicine.<br>Democritus, 460-357, Philosophy.<br>Plato, 429-347, Philosophy.<br>Aristotle, 384-322, Philosophy, Criticism.<br>Theophrastus, *d.* 288, Ethics.<br>Epicurus, 341-270, Philosophy. |
| 300 Bion, Idyls.<br>Moschus, Idyls.<br>Lycophron, 'Cassandra'<br>Callimachus, Hymns and Epigrams.<br>Theocritus, Idyls.<br>Aratus, Poem on Astronomy.<br>Cleanthes, Hymns.<br>Apollonius Rhodius, 'Argonautics.' | 300<br>Manetho, History (frgts.) | 300 Euclid, Geometry.<br>Zento of Citium, *d.* 263, Philosophy.<br>Apollonius, Conic Sections.<br>Archimedes, *d.* 212, 'Sphere and Cylinder,' &c.<br>Eratosthenes, Philosophy. |
| 200 Nicander, Theriaca. | 200 Polybius, 206-124, Universal History.<br>Apollodorus, 'Bibliotheca,' Mythology. | 200 |
| 100 Meleager, Epigrams. | 100 Conon, Mythology.<br>Scymnus, Poetical Geogr. | 100 |

| B. C. *Imagination.* | B. C. *Fact.* | B. C. *Speculative & Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | 100 Dionysius Halicarnassus, 'Roman Antiquities.'<br>Dionysius Periegetes, Geography?<br>Diodorus Siculus, General History. | |
| 0 | 0 Strabo, Geography.<br>Pausanias, Description of Greece.<br>Plutarch, Biography, Morals, &c.<br>Dion Chrysostom, Orations. | 0<br>Dioscorides, Botany and Medicine.<br>Epictetus, 'Enchiridion,' Philosophy. |
| A. D.<br>100<br>Iamblichus, 'Rhodis and Sinonides,' a novel.<br>Lucian, Dialogues.<br>Oppian, Poems on Hunting and Fishing.<br>Athenæus, *d.* 194, 'Deipnosophistæ,' anecdotes. | A. D.<br>100 Ælian, *d.* 140. Varieties.<br>Appian, History.<br>Ptolemy, Geog., Astron.<br>Arrian, 'Expedition of Alexander.' | A. D.<br>100<br>Justin Martyr, *d.* 163, Theology.<br>Polycarp, *d.* 167. Theol.<br>Galen, 103-193, Medicine.<br>Athenagoras, *d.* 172, 'On the Resurrection.'<br>Phavorinus, Lexicon.<br>Hermogenes, *d.* 161, Rhetoric.<br>Polyænus, Strategy.<br>M. Aurelius Antoninus, Philosophy.<br>Hephæstion, 'On Metres.'<br>Max. Tyrius, Philosophy.<br>Julius Pollux, 'Onomasticon,' Rhetoric. |
| 200 | 200 Diogenes Laertius, *d.* 222, 'Lives of Philosophers.'<br>Philostratus, *d.* 244, Life of Apollonius.<br>Dion Cassius, History of Rome.<br>Herodian, Hist. of Rome.<br>Porphyrius, 233-304, Life of Pythagoras, Philos. | 200<br>Ammonius, Philosophy.<br>Origen, *d.* 254, Theology.<br>Hesychius, Lexicon.<br>Iamblichus, Philosophy.<br>Longinus, *d.* 273, 'On the Sublime.' |
| 300<br>Achilles Tatius, 'Clitophon and Leucippe,' novel.<br>Xenophon, 'Anthea and Abrocome,' novel. | 300 Eusebius, *d.* 340, Ecclesiastical History.<br>Libanius, Orations and Epistles.<br>Eunapius, 'Lives of Philosophers.' | 300<br>Julian, *d.* 363, Philosophy.<br>Athanasius, 298-371, Theology.<br>Greg. Nazianzen, 318-389. Theology.<br>Gregory Nyssæus, *d.* 396, Theology.<br>Cyril, 315-386, Theology.<br>Diophantus, Mathematics. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative & Scientific* |
|---|---|---|
| 300 Aristænetus, 'Erotic Letters.' | 300 | 300 |
| Heliodorus, 'Theagenes & Charicléa,' novel. | | Chrysostom, 354-407, Theology. |
| Chariton, 'Chæreas and Calirrhoe,' novel. | | |
| 400 Longus, 'Daphnis and Chloe,' novel. | 400 Synesius, Orations and Epistles. | 400 Nemesius, 'Nature of Man,' Philosophy. |
| Nonnus, 'Conquest of India by Bacchus.' | | |
| Stobæus, 'Literary Collections.' | | |
| Quintus Smyrnæus, (commonly called) Calaber, 'Contin. of Homer. | Zosimus, 'Hist. of Roman Emperors.' | |
| Musæus, Poem of Hero and Leander? | Socrates, 389-446, Ecclesiastical History. | Cyril, *d.* 443, Homilies. |
| | Sozomen. *d.* 450, Ecclesiastical History. | Proclus, *d.* 445, Theology. |
| | Theodoret, *d.* 450, Ecclesiastical History. | |
| Eumathius, 'Ismenæus & Ismenæa,' novel. | | |
| Coluthus, Poem on 'Rape of Helen.' | | Proclus, *d.* 500, platonist. |
| Tryphindorus, Poem on 'Destruction of Troy.' | | |
| 500 | 500 Stephanus, Geography. | 500 Simplicius, 'Comments on Aristotle.' |
| | Procopius, 'Hist. of Reign of Justinian.' | Tribonianus, Jurist, |
| | Olympiodorus, 'Hist. of Honorius. | |
| | Cos. Indicopleustes, Topography. | |
| | Evagrius, Ecclesiast. Hist. | |
| | Agathias, Byzantine Hist. | |
| 600 | 600 Menan. Protector, Chron. | 600 |
| | Theophanes, Byzant. Hist. | Philoponus, Grammarian. |
| | Theophylactus Simocatta, Byzantine History. | |
| 700 | 700 | 700 Damascenus, *d.* 750, Theology. |
| 800 | 800 Nicephorus, 758-828, Hist. | 800 Theodorus Studites, 759-826, Sermons. |
| | Syncellus, History. | Photius, *d.* 891, 'Bibliotheca.' |
| | John Malalas, History. | |
| 900 | 900 | 900 Leo VI., *d.* 911, 'On Christian Faith.' |
| | Leontius, History. | |
| | Genesius, History. | |
| | Const. Porphyrogennetes, 905-959, Hist. Selections. | |
| | Sim. Metaphrastes, Lives of Saints.' | |
| 1000 | 1000 George Cedrenus, Hist. | 1000 |
| | John Xiphilinus, *d.* 1090, Abridg. of Dion Cassius, | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | 1000 John Scylitza, History. | 1000 Theophylactus, Theology. Michael Psellus, Mathematics. |
| 1100 C. Theo. Prodromus, 'Rhodanthe & Dosicles.' novel. | 1100 Nicephorus Bryennius, *d.* 1137. Byzant. Affairs. Anna Comnena, Reign of her father Alexius. Const. Manasses, Hist. Zonaras, History of Romans, History of Jews. Will. of Tyre, 1100-1184, History. John Tzetzes, History in Verse. Cinnamus, History. | 1100 Euthymius Zygabenus, Theology. Suidas, Lexicon. Eustathius, Commentaries on Homer. Isaac Tzetzes, Commentary on Lycophron. |
| 1200 | 1200 Joel, History. Michael Glycas History. George Acropolita. Hist. Nicetas Acominatus, Hist. George Pachymer, Hist. | 1200 Nicephorus Blemmidas, Theology. |
| 1300 Manuel Philes, 1275-1340. Poems. Maximus Planudes, Anthology. Leo Pilatus, Literature. | 1300 Theod. Metochita, *d.* 1312, History. Callistus Xantopulus, Ecclesiastical History, Niceph. Gregoras, Hist. John Cantacuzenus, Hist. George Codinus, Hist. Michael Ducas, History. | 1300 |
| 1400 Demet. Pamperes, Tales. Marullus Tarchoniota, d. 1500, Poems. | 1400 Theodore Gaza, *d.* 1478. Origin of Turks. Laonicus Chalcondyles, History of Turks. George Phranza, Hist. | 1400 Eman. Chrysolorus, *d.* 1415, Grammar. Geo. Gemistius, or Pletho, *d.* 1450, Philosophy. Eman. Moscopulus, Notes on Hesiod. Bessarion, 1395-1472, Theology. Geo. of Trebizond, 1396-1468, Aristotelian. John Argyrophilus, Aristotelian. |
| 1500 | 1500 | 1500 Demetrius Chalcondyles, 1453-1513, Philology. |
| 1600 | 1600 | 1600 Panagioti, *d.* 1763, Theology. |
| 1700 Kallinikus, Poems. Nicholas Caradza, Translation of Voltaire. | 1700 Alexander Maurocordato, History of the Jews. Meletius, Geography. | 1700 Dorotheus, Aristotelian. Marcus Tharbourez, Mechanics. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 Riga, *d.* 1796, Lyrics, Natural Philosophy. | 1700 Ducas, Translation of Thucydides. | 1700 Bulgaris, Mathematics. |
| 1800 N. Piccolo, Tragedy. Christopulus, Anacreontics, Opera. Calvos, Lyrics. Ilarion, Translation of Sophocles. | 1800 D. Philippides, *d.* 1827. Hist. of Wallachia, &c. Paliuris, Hist. of Greece. Perrevos, History of Suli and Parga. Gr. Demetrius, Geography | 1800 Psallidas, Metaphysics. Coray, Commentaries, Lexicon. Cumas, Dictionary. Neophitus, Bambe, Ethics. |

## LATIN AND ITALIAN.

[The Latin ceased to be a spoken language about the sixth century, but was in almost universal use throughout Europe as the language of composition until the thirteenth century, when the modern languages began to appear.

As long as the literature of the West was almost exclusively confined to Italy we have arranged all authors who wrote in Latin under the same head; but about the sixth century they will be found under those countries where their works were published, whatever the language in which they wrote.]

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| B. C. 200 M. A. Plautus, Comedies. Q. Ennius, Epics (Fragts.) P. Terentius, Comedies. | B. C. 200 | B. C. 200 M.P. Cato, De Re Rustica. |
| 100 T. Lucretius, *b.* 95, De Rerum Natura. Catullus, 86-40, Lyrics. P. Virgilius, 70-19, Eneid. Q. Horatius, 65-8, Odes, Satires. Propertius, 59-16, Elegies. A. Tibullus, 43 B. C.,-17 A. D., Elegies. Ovid, 43 B. C.–17 A. D., Metamorph. Fasti, &c. Hyginus, Poeticon Astronomicon. | 100 T. Pomponius Atticus, 110-33, Letters. M. T. Cicero, 107-43, Orator and Philosopher. Julius Cæsar, 98-46, Commentaries. Hirtius Pansa, Gallic War. C. Sallustius, 85-35, Jugurthine War. Corn. Nepos, Biography, T. Livius, 59 B. C.—19 A. D. History of Rome. | 100 Varro, 115-28, De Re Rustica, Lingua Latina. Vitruvius, Architecture. Verrius Flaccus, *d.* 4, Fasti Capitolini. |
| A. D. 0 Phædrus, Fables. Persius, 34 62, Satires. Lucan, 38-65, 'Pharsalia.' Petronius Arbiter, *d.* 67, Satyricon. Valerius Flaccus, Argonautics. | A. D. 0 Vel. Paterculus, 19 B. C.—30 A. D., Hist. of Rome. Pomp. Mela, Geography. Valerius Maximus, Anecdotes of Great Men. Quintus Curtius, History of Alexander. | A. D. 0 C. Celsus, De Medicina. Columella, Agriculture. L. A. Seneca, 12-65, Philosopher, Tragic Poet. Pliny the elder, 23-79, Natural History. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 0 Silius Italicus, 'Punic War.'<br>Sulpicia, Satires, &c.<br>Statius, *d.* 99, 'Thebais,' 'Achilleis.'<br>Martial, 29-104, Epigrams.<br>Juvenal, 48-128, Satires.<br>Pliny, the younger, 61-113, Epistles. | 0 | 0 Quintilian, Criticism. |
| 100<br>L. Apuleius, Golden Ass. | 100 Tacitus, History.<br>Suetonius, Biography.<br>Florus, History of Rome.<br>Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ.<br>C Jul. Solinus, Polyhistor.<br>Justin, History. | 100 Valer, Probus, Grammar.<br>Frontinus, Strategy.<br>Terentianus Maurus, De Arte Metricâ<br>Pompei. Festus, Grammar. |
| 200<br>Nemesianus, Cynegetica.<br>Jul. Calpurnius, Eclogues. | 200 | 200 Ulpian, *d.* 228, Law.<br>Tertullian, *d.* 220, 'Apology for Christianity.'<br>Minutius Felix, Dialogue in fav. of Christianity.<br>Julius Obsequens, 'De Prodigiis.'<br>Censorinus, 'De Die Natali.'<br>Cyprian, *d.* 258, Theology. |
| 300<br>Aquilinus Juvencus, Gospel in Verse.<br>M. Victorinus, Hymns.<br>Festus Avienus, Geographical Poem.<br>D. M. Ausonius, Idyls.<br>A. T. Macrobius, Saturnalia.<br>Symmachus, Epistles.<br>C. Claudianus, Poems.<br>A. Prudentius Clemens, Christian Poems. | 300 Æl. Spartianus, History.<br>Jul. Capitolinus, Do.<br>Æl. Lampridius, Do.<br>Vul. Gallicanus, Do.<br>Trebellius, Pollio, Do.<br>F. Vopiscus, Do.<br>Aurelius Victor, Do.<br>F. Eutropius, History of Rome.<br>Amm. Marcellinus, Do. | 300 Arnobius, 'Adversus gentes.'<br>Lactantius, *d.* 325, Defence of Christianity.'<br>Æl. Donatus, Grammar.<br>F. Maternus, Astronomy, Theology.<br>Ambrosius, Theology.<br>Jerom. 329—420, Version of Bible.<br>Rufinus, *d.* 410, Ecclesiastical History.<br>T. Vegetius Renatus, De Re Militari.<br>Augustin, 354—430, Theology. |
| 400<br>Sedulius, Poetical Life of Christ.<br>Martianus Capella, De Nuptiis Phil. et Merc.<br>Paulin. Petrocorius, Poem. on Martin of Tours. | 400 Vib. Sequester, Geography<br>Sulpitius, Severus, *d.* 420, Sacred History.<br>Orosius Hist. of World. | 400 |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 400 Sidonius Apollinaris, *d.* 488, Poems.<br>Ennodius, *d.* 521, Christian Poems. | 400<br>Victorius, History of Church in Africa.<br>Idacius, Chronicles to 468 | 400 |
| 500 Boethius, Poet and Philosopher.<br>Arator, 490-556, Acts of Apostles in Verse. | 500 Cassiodorus, 481-562 History.<br>Jornandes, Hist. of Goths.<br>Evagrius, Eccl. History. | 500 Priscianus, Grammar.<br>Fulgentius, 468-533, Theology.<br>Dionysius Exiguus, *d.* 536, Christian Era.<br>Nos. Marcellus, Grammar. |
| 600 | 600 Secundus, *d.* 615, History of Lombards. | 600 |
| 700 | 700<br>Paul Warnefrid, History of Lombards. | 700 Cresconius, Collection Canons, Verses. |
| 800 | 800 Erchempert, History of Lombards.<br>Anastasius, Lives of Popes. | 800 |
| 900 | 900 Luitprand, History of his Times. | 900 |
| 1000 | 1000 | 1000 Papias, Grammar.<br>Lanfranc, *d.* 1089, Theol. |
| 1100 Donizo, Latin Poetry.<br>Ciullod' Alcamo, Sicilian Poetry. | 1100<br>Falcandus, Hist. of Sicily. | 1100<br>Gratian, Canonist.<br>Campanus, Mathematics. |
| 1200<br>Guido of Colonna, Poetry, History.<br>Brunetto Latina, *d.* 1294, 'Il Tesoro.'<br>Guido Cavalcanti, *d.* 1300, Poems.<br>John XXII., Poem on Medicine. | 1200 Pietro dalle Vigne, *d.* 1249, History.<br>Marco Polo, Travels.<br>G. de Voragine, *d.* 1298, Legends of Saints. | 1200 Accursius, 1182-1260, Law.<br>Thomas Aquinas, 1221-1274, Theology.<br>Bonaventura, Scholastic<br>G. Durand, Law.<br>Pietro d'Albano, 1250-1315, Astrology Physics.<br>Torregiano Rustechelli, Commentaries. |
| 1300 Dante, 1265-1321, La Divina Commedia.<br>F. Barberino, 1264-1348, Poems.<br>Petrarca, 1304-1374, Sonnets, Epic. Literature.<br>Boccacio, 1313-1375, 'Il Decamerone.' | 1300<br>Ferreti, 1356-1429, History of his Times. | 1300 Mon. de Luzzi, Anatomy.<br>Arn. Villanovan, *d.* 1313, Alchemy.<br>Cecco d'Ascoli, *d.* 1327, Astronomy.<br>G. Andreas, *d.* 1348. Canons.<br>Bartolus, Law. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1400 Leonardo Bruni, History of Florence. | 1400 Leonard of Pisa, Algebra. Nicholas Tedeschi, Law. |
| 1400 A. Beccadelli, 1374-1471, 'Hermaphroditus.' Poggio, 1380-1459, Literature. Lorenzo Valla, 1407-1457, Literature. D. Burchiello, Sonnets. | Guarino, 1370-1460, Translation of Plutarch. B. Accolti, 1415-1466, History of Holy War. Flav. Blondus, 1388-1463, History of Venice, &c. Æn. Sylvius, 1405-1464, History, Poetry, &c. John Gobelin, History. Beccat. Panormita, 1393-1471, Biography. Bart. Platina, 1421-1481, Lives of Popes. F. Buonaccorsi, 1437-1496, Biography. Pomp. Lætus, 1425-1495, Lives of Cæsars, &c. Franc. Berlinghieri, Geography. G. Pontano, 1426-1563, Wars of Ferdinand I. Bonfinius, *d.* 1502, History of Hungary. | Mich. Savonarola, *d.* 1462, Medicine. Bar. Montagnana, *d.* 1460. Barateriua, Law. Gianozzo Manetti, 1396-1479, Orientalist. Paul Toscanello, *d.* 1482, Astronomy. |
| Pulci, 1432-1487, 'Morgante Maggiore.' Franc. Philelphus, 1398-1481, Poetry and Ethics. Lorem. de'Medici, *d.* 1492, Poetry, Literature. Angelo Poliziano, 1454-1494, Poetry, Drama. Marsilius Ficinus, 1433-1499, Translat. Plato. | | Pico de Mirandola, 1463-1494, Metaphysics. Luca di Burgo, Mathem. |
| 1500 | 1500 P. Aecolti, 1455-1532, History. | 1500 Ant. della Torre, *d.* 1512, Anatomy. L. da Vinci, 1452-1520, 'Treatise on Painting.' G. Abrosi, Astronomy. |
| G. Ruccellai, 1475-1526, 'Le Api.' Alexander ab Alexandro, 1461-1523, Dies Genitales. M. Boiardo, 'Orlando innamorato.' Sannazar, 1458-1530, Arcadia. Berni, *d.* 1530, Satires. Ariosto, 1474-1533, 'Orlando Furioso.' F. M. Molza, *d.* 1544, Poems. | Machiavelli, 1482-1528, History of Florence, &c. Guicciardini, 1482-1546, History of Italy. Bembo, 1470-1547, History of Venice. | A. Aechillini, 1472-1512, Medicine. B. Castiglione, 1478-1539, 'The Courtier.' |
| Trissino, 1478-1550, 'Italy Delivered,' Epic, Tragedy. | L. Alberti, *d.* 1552, History of Bologna. | G. Fracastoro, 1483-1533, Medicine. And. Alciato, 1492-1550, Law. Nic. Tartaglia, Mathem. |
| Hier. Vida, *d.* 1566, Latin Poetry. Mic. Angelo Buonaroti, *d.* 1564, Poems. Giovanni della Casa, 1503-1556, Il Galateo, &c. G. Anguillara, *b.* 1517, Tragedy. L. Dolce, 1508-1568, Tragedy, Epic, History. Bernardo Tasso, 1493-1575, 'Amadis.' Greg. Giraldi, 1504-1573, Tragedy. | B. Cellini, 1500-1570, Autobiography. B. Varchi, 1503-1566, History of his Times. V. Borghini, 1515-1580, History. G. Vasari, 1514-1578, Lives of Painters, &c. | F. Commandino, 1509-1575, Mathematics. Angelo Caninio, *d.* 1557, Orientalist. And. Vesalio, 1514-1564, Anatomy. Falopius, 1523-1563, Medicine. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 1500 Sperone Speroni, 1500-1588, Orations. | Eustachi, *d.* 1570, Do. |
| | S. Ammirato, 1531-1600, History of Florence. | P. Manut Aldus, 1512-1574, Commentaries. |
| | G. Adriani, 1511-1579, History of his Times. | Cardano, 1501-1576, Mathematics. |
| A. F. Grazzini, *d.* 1583, Comedies. | B. Davanzati, 1529-1606, Hist. Eng. Reformation | P. Launcelloti, 1511-1591, Law. |
| Torq. Tasso, 1544-1595, 'Gerusalemme Liberata.' | C. Baronius, 1538-1607, Ecclesiastical Annals. | |
| G. Bagnioli, *d.* 1600, Tragedy. | P. Paruta, 1540-1598, History of Venice. | |
| Guarini, 1538-1613, 'Il Pastor Fido.' | Possevini, 1533-1611, Description of Muscovy, &c. | Andrea Cæsalpino, 1519-1603, Botany. |
| | P. R. Sarpi, 1552-1623, Hist. of Coun. of Trent. | U. Aldrovandi, 1522-1605, Natural History. |
| Ottavio Rinuccini, Opera. | | Orazio Torsellino, 1545-1609, Grammar. |
| F. Bracciolini, 1566-1605, 'La Croce Racquistata.' | | |
| Oraz. Vecchi, Comic Opera | | |
| G. Marini, 1569-1625, Poems. | E. C. Davila, 1576-1631, Hist. Civil Wars France. | |
| C. Achillini, 1577-1649, Poems. | | |
| A. Tassoni, 1561-1635, 'Secchia Rapita.' | | |
| 1600 G. Chiabrera, 1552-1637, Poems. | 1600 G. Bentivoglio, 1579-1644, Hist. Civil Wars Flanders. | 1600 J. Fabricius, *d.* 1619, Comparative Anatomy. |
| | | Bellarmino, 1542-1621, Polemics. |
| | | Galileo, 1564-1642, Astron. |
| | | T. A. Campanella, 1568-1693, Philosophy. |
| | | L. Vanini, 1585-1619, Theology. |
| | | B. Castelli, *d.* 1644, Mathemathics. |
| | | B. Cavalieri, *d.* 1647, Do. |
| | | Fabio Colonna, 1567-1647, Botany, &c. |
| | P. della Valle, 1586-1652, Travels. | |
| | F. Strada, 1571-1649, Hist. of Wars of Flanders. | |
| Laur. Lippi, 1606-1664, Comic Poems. | G. B. Nani, 1616-1678, Hist. of Venice. | |
| G. Marini, Romances. | Oderic Rainaldi, Ecclesiastical Annals. | |
| Salvator Rosa, 1615-1673, Satires. | | |
| C. M. Maggi, 1630-1699, Poems. | Villani, Hist. Florence. | F. Redi, 1626-1697. Natural History. |
| | | M. Malpighi, 1628-1694, Anatomy. |
| | | V. Viviani, 1631-1703, Mathematics. |
| Ben. Menzini, 1646-1704, Art of Poetry, Satires. | | A. Magliabecchi, 1633-1714, Literature. |
| V. Filicaja, 1649-1707, Poems. | | |
| | | G. D. Cassini, 1625-1712, Mathematics, Astron. |
| | | D. Guglielmini, 1655-1710, Mathematics. |
| 1700 Aless. Guidi, 1650-1712, Lyrics. | 1700 | 1700 G. Baglivi, 1668-1706, Medicine. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
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| 1700 A. Marchetti, 1633-1714, Poems, Philosophy.<br>N. Forteguerra, 1674-1735, Ricciardetto.<br>G. M. Crescembini, 1663-1728, Poetry.<br>Apostolo Zeno, 1669-1750. Operas.<br>S. Maffei, 1675-1755, Tragedy. | 1700<br>L. Muratori, 1672-1750, Annals of Italy.<br>B. Giannone, 1680-1748, History of Naples. | 1700 G. V. Gravina, 1664-1718, Law<br>G. Cassini, 1677-1756. Astronomy.<br>G. Morgagni, 1681-1771, Anatomy. |
| M. Metastasio, 1698-1782, Operas. | F. X. Quadrio, 1695-1756, Hist. of the Valteline. | A. Genovesi, 1712-1769, Metaphysics.<br>F. Algarotti, 1712-1764, 'Newtonianism.' |
| C. Goldoni, 1707-1772, Comedies.<br>C. I. Frugoni, 1692-1768, Poems.<br>G. Gozzi, 1713-1786. Satires, Odes. | B. Buonamici, 1710-1761 History.<br>A. Fabroni, 1732-1802, Biography.<br>G. Tiraboschi, 1731-1794, Hist. of Ital. Literature. | G. R. Boscowitch, 1711-1787, Mathem. Philol.<br>F. M. Zanetti, 1692-1777, Philosophy.<br>C. Beccaria, 1720-1795, 'Crimes & Punishments.'<br>L. Spallanzani, 1729-1799, Natural History. |
| V. Alfieri, 1749-1803, Tragedies. | | L. Galvani, 1737-1798, Galvanism.<br>Volta, 1745-1827, Do.<br>G. Filangieri, 1751-1786, Legislation. |
| 1800 Pindemonte, Poems.<br>Monti, Poems.<br>Ugo Foscolo, Drama, Poems. | 1800<br>Denina, History of Italian Revolutions. | 1800<br>Scarpa, Anatomy. |

## BRITISH, &c.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| A.D.<br>500 | A. D.<br>500 Gildas, Conquest of Britain. | A. D.<br>500 |
| 600 Cædmon, Saxon Poems.<br>Aldhelme, *d.* 709, Latin Poems. | 600<br>Nennius, Origin of Britons. | 600 |
| 700 | 700 Bede, 673-735, Eccl. Hist. of England. | 700<br>Alcuin, *d.* 804, Theology, History, Poetry. |
| 800 Alfred, 849-901, Saxon Poems, Translations, &c. | 800<br>Asser, *d.* 909, Life of Alfred, Hist. of England. | 800 J. Scot Erigena, *d.* 883. 'Of the Nature of Things.' |
| 900 | 900 Ethelwerd, History of Great Britain. | 900 |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | 1000 Ingulphus, 1030-1109, History of Croyland. Eadmer, Chronicle. | 1000 |
| 1100 | 1100 Order. Vitalis, 1075-1132, History of England. Florence of Worcester, *d.* 1118, Chron. of England. Geoffry of Monmouth, History of Britain. William of Malmesbury, *d.* 1143, Hist. of Britain. Henry of Huntingdon, Chronicles of England. Simeon of Durham, Chronicles of England. John of Salisbury, *d.* 1181, 'Life of Becket,' &c. | 1100 Robert Pulleyn, *d.* 1150, Theology. Richard of St. Victor *d.* 1173, Theology. |
| Layamon, Saxon Poetry. Nigellus, Speculum Stultorum. Walter Mapes, Satires, Songs. Jos. of Exeter, Troj. War, War of Antioch, Epics. | G. Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, Itin. of Wales. Wm. of Newbury, *b.* 1136, Chron. of England. | Ralph Glanville, Collection of Laws. |
| 1200 | 1200 Roger Hovedan, Chron. of England. Gervase of Canterbury, History of England. Roger of Wendover, Hist. of England. Matthew Paris, *d.* 1259, Hist of England. William Rishanger, History of England. | 1200 Alex. Neckham, *d.* 1227 Theology. Robert Grosteste, Natural Philosophy. Alexander Hales, *d.* 1245, Aristotelian. John Peckham, Theology. John Holiwood, *d.* 1256, Astron., Mathematics. Roger Bacon, 1214-1292, Chemistry, Optics, &c. Rich. Middleton, Theology |
| Robert of Gloucester, Chronicle in verse. T. Lermont, the Rhymer, Sir Tristrem, Romance. | | |
| 1300 | 1300 | 1300 Albricus, Theology. Duns Scotus *d.* 1308, Philosophy. Walter Burleigh, Philosophy. Gilb. Anglicus, Medicine. R. Augervile, 1281-1345, Philobiblion. |
| Adam Davie, Metr. Romance, Life of Alex. | Nicholas Triveth, *d.* 1328, Hist. Physic, Theology. | |
| Lawrence Minot, *d.* 1352, Historical Poems. | Richard of Chichester, Chron. of England. Ralph Higden, *d.* 1360, Chron. of England. Henry Knighton, *d.* 1370, Chron. of England. Matthew of Westminster, 'Flowers of History.' John Maundeville, *d.* 1372, Travels. John Fordun, Chron. of Scotland. | J. Wicliffe, 1324-1384, Theology, Translation of Bible. |
| John Barbour, 1326-1396, 'The Bruce.' | | |
| R. Langlande, 'Pierce Plowman,' a Satire. Geof. Chaucer, 1328-1400, 'Canterbury Tales,' &c. | | H. de Bracton, Law. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1300 John Gower, *d.* 1402, Elegies, Romances, &c. | | |
| 1400 | 1400 Andrew of Wyntoun, Chron. of Scotland. | 1400 |
| John Lydgate, 1380-1440, Poems. | T. Walsingham, *d.* 1440, History of Normandy. | John Fortescue, Laws of England. |
| James I. of Scotland, 1395-1437, 'King's Quhair,' &c. | | |
| Harry the Minstrel, 'Sir W. Wallace.' | John Hardyng, Chron. of England. | Thos. Littleton, *d.* 1487, Law. |
| | Lord Berners, Trans. of Froissart. | |
| Stephen Hawes, 'Passetyme of pleasure.' | W. Caxton, Translations. | |
| John Skelton, *d.* 1529, Satires, Odes. | Douglas of Glastonbury, Chron. of England. | |
| 1500 Wm. Dunbar, 1465-1530, 'Thistle and Rose.' | 1500 R. Fabyan, *d.* 1512, Chron. of England and France. | 1500 Thos. Linacre, 1460-1524, Philology. Medicine. |
| Gawin Douglas, 1475-1522, Trans. Virgil. | | Anth. Fitzherbert, Husbandry. |
| Thomas More, 1480-1535, 'Utopia.' | T. Halls, *d.* 1547, Hist. of Houses of York and Lancaster. | |
| Thomas Wyatt, *d.* 1541, Sonnets. | John Leland, *d.* 1552, English Antiquities. | Thomas Elyot, Philology. H. Latimer, 1475-1555, Sermons. |
| John Heywood, *d.* 1565, Drama. | W. Cavendish, 1505-1557, 'Life of Wolsey.' | |
| Earl of Surrey, *d.* 1546-7, Poems. | J. Ball, 1495-1563, 'Lives of British Writers.' | Roger Ascham, 1515-1568, 'The Schoolmaster.' |
| Geo. Gascoigne, *d.* 1577, Drama. | Ralph Hollingshed, *d.* 1581, Chronicles. | Thomas Wilson, *d.* 1581, Logic and Rhetoric. |
| | Geo. Buchanan, 1506-1582, History of Scotland. | Thomas Tusser, *d.* 1580, Husbandry. |
| | J. Fox, 1517-1587, Book of Martyrs. | |
| Philip Sidney, 1554-1586, 'Arcadia.' | | |
| Christ. Marlowe, *d.* 1593, Drama. | | |
| Edmd. Spenser, 1553-1598, 'Faery Queen.' | | J. Jewel, 1522-1570, Divinity. |
| W. Shakspeare, 1564-1616, Drama. | N. Fitzherbert, 1550-1612, Biography. | R. Hooker, 1553-1600, Ecclesiastical Polity. |
| John Lylie, 1550-1600. 'Euphues.' | John Stowe, 1527-1605, Chronicles, Topography | W. Gilbert, 1540-1603, 'On the Loadstone.' |
| | Sir T. North, Translations of Plutarch. | L. Andrews, 1565-1626, Sermons. |
| John Fletcher, 1576-1625, Drama. | | |
| F. Beaumont, 1586-1615, Drama. | | |
| 1600 John Owen, *d.* 1612, Latin Epigrams. | 1600 J. Pitts, 1560-1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c. | 1600 Edward Coke, 1550-1634, Law. |
| | Richard Knolles, *d.* 1610, History of the Turks. | John Napier, 1550-1617, Logarithms. |
| | Wm. Camden, 1551-1623, Antiquities. | |
| | R. Hackluyt, 1553-1616, Naval Histories. | |
| | W. Raleigh, 1552-1617, History of the World. | |
| | Samuel Daniel, 1567-1619, History of England. | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1600 | 1600 John Hayward, *d.* 1627, English history | 1600 |
| J. Ford, *b.* 1586, Drama. | J. Speed, 1555-1629, Hist. of Great Britain. | Robert Burton, 1576-1639, 'Anat. of Melancholy.' |
| Ben Jonson, 1574-1637, Drama. | Henry Spelman, 1562-1641, Antiquities. | Francis Bacon, 1560-1626, Philosophy, History. |
| P. Massinger, 1585-1639, Drama. | R. B. Cotton, 1570-1631, Antiquities. | Wm. Harvey, 1578-1657, Circulation of Blood. |
| J. Harrington, 1561-1612, Trans. Ariosto. | S. Purchas, 1577-1628, Collection of Voyages. | |
| E. Fairfax, *d.* 1632. Trans. Tasso. | | |
| M. Drayton, 1563-1631, Poems. | | John Selden, 1584-1654, Antiquities, Law, Hist. |
| G. Sandys, 1577-1643, Translations Poems, | Thomas Roe, 1580-1641, Travels in the East. | J. Harrington, 1611-1677, 'Oceana.' |
| J. Daniel, 1562-1619, Poems. | E. (Ld.) Herbert, 1581-1648 History of Henry VIII. | James Usher, 1580-1656, Divinity, Sermons, Hist. |
| W. Drummond, 1585-1649, Poems. | R. Baker, *d.* 1645, Chron. of England. | Thos. Hobbes, 1588-1679, Metaphysics. |
| John Donne, 1573—1662, Satires, Essays. | | W. Dugdale, 1605-1686, Antiquities, History. |
| Geo. Wither, 1588-1667, Satires. | Thos. Fuller, 1608-1661, History, Biography. | W. Chillingworth, 1602-1644, Theology. |
| James Shirley, 1594-1666, Drama. | Clarendon, 1608-1673, History of Rebellion. | Isaac Barrow, 1630-1677, Divinity, Mathematics. |
| Sir J. Suckling, 1609-1641, Poems. | Thomas May, *d.* 1650, History of Parliament. | J. Pearson, 1612-1686. Divinity. |
| John Denham, 1615-1668, Tragedies, Cooper's Hill. | Izaak Walton, 1593-1683, Biography. | Brian Walton, 1600-1661, Polyglot Bible. |
| Samuel Butler, 1612-1688. Hudibras. | B. Whitlocke, 1605-1676, History. | Jeremy Taylor, *d.* 1667, Divinity. |
| John Milton, 1608-1674, 'Paradise Lost.' | Mrs. Hutchinson, Biography. | Alger. Sydney, 1617-1683, 'Discourse on Governmt.' |
| Edmd. Waller, 1605-1687, Poems. | W. Prynne, 1660-1667, History, Politics. | Thos. Browne, 1605-1682, 'On Vulgar Errors.' |
| A. Cowley, 1618-1667, Poems. | | Edmund Castell, *d.* 1685, Lexicon Heptaglotton. |
| A. Maxwell, 1690-1678, Poems. | | R. Cudworth, 1617-1688, Metaphysics. |
| | | J. Evelyn, 1620-1706, 'Sylva.' |
| | | H. More, 1614-1687, Theology. |
| Rochester, 1648-1680, Satires. | Wm. Temple, 1629-1710, History. | T. Sydenham, 1624-1689, Medicine. |
| Roscommon, 1633-1684, Poems. | | W. Sherlock, *d.* 1689, Divinity. |
| N. Lee, 1656-1691, Drama. | | J. Tillotson, 1630-1694, Sermons. |
| John Bunyan, 1628-1688, 'Pilgrim's Progress.' | | Archbishop Leighton, 1613-1684, Divinity. |
| John Dryden, 1631-1701, Tragedy, Satire, 'Virgil.' | | R. Baxter, 1615-1691, 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.' |
| Thos. Otway, 1651-1685, Tragedy. | R. Brady, *d.* 1700, History of England. | B. Boyle, 1627-1691, Theology, Chemistry. |
| 1700 John Pomfret, 1667-1703, 'The Choice.' | 1700 Thomas Rymer, *d.* 1713, Fœdera. | 1700 |
| | | John Ray, 1628-1705, Botany, Natural History. |
| | | John Locke, 1632-1704, Metaphysics. |
| | | R. South, 1633-1716, Divinity. |
| John Philips, 1676-1708, 'Splendid Shilling.' | | |
| Thos. Parnell, 1679-1718, 'The Hermit.' | S. Ockley, 1678-1720, Oriental History. | Isaac Newton, 1642-1719, 'Principia.' |
| Geo. Farquhar, 1678-1707, Comedies. | Thos. Hearne, 1678-1735, History and Antiquities. | J. Flamsteed, 1642-1719, Astronomy. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 | 1700 John Strype, 1643-1737, Eccl. History, Biog. | 1700 R. Hooke 1635-1702, Philosophy. |
| | Gilbert Burnet, 1643-1715, 'History of his Times.' | B. de Mandeville, 1670-1733, 'Fab. of the Bees.' |
| Matthew Prior, 1664-1721, Poems. | L. Echard, 1671-1730, History of England. | Edmd. Halley, 1656-1742, Astronomy. |
| R. Steele, *d.* 1729, Drama, Essays. | Thos. Carte, 1686-1754, History of England. | Hans Sloane, 1660-1753, Natural History. |
| Daniel Defoe, 1660-1731, 'Robinson Crusoe.' | John Potter, 1674-1747, Antiquities. | |
| Jos. Addison, 1672-1719, 'Spectator,' 'Cato.' | Sir W. Petty, 1623-1682, Statistics. | |
| Nich. Rowe, 1673-1718, Tragedy. | | |
| J. Vanbrugh, *d.* 1726, Comedy. | | A. Clark, 1696-1742, Divinity, Philosophy. |
| W. Congreve, 1672-1728 Comedy. | | D. Waterland, 1683-1740, Divinity. |
| John Gay, 1688-1732, 'Beggar's Opera,' Fab. | Nathanael Hooke, *d.* 1763, History of Rome. | R. Bentley, 1661-1740, Divinity, Philology. |
| M. W. Montague, 1690-1762, Letters. | C. Middleton, 1683-1750, Life of Cicero, &c. | A. Baxter, 1687-1750, Metaphysics. |
| Robert Blair, 1699-1746, 'The Grave.' | | Lord Bolingbroke, 1672-1751, Politics, Literature. |
| S. Richardson, 1689-1761, 'Clarissa,' 'Pamela,' &c. | | G. Berkeley, 1684-1753, Metaphysics, Ethics. |
| | | P. Doddridge, 1701-1751, Divinity. |
| | | Jas. Bradley, 1692-1762, Astronomy. |
| | | F. Hutcheson, 1694-1747, Moral Philosophy. |
| D. Garrick, 1716-1779, Drama. | | T. Sheriock, 1678-1761, Divinity. |
| S. Foote, 1720-1771, Drama. | | C. Maclaurin, 1696-1746, Mathematics. |
| R. Dodsley, 1703-1764, Drama. | John Swinton, 1703-1767, History, Antiquity. | Earl of Chesterfield, 1694-1773, Letters. |
| Jona. Swift, 1667-1745, Satires, Tales, &c. | | Eph. Chambers, *d.* 1740, Cyclopædia. |
| I. Watts, 1674-1748, Hymns. | | R. Hoadly, 1676-1761, Polemics. |
| Ewd. Young, 1681-1765, 'Night Thoughts.' | | Bishop Butler, 1692-1752, Divinity. |
| Alex. Pope, 1688-1744, Poetry. | | |
| W. Somerville, 1692-1743, 'The Chase.' | | |
| Allan Ramsay, 1696-1758, 'The Gentle Shepherd.' | | |
| Richard Savage, 1698-1743, Poems. | | J. Wesley, 1703-1791, Divinity. |
| Jas. Thomson, 1700-1748, 'Seasons.' | Lord Lyttleton, 1709-1778, History, Poems, Divinity. | D. Hartley, 1704-1757, 'Observations on Man.' |
| John Dyer, 1700-1758, Poems. | James Granger, *d.* 1776, Biog. Hist. of England. | Soame Jenyns, 1704-1787, Theology. |
| H. Fielding, 1707-1754, 'Tom Jones,' &c. | | W. Warburton, 1709-1779, Theology, Criticism. |
| James Hammond, 1710-1742. Elegies. | | J. Jortin, 1698-1770, Divinity, Criticism. |
| Lawr. Sterne, 1713-1768, 'Tristram Shandy,' | Sam. Johnson, 1709-1784, Lives of Poets, Dict., &c. | Lord Kaimes, 1696-1782, Elements of Criticism. |
| W. Shenstone, 1714-1763, Pastorals, &c. | Jonas Hanway, 1712-1786. Travels in the East. | R. Lowth, 1710-1787, Divinity, Philology. |
| W. Collins, 1720-1756, Odes. | John Blair, *d.* 1782, Chronology. | W. Blackstone, 1723-1780, Laws of England. |
| H. Brooke, 1706-1783, 'Fool of Quality.' | | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 M. Akenside, 1721-1770, 'Pleasures of Imagination.' | 1700 David Hume, 1711-1776, History of England. Essays, &c. | 1700 |
| Thos. Gray, 1716-1771, Odes, Elegies. | W. Robertson, 1721-1793, Hist. of Charles V., &c. | Adam Smith, 1723-1790, 'Wealth of Nations.' |
| T. Smollet, 1720-1771, Novels. | Thomas. Warton, 1728-1790, Hist. of England, Poetry, Poems. | J. Harris, 1709-1780, Philology. |
| R. Glover, 1712-1789, 'Leonidas.' | | John Hunter, 1728-1793, Medicine. |
| O. Goldsmith, 1731-1774, 'Traveller,' 'Vicar of Wakefield.' | | F. Balguy, 1716-1795, Divinity. |
| W. Mason, 1725-1797, Poems, Biography. | H. Walpole, *d.* 1797, 'Historic Douhts,' 'Royal and Noble Authors.' | |
| T. Chatterton, 1752-1770, Poems. | J. Moore, 1730-1802, 'Views of Society and Manners.' | T. Reid, 1710-1796, Metaphysics. |
| Ar. Murphy, 1727-1805, Drama. | James Bruce, 1730-1794, Travels. | Sir. J. Reynolds, 1723-1792, Art. |
| Wm Cowper, 1731-1800, Poems. | W. Gilpin, 1724-1804, Biography. Divinity. | S. Horsley, *d.* 1806, Theol. |
| R. Cumberland, 1732-1811, Drama. | E. Gibbon, 1737-1794, Decline and fall of Roman Empire. | Jos. Priestley, 1733-1804, Metaphysics, Chemistry. |
| Eras. Darwin, 1732-1802. 'Botanic Garden.' | J. Whitaker, 1735-1808, Hist. of Manchester, &c. | Hugh Blair, 1718-1800, Sermons. |
| James Beattie, 1735-1803, Poems. | Edmd. Burke, 1730-1797, Oratory. | J. Horne Tooke, 1736-1812, Philology. |
| R. Ferguson, 1750-1774. Poems. | J. Boswell, 1740-1795, Biography. | Wm. Jones, 1747-1794, Orientalist. |
| Geo. Colman, 1733-1794, Comedies. | J. Milner, 1744-1797, Church History. | R. Price, 1723-1791, Metaphysics, Divinity. |
| J. Wolcot (Peter Pindar,) 1738-1819, Com. Poems. | Joseph Strutt, 1748-1802, Chronology, Antiquities. | Wm. Paley, 1743-1805, Theology. |
| Jas. Macpherson, 1738-1796, 'Ossian's Poems.' | | Ricd. Porson, 1759-1808, Philology. |
| Robert Burns, 1759-1796, Poems. | | Ths. Beddoes, 1760-1808, Medicine. |
| J. Home, *d.* 1808, Drama | | N. Maskelyne, *d.* 1811, Astronomy. |
| Ricd. B. Sheridan, 1751-1816, Drama. | | G. L. Staunton, *d.* 1801, Chinese Code. |
| Ann Radcliffe, 1764-1823, Novels. | Charles Burney, *d.* 1814, 'History of Music.' | W. Herschell, 1738-1822, Astronomy. |
| 1800 Rob. Bloomfield, *d.* 1823, 'Farmer's Boy.' | 1800 J. Macdiarmid, 1779-1808, Biography. | 1800 Arthur Young, 1741-1820, Agriculture. |
| Mrs. Barbauld, Poems, Tales. | | A. Rees, 1743-1825, Cyclopædia. |
| | | Joseph Banks, 1743-1820, Natural History. |
| | E. D. Clarke, *d.* 1822, Travels. | Dr. Parr, *d.* 1825, Philol. |
| | C. J. Fox, *d.* 1806, Hist. | D. Ricardo, *d.* 1823, Political Economy. |
| Lord Byron, 1788-1824, Poems. | | C. Hutton, *d.* 1823, Mathematics. |
| John Keats, Poems. | | John Playfair, *d.* 1819. |
| P. B. Shelley, *d.* 1822, Poems. | W. Mitford, History of Greece. | P. Elmsley, Philology. |
| R. C. Maturin, *d.* 1824, Drama. | | T. Wollaston, Chemistry. |
| Miss Austin, Novels. | | Thomas Young, Hieroglyphics &c. |
| | R. Heber, Travels, &c. | T. Scott, Divinity. |
| | Major Rennel, Geog. | D. Stewart, Metaphysics. |
| | | Archbish. Magee, *d.* 1831, Divinity. |
| | | Sir Humph. Davy, *d.* 1829, Chemistry. |
| Robt. Pollok, 1798-1827, 'Course of Time.' | | Jer. Bentham *d.* 1832, 'Principles of Legislation.' |
| Geo. Crabbe, *d.* 1832, 'The Borough,' &c. | Sir Jas. Mackintosh, 1766-1832, Hist. of England. | Adam Clarke, 1763-1832, Divinity, Criticism. |

## GERMAN.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 800<br>Walafrid Strabo, *d.* 849, Poems, Theology.<br>Otfried, Harmony of Gospels in rhyme. | 800 Eginhard, *d.* 839, Life of Charlemagne, Annals.<br>Nithard, *d.* 853, History of Wars of France. | 800<br>Rabanus Maurus, 776-856, Theology.<br>Gottschalk, *d.* 869, 'On Predestination.' |
| 900<br>Hrosvitha, Let. Comedies.<br>Notger, Trans. of Psalms. | 900 Regino, *d.* 915, Chronicles.<br>Witikind, Hist. of Saxons. | 900<br>Batherius, *d.* 974, Theology, Grammar. |
| 1000<br>Wipo, 'Praise of Henry III.' Biography.<br>Willeram, Francic Poems. | 1000 Dithmar, *d.* 1018. Chron. of Saxon Emperors.<br>Hermannus Contractus. Universal History.<br>Mar. Scotus, 1028-1086, Chronicles.<br>Adam of Bremen, Ecclesiastical History.<br>Lambert, General Hist.<br>Sigebert, *d.* 1113, Chron.<br>Kosmas, 1045-1126 History of Bohemia. | 1000 |
| 1100<br>Henry of Veldeck, Minnesinger. | 1110 Berthold Constantiensis, Universal History.<br>Otto, *d.* 1158, Chronicle.<br>Helmold, *d.* 1170, Chron. of Slavi, | 1100 Mangold, Theology. |
| 1200 Günther, Poems.<br>Frederic II., 1196-1254, 'De Arte Venandi.'<br>Freydank, Poems. | 1200<br>Arnold of Lubeck, Chronicle of Slavi. | 1200<br>Epko of Repgow, 'Saxon Mirror,' (Law.)<br>John Semeca, Law.<br>Alb. Magnus, 1193-1280, Natural Philosophy. |
| 300 Rüdger of Manesse, Collection of Ballads.<br>Henry Frauenlob, Songs.<br>Boner, Fables. | 1300<br>Henrich von Rebdorf. Chronicle.<br>Heinrich von Hervorden, Chronicle.<br>Jacob von Königshofen, Chronicle.<br>John Schildberger, History of Timour. | 1300<br>John Tauler, Sermons.<br>John Huss, 1376-1415, Theology. |
| 1400<br>Felix Hämmerlein, Satires. | 1400 Gobelin Persona, General History.<br>Windeck, Life of Sigismund.<br>John Stadweg, Chronicle. | 1400<br>John von Gmünden, Astronomy. |

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|---|---|---|
| 1400 Hans von Rosenplut. Poems. | 1400 Peter von Andlo, De Imperio Romano. | 1400 Geo. Von. Peurbach, 1423-1461, Theory of Planets. Regiomontanus, 1436-1476, Astron., Mathemat. Nic. von Cuss, Mathemat. Thomas à Kempis, 1380-1471, Theology. Gabriel Brie, *d.* 1495, Theology. |
| Heinrich von Alkmaar, 'Reinke de Voss.' | Mar. Behaim, Geography. | John Geyler, 1445-1510, Theology. |
| Conrad Celtes, 1459-1508, Latin Poems, History of Nuremburg. Thos. Murner, 1475-1536, 'Rogues' Guild.' | Breydembach, Topogy. Conrad Botho, Chronicle. | John Trithemius, 1462-1516. Nat. Philosophy. Reuchlin, 1454-1522, Philology. |
| 1500 | 1500 Maximilian, *d.* 1508, Autobiography. Grünbeck, Lives of Emperors. | 1500 J. Wimpfelingen, 1452-1528., Theol, Poems. |
| Melc. Pfinzing, 1481-1535, 'Theuerdank.' | Albert Kranz, *d.* 1517, History of Saxons, &c. B. Pirkheimer, 1480-1530, History, Poetry. John Aventin, 1466-1534, Annals of Bavaria. | Holoander, *d.* 1531, Law. Corn. Agrippa, 1486-1535, Physica, Theology. M. Luther, 1483-1546, Theology. Zwingle, 1484-1531, Theology. |
| Glareanus (H. L.) 1488-1563, Classics. | Con. Peutinger, 1465-1547, History and Geography. John Carion, 1499-1538, Comp. of History. | Melancthon, 1497-1560, Theology. Paracelsus, 1493-1541, Chemistry. Joac. Camerarius, 1506-1574, Philology. |
| Hans Sachs, 1494-1574, Poems. John Fischart, 1541-1581, Satires. G. Fabricius, 1516-1571, Lat. Pms. Topography. | John Sleidan, 1506-1556, Universal History. G. Tschudi, *d.* 1572, Helvetic Chronicle. Gerard Mercator, 1512-1594, Geography. Simon Schard, 1535-1573, Collec. German Hist. | Conrad Gesner, 1516-1565, Natural History. Basil Faber, 1520-1576, Thes. Erud. Schol. Mar. Chemnitz, 1522-1586, Theology, Wm. Xylander, 1532-1576, Philology. Wesenbeck, 1531-1586, Law. Fred. Sylberg 1531-1596, Philology. Theod. Beza, 1519-1609, Theology, Philology. |
| Rollenhagen, 1542-1609, Froschmäusler. Fr. Taubman, 1565-1613, Latin Poems. | John Pistorius, 1544-1607, Collec. German Hist. Marq. Freher, 1565-1614, Hist. Germy & France. | C. Ritterhuis, 1560-1612. Law. |
| 1600 | | 1600 C. Schwenkfeld, *d.* 1616, Natural History. J. Buxtorf, 1555-1621, Philology, |
| | P. Cluvier, 1580-1623, Geography. M. Goldast, 1576-1635, History. | John Kepler, 1571-1631, Astronomy. B. von Helmont, 1577-1644, Chemistry. C. Scioppius, 1576-1649. Ars Critica. |
| Martin Opitz, 1597-1639, Poems. James Balde, 1603-1668, Poems. A. Gryphius, 1616-1664, Tragedies. | G. Calixtus, 1586-1656, Ecclesiastical History. Olearius, 1604-1685, Travels. | John Bayer, Uranometria, G. Barth, 1587-1658, Philology. Sol. Glass, 1593-1656, Philol. Sacra. Otto Guerike, 1602-1686, Air-Pump, &c. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1600 Paul Fleming, 1609-1640, Poems. | 1600 | 1600 Her. Conring, 1606-1681, Antiquities. |
| | S. von Puffendorf, 1631-1694, History, Law. | Ex. Spanheim, 1629-1702, Numismatology. |
| Lohenstein, 1638-1683, Poems. | D. G. Morhoff, 1639-1691, Biography, History. | John Schilter, *d.* 1705, Antiquities. |
| 1700 C. Gryphius, 1649-1706, Poems, Hist'y, Philology. | 1700 H. Meibomius, 1638-1700, History. | 1700 Ludolph, 1649-1711, Philology. |
| | C. Cellarius, 1638-1707, Geography, Antiq. | Leibnitz, 1646-1716, Mathematics, Metaphysics. |
| Von Canitz, 1654-1699, Poems. | C. Frankenstein, 1661-1717, History, Biog. | C. Thomasius, 1655-1728, Law. |
| | J. Arnold, 1665-1714, Ecclesiastical History. | F. Budæus, 1667-1729, Divinity. |
| | J. G. von Eccard, 1670-1730, General History. | G. E. Stahl, 1660-1734, Chemistry. |
| | J. A. Fabricius, 1668-1736, Bibliography. | F. Hoffman, 1660-1742, Medicine. |
| | | J. Bernouilli, 1667-1747, Mathematics. |
| Gunther, 1695-1724, Poems | H. Freyer, Gen. History. | B. Hederick, 1675-1748, Philology. |
| | B. G. Struve, 1671-1738, History of Germany. | |
| Liscov, Satires, | J. L. Mosheim, 1695-1755. Ecclesiastical History. | J. M. Gessner, 1691-1761, Philology. |
| J. C. Gottsched, 1700-1766, Poems, Trag., Criticism. | | A. G. Baumgarten, 1714-1751, Ethics, Metaph. |
| Hagedorn, 1708-1754, Fables. | | J. J. Gessner, 1707-1787, Numismatology. |
| Haller, 1708-1777, 'The Alps.' | | G. F. Meyer, 1711-1777, Philosophy. |
| J. E. Schlegel, *d.* 1759, Drama. | | F. W. von Gleicken, 1714-1783, Nat. History. |
| E. C. Kleist, 1715-1750, Idylls. | | J. Winkelmann, 1718-1768, Antiquity. |
| Gellert, 1715-1769, Fables. | | Leon. Euler, 1707-1783, Mathematics. |
| Rabener, 1714-1770, Satir. | A. F. Büsching, 1724-1793, Geography. | G. J. Zollikofer, 1730-1780. Sermons. |
| Gleim, *d.* 1803, Songs. | Frank, *d.* 1784, Chronol. | |
| | Walch *d.* 1784, Ecclesiastical History. | J. A. E. Götze, 1731-1786, Entomology. |
| Klopstock, 1724-1803, 'The Messiah.' | | Im. Kant, 1724-1804, Metaphysics. |
| Zacharia, 1727-1777, Comic Poems. | | |
| C. F. Weisse, Drama. | | |
| J. G. Zimmerman, 1728-1795, 'On Solitude.' | | |
| Götz, 1721-1781, Pastorals. | | |
| Ramler, 1725-1798, Odes. | | |
| Dusch, 1727-1788, Poems, | | |
| G. E. Lessing, 1729-1781, Drama, Fables. | | |
| S. Gessner, 1730-1788, 'Death of Abel.' | C. Gatterer, *d.* 1799, Hist. | |
| Wieland, 1733-1813, Romances, Poems. | | |
| | | Semler, *d.* 1791, Theology. |
| Pfeffel, 1736-1809, Fables. | J. W. von Archenholz, 1745-1812, 'Seven Years' War.' | |
| G. A. Bürger, 1748-1794, Poems. | | Pütter, Law of Nations. |
| I. H. Voss, 1751-1826, Novels. | | |
| F. Schiller, 1750-1805, Drama. | Scurlkh, *d.* 1808, Ecclesiastical History. | Adelung, *d.* 1807, Philology. |
| Kotzebue, 1761-1819, Drama. | Forster, *d.* 1798, Geography. | Lavater, 1741-1801, Physiognomy. |
| Goethe, 1749-1832, Drama, Tales Poems. | A. L. von Schölzer, *d.* 1809, History. | Werner, Geology. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1800 F. Schlegel, 1773-1829, Novels, Poetry, Hist. &c.<br>Ernst Schultze, 1787-1817, Elegies.<br>E. T. W. Hoffman, *d.* 1822, Tales.<br>A. Lafontaine, 1760-1831, Tales. | 1800 J. von Muller, *d.* 1809, Universal History.<br>J. G. Eichhorn, *d.* 1827, History.<br>Von Hammer, Orien. Hist.<br>Körner.<br>Niebuhr. | 1800 Herder, 1741-1803, Philosophy of History.<br>Fichte, *d.* 1819, Metaphysics.<br>F. H. Jacobi, *d.* 1819, Metaphysics.<br>Blumenbach, Physiology.<br>Schelling, Metaphysics. |

## FRENCH.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 500 Venan. Fortunatus, Latin Poetry. | 500<br>Gregory of Tours, 554-595, History. | 500 |
| 600 | 600 Marculfe, 'Chartæ Regales,' &c. | 600 |
| 700 | 700 Fredegaire, Chronicle. | 700 |
| 800 Theodulph, *d.* 821, Hymns, Theology.<br>Servatus Lupus, *d.* 862, Epistles.<br>Hincmar, *d.* 882, Epistles.<br>Abbon, 'Siege of Paris.' | 800<br>Ado, *d.* 875, Chronicle. | 800<br>Agobard, *d.* 840, Theology.<br>Paschasius Radbert, 'Transubstantiation.' |
| 900<br>Adalberon, *d.* 1030, Poetry. | 900 Flodoard, 896-966, Chron.<br>Dudon, Hist. of Norman Conquest in France. | 900 |
| 1000<br>Fulbert, *d.* 1029, Epistles. | 1000 Aimoin, *d.* 1008, History of France. | 1000 Gerbert, *d.* 1003, Geometry, Mathematics, &c.<br>Abon, *d.* 1004, Arithmetic, and Astronomy.<br>Berengarius, *d.* 1088, Theology. |
| 1100<br>Wm. of Poictiers, 1071-1126, First Troubadour<br>Hildebert, 1057-1133, Poetry.<br>Bechada, Norman Poetry, 'Gestes de Godefroi.'<br>Geoffroi Gaimar, Anglo-Norm. Chron. in verse.<br>Rob. Wace, 'Roman de Rou.'<br>Fouques, a Troubadour.<br>Alexandre of Bernai, Poetry, Fables. | 100 Guibert, 1053-1124, Hist. of First Crusade.<br>Pierre Theuthode, Hist. of Crusades.<br>Marbodæus, *d.* 1123, Biography.<br>Suger, 1082-1152, Life of Louis le Gros.<br>Hugh de St. Victoire, 1097-1140, Geography, History, and Theology. | 1100 Anselm, 1033-1109, Scholastic.<br>Pierre Abelard, 1079-1142, Theology.<br>Bernard of Clairvaux, 1091-1153, Mystic.<br>Peter Lombardus, *d.* 1164, Theology.<br>Alain de l'Isle, *d.* 1202, Theology, Ethics. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1200<br>John Ægidius, Poem on Medicine.<br>William le Breton, 'Deeds of Philip,' in verse.<br>P. Gentier, 'Alexandreida.'<br>William de Lorris, 'Roman de la Rose.'<br>Jean de Meun, Contin. of 'Roman de la Rose.'<br>Esteve de Benier, Last Troubadour. | 1200 Pierre de Poictiers, Sacred History.<br>Geoffrey de Villehardouin, Conq. of Constantinople<br>Phil. Mouskes, *d.* 1283, Hist. of France in verse.<br>W. Rubruquis, Traveller.<br>Jean de Joinville, 1220-1318, Hist. of Louis IX. | 1200<br>Vincentius of Beauvais, Encyclopædia.<br>Rob. of Sorbonne, *d.* 1271, Theology. |
| 1300 Peter Langtoft, Anglo Norman Chron.<br>Philippe of Vitri, Translation of Ovid. | 1300<br>John Froissart, 1337-1402, Chronicles. | 1300 Bernard Gordon, Medicine<br>John of Paris, *d.* 1306, Theology.<br>W. Durand, *d.* 1333, Law.<br>W. Ocean, *d.* 1347, Law. |
| 1400<br>Alain Chartier, *d.* 1458, Poetry<br>Corbeil, Satire.<br>D'Auvergne, *d.* 1508, Poems.<br>Clement Marot, 1463-1585, Poems. | 1400<br>Philip de Comines, 1445-1509, Hist. of his Times. | 1400 Peter d'Ailly, 1350-1425, Astronomy.<br>John Gerson, 1363-1429, Scholastic.<br>Raymund de Sebanda, *d.* 1432, Theology.<br>Henry of Balma, *d.* 1430, Mystic.<br>James Lefevre, 1436-1537, Theology.<br>Wm. Budæus, 1467-1540, Jurist. |
| 1500<br>F. Rabelais, 1483-1553, Satires.<br>J. du Bellay, 1492-1560, Poems.<br>Steph. Jodelle, 1532-1573, Odes, Tragedies, &c.<br>M. A. Muret, 1526-1585, Poems, Criticisms.<br>Mich. de Montaigne, 1533-1592, Essays.<br>Fran. Malherbe, 1556-1628, Odes. | 1500<br>Guill. du Bellay, *d.* 1543, History of his Times.<br>Jaques Amyot, 1514-1593, Translations.<br>J. J. Scaliger, 1540-1609, History, Criticism, &c.<br>J. A. de Thou, 1553-1617, History of France. | 1500 J. C. Scaliger, 1484-1558, Philology.<br>Du Bois, 1478-1555, Anat.<br>Rob. Stephens, 1503-1559, Philology.<br>P. Ramus, 1515-1572, Logic<br>Seb. Castellio, 1515-1563, Philology.<br>Jas. Cujacius, 1520-1590, Law.<br>Lambinus, 1516-1572, Commentaries.<br>Hen. Stephens, 1528-1590, Philology.<br>F. Vieta, 1540-1603, Algebra.<br>Pierre Charron, 1543-1603, Theology.<br>Isaac Casaubon, 1559-1604, Philology. |
| 1600 M. Reignier, 1573-1613, Satires. | 1600 P. Matthieu, 1544-1621, History of France. | 1600 |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1600 | An. Du. Chesne, 1594-1640, Collections of Histories. | 1600 C. Salmasius, 1596-1658, History and Criticisms. |
| | | Dennis Petau, 1583-1652, Chronology. |
| J. Chapelain, 1595-1674, 'La Pucelle.' | Bochart, 1599-1667, Geographia Sacra.' | P. Gassendi, 1592-1655, Philosophy. |
| | Henry Spondanus, 1568-1643, History. | Des Cartes, 1596-1650, Metaphysics, Mathem, |
| P. Corneille, 1606-1684, Drama. | S. Guicheron, 1607-1664, Hist. of House of Savoy. | |
| | Henri Valesius, 1603-1696, Ecclesiastical History. | |
| St. Evremond, 1613-1703, Literature. | | |
| | | B. Pascal, 1623 1662, Divinity. |
| Rochefoucault, 1603-1680, Reflexions. | Adr. Valesius, 1607-1692, 'Deeds of the Franks.' | D'Herbelot, 1626-1695. Orientalist. |
| Molière, 1620-1673, Drama. | | Cassini, 1625-1712, Astron. |
| La Fontaine, 1621-1695, Fables, Tales. | | |
| Segrais, 1624-1701, Idyls. | | |
| T. Corneille, 1625-1709, Drama. | | |
| M. de Sevigne, 1626-1694, Letters. | | |
| J. Racine, 1639, 1699, Drama. | L. Moreri, 1643-1680, Historical Dictionary. | Huet, 1630-1721, Philosphy |
| | Tillemont, 1637-1698, Ecclesiastical History. | Bourdaloue, 1632-1704, Sermons. |
| | | La Bruyère, 1636-1696, 'Characters.' |
| Boileau, 1636-1711, Satires. | | Malbranche, 1633-1715, 'Search after Truth.' |
| 1700 Regnard, 1647-1709, Comedies. | 1700 | 1700 P. Bayle, 1647-1706, Dictionary. |
| Galland, 1646-1715, Trans. of Arabian Nights. | | Hardouin, 1646-1729, Criticism. |
| | | And. Dacier, 1651-1722, Philology. |
| Fenelon, 1651-1715, 'Telemachus,' &c. | | Anne Dacier, 1651-1720, Philology. |
| Deshoulières, 1638-1694, Elegies. | | |
| | J. Marsollier, 1647-1724, History, various. | Tournefort, 1656-1708, Botany. |
| | Fleury, 1653-1723, Ecclesiastical History. | Fontenelle, 1657-1756, 'Plurality of Worlds.' |
| | G. Daniel, 1649-1728, History of France. | Montfaucon, 1655-1741, Antiquities. |
| | Valincourt, 1653-1730, Biography. | Massillon, 1663-1742, Sermons. |
| | Vertot, 1655-1735, Hist. | |
| | Paul Rapin, 1661-1725, History of England. | |
| J. B. Rousseau, 1671-1741, Odes. | Bossuet, 1629-1704, Hist., Sermons. | |
| Crebillon, 1674-1762, Tragedies. | C. Rollin, 1661-1741, Ancient History. | |
| Ren. Le Sage, 1677-1747, 'Gil Blas.' | | Folard, 1669-1752, Strategy. |
| P. N. Destouches, 1680-1754, Comedies. | | Saurin, 1677-1730, Sermons. |
| J. B. Grécourt, 1683-1743, Odes, Tales, &c. | | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 Marivaux, 1698-1763, Novels.<br>Voltaire, 1695-1778, Tragedy, Poetry, Hist. &c. | 1700<br>C. I. F. Henault, 1685-1770, Chronicles, History. | 1700 Montesquieu, 1698-1755, 'Esprit des Loix.'<br>Réaumur, 1683-1757, Natural History.<br>Houbigant, 1686-1783, Criticism, Philology.<br>Girard, *d.* 1748, 'Synonymes.' |
| | C. Villaret, 1715-1766, History of France.<br>L. P. Anquetil, 1723-1808, History. | |
| J. J. Rousseau, 1712-1778, 'Emile,' 'Heloise,' &c.<br>Diderot, 1713-1784, 'Encyclopedie,' Novels.<br>Bernis, 1715-1794, Poems.<br>Favart, *d.* 1762, Comic Operas.<br>Louis Racine, *d.* 1763, Poems.<br>J. J. Barthelemy, 1716-1795, 'Anacharsis.'<br>Marmontel, 1719-1799, Tales.<br>Gresset, *d.* 1777, Elegies.<br>Dorat, *d.* 1780, Novels. | Mart. Bouquet. *d.* 1754, Recueil d'Histoireks.<br>A. Goguet, *d.* 1758, 'Origin of Laws, Arts, &c.'<br>Larcher, 1726-1812, Trans. of Herodotus.<br>Crevier, *d.* 1765, Ancient History.<br>Guyot, *d.* 1771, Ecclesiastical History. | Buffon, 1707-1788, Natural History.<br>De Brosses, 1709-1777, Philology, History.<br>Helvetius, 1715-1771, 'De l'Esprit.'<br>D'Aubenton, 1716-1799, Natural History.<br>N. Vattel, *d.* 1770, 'Law of Nations.'<br>D'Alembert, *d.* 1783, 'Encyclopedie.'<br>La Grange, Mathematics. |
| | J. De Guignes, 1721-1800, History of the Huns.<br>D'Anville, 1702-1782, Geography.<br>G. Raynal, 1711-1796, Hist. of East and West Indies.<br>C. F. X. Millot, 1726-1785, History. | Bailly, 1736-1793, Hist., Astronomy.<br>Lavoisier, 1743-1794, Chemistry.<br>Montucla, 1725-1799, Mathematics.<br>Turgot, Polit. Economy.<br>Mirabeau, Politics.<br>Fourcroi, *d.* 1809, Chem.<br>J. Lalande, *d.* 1807, Astron. |
| Florian, 1755-1794, Tales.<br>Beaumarchais, *d.* 1799, Comedies. | | |
| 1800 B. St. Pierre, 'Paul and Virginia.'<br>Madme. de Genlis, Novels.<br>Mdme. Cottin, 1772-1807, Tales.<br>Delille, *d.* 1813, 'L'Homme des Champs.'<br>Madame de Staël, 1768-1817, Corinne,' &c. | 1800<br>Denon, *d.* 1825, travels in Egypt. | 1800 Volney, 1755-1820, Travels, Philology, &c.<br>Haüy, *d.* 1822, Crystallography.<br>La Place, *d.* 1827, Mathematics.<br>Guyton Morveau, Chem.<br>Cuvier, *d.* 1832, Nat. Hist.<br>Dumont, Legislation.<br>P. L. Courier, Politics. |

## SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

P. *is prefixed for Portuguese.*

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | 500 | 500 Anian, Law.<br>Fulgentius Ferrandus, Canon Law.<br>Martin, *d.* 580, Ethics. |
| 600 | 600 John of Biclair, *d.* 620, Chronicle.<br>Isidore, *d.* 636, Chron. de Goth. | 600<br>Ildefonso, *d.* 667, Polemics. |
| 800 | 800 Eulogius, *d.* 859, Martyrology.<br>Alvarez, Biog. of Eulogius. | 800 |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| P. 1100 Egaz Moniz, Songs.<br>P. Gonzalo Hermiguez, do. | 1100 | 1100 |
| 1200<br>Gonzalo Berceo, Rhymes. | 1200 Rodrigo Ximenez, *d.* 1245, History of Spain. | 1200<br>R. De Penafort, 1175-1275, Decretals.<br>Alphonso X., *d.* 1284, Astronomy, Alchemy.<br>Raimund Lullo, 1236-1315, Theology, Chemistry, &c. |
| 1300 Juan Manuel, *d.* 1362, Romances. | 1300 | 1300 |
| 1400 Villena, *d.* 1434, Trans. Virgil and Dante.<br>E. de. Villena, 1434, Moral Drama.<br>Juan de Mena, 1412-1456, Poems.<br>L. de Mendoza, 1393-1458, Poems.<br>Perez de Guzman, Lyrics.<br>Juan de la Enzina, Pastoral Dramas. | 1400 Diez de Games, Biography<br>R. de Zamora, 1467-1470, History of Spain.<br>Fern. del Pulgas, Biog. of Ferdinand and Isabella | 1400<br>J. de Terquemada, *d.* 1468, Sermons, Criticism.<br>Fras. Ximenes, 1437-1517, Polyglot Bible. |
| 1500 Lope de Rueda, Comedies.<br>Torres Naharro, Comedy.<br>Juan Boscan, *d.* 1544, Sonnets.<br>P. Ber. Ribeyro, Eclogues.<br>Garcilasso de la Vega, 1503-1536, Poems.<br>P. Saa de Miranda, 1495-1558, Lyrics.<br>Juan de la Cueva, Art of Poetry.<br>P. Gil Vicente, *d.* 1557-Comedy.<br>J. de Montemayor, 1590-1561, Romance.<br>Ant. Ferreira, 1528-1569, Elegies.<br>Diego de Mendoza, *d.* 1575, Poems, History.<br>P. Camoens, 1524-1572, 'The Lusiad.'<br>Luis de Leon, 1527-1591, Lyric Poems.<br>Fern. de Herrera, *d.* 1578, Classical Poems.<br>P. Rodrigues Lobo, Romances, Pastorals, &c.<br>P. P. de A. Caminha, *d.* 1595, Epigrams, Pastorals.<br>C. de Castillejo, *d.* 1596, Romantic Poems.<br>A. de Ercilla, 1533-1600, 'Araucana.'<br>Geron. Bermudez, *d.* 1569, Tragedy.<br>L. de Argensola, 1565-1613, Tragedy, History. | 1500<br>P. Damian Goez, History, Travels.<br>P. Joao de Barros, *d.* 1570, 'Hist. Portugu. in India.'<br>A. Zarate, 'Discov. of Peru.'<br>A. de Morales, 1513-1590, History of Spain.<br>J. Acosta, 1547-1600, Hist. of West Indies.<br>Gonsalvo Illescas, *d.* 1580, Lives of the Popes.<br>Luis Marmol, Description of Africa.<br>Jeron. Zurita, 1513-1580, History of Arragon.<br>Estevan Garibey, History of Spain.<br>Juan Marjana, 1537-1624, Hist., Chronology, &c.<br>Blanco, History of Spain. | 1500 Perez de Oliva, *d.* 1533, Ethics.<br>J. Luis Vives, 1492-1540, Philosophy, Theology.<br>Ant. de Guevara, *d.* 1544, Ethics, Epistles.<br>P. A. Govea, 1505-1565, Law,<br>Ant. Agostino, 1516-1586, Theology, Law,<br>S. des Brosses, 1583-1600, Grammar.<br>P. D. de Andrada, 1586-1635, Theology.<br>Luis Molina, 1535-1600, Metaphysics.<br>J. Guevara, 1541-1602, Publicist. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| P.1500 Jeron. Cortereal, Poems. | 1500 J. G. de Mendoza, Hist. of China. | 1500 J. Valverda, Anatomy. |
| Cervantes, 1549-1616, 'Don Quixote.' | | |
| 1600 | 1700 Her. y Tordesillas, 1565-1625, History of Spain. | |
| | P. A. de Meneses, *d.* 1617. History of Augustines. | |
| Bart. de Argensola, 1566-1631, Tragedy, History. | P. F. Andrada, Chronicle of John III. | |
| F. Quevedo, 1570-1645, Tales, Satires. | P. B. de Brito, 1570-1617, History of Portugal. | |
| L. Congora, 1585-1638, Poems. | | |
| Lope de Vega, 1562-1635, Drama. | | |
| J. P. de Montalvan, *d.* 1639, Tragedy. | P. A. de Andrada, *d.* 1633, Travels in Thibet and Cathay. | |
| M. de Madrigal, Romances. | | |
| P Man. de Faria e Sousa, *d.* 1649, Pastoral Poems. | Pru. de Sandoval, History. | |
| L. V. de Guevara, *d.* 1646, 'El Diablo Coxuelo.' | Jayme Bleda, History of Moors in Spain. | |
| Vic. Espinel, 1545-1634, Elegies. | C. Acuna, 1597-1641, 'Descrip. of River Amazon. | |
| | P. E. de Almeyda, *d.* 1646, History of Ethiopia. | |
| | P. J. F. de Andrada, 1597-1657, Life of John de Castro, Comic Poetry. | |
| Calderon, 1601-1667, Drama. | | |
| L. Ulloa, *d.* 1660, Poems. | | |
| P. A. B. Bacellar, *d.* 1663, Sonnets. | | |
| P. Matheo Ribeiro, Romance. | Nic. Antonio, 1617-1672, Bibliotheca Hispanica. | |
| | P. Alb. Coelho, *d.* 1658, 'Wars of Brazil.' | |
| M. de Villegas, 1595-1669, Anacreontics. | | |
| P. F. de Vasconcellos, Poems. | | |
| P. R. de Macedo, *d.* 1682, do. | Ant. de Solis, 1611-1686, Hist. of Conq. Mexico. | |
| P. Viol. do Ceo, 1601-1693, do. | | |
| P. F. da Castanheira, Novel. | | |
| P. A. Nunhes da Sylva, Sonnets. | | |
| 1700 Fran. Candarno, *d.* 1709, Drama. | 1700 J. Ferreras, 1652-1735, History of Spain. | 1700 |
| Ant. de Zamora, Comedy. | | |
| P. Xav. de Meneses, 1673-1743, 'Henriqueide,' Epic Poem. | | Feyjoo, 1765, Ethics, Criticism. |
| Ignacio de Luzan, *d.* 1754, Art of Poetry. | P. Barbosa Machado, Dictionary of Learned Men. | A. Ulloa, 1716-1795, Mathematician. |
| | Velasquez, *d.* 1772, Hist. of Castilian Poetry. | |
| | P. Figueireda, Eccl. History. | |
| Tomas de Yriarte, *d.* 1771, Fables, &c. | | |
| P. A. de Barros Pereira, Poems. | | |
| P. Manoel da Coste, Poems. | Munoz, Hist. of America. | |
| V. Garcia de la Huerta, Tragedy. | | |
| P. P. Correo Garçao, Lyric Poems. | | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 Leon de Arroyal, Odes.<br>P. Paulino de Vasconcellos, Sonnets.<br>Mel. Valdez, Odes, Lyrics.<br>P. Cathar. de Sousa, Trag'y. | 1700 Cavanilles, Annals. | 1700 Ruiz, Botany.<br>Pavon, Flora Peruviana.<br>P. J. H. Magalhaens, *d.* 1790, Natural Philosophy.<br>Felix de Azara, Zoology.<br>J. N. de Azara, 1731-1804, Antiquity. |
| 1800 G. Jovellanos, 1744-1811, 'Agrarian Law.'<br>P. Tol. da Almeida, Satires.<br>Fern. de Moratin, *d.* 1828, Comedies.<br>M. Garcia de Villanueva, 'On the Theatre.'<br>J. H. Davila, General Literature. | 1800 J. A. Llorente, History of Inquisition.<br>Jose Antonio Conde, History of Moors in Spain. | 1800 |

## DUTCH.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1200 J. van Maerlant, 1235-1300, Poems, 'Rymbybel.'<br>Melis Stoke, Poetic Chron. | 1200 | 1200 |
| 1300 Jan van Helen, Poems, Chronicles.<br>Heij. van Holland, Poems.<br>Claes Willems, Poems. | 1300 | 1300<br>Gerard Groot, Theology. |
| 1400 J. Wilt, Trans. Bœthius.<br>Dirk van Munster, 'Christian Mirror.'<br>Lambert, Goetman, 'Mirror of Youth.' | 1400 Edmund Dinter, *d.* 1448, Chronicles of Brubant.<br>P. vander Heyden, 1393-1473, Chronicles. | 1400<br>J. W. Gansfoet, Theo.<br>Rud. Agricola, 1442-1485, Philosophy, Hist. &c. |
| 1500<br>A. Byns, Religious Poems.<br>Jan Fruitiers, Poems and Prose.<br>J. Secundus, 1511-1536, Amatory Poems.<br>Dirk Koornhert, 1522-1590, Transl. Homer.<br>P. van Marnix, Odes, Songs.<br>R. Visscher, Epigrams.<br>Hendrick Spieghel, Didactic Poems. | 1500<br>S. Pighius, 1520-1604. 'Roman Annals.'<br>A. Schott, 1552-1629, History of Spain. | 1500 Erasmus, 1467-1536, Theology, Literature, &c.<br>J. Heurnius, 1543-1601, Medicine.<br>C. Kiliaan, *d.* 1607, Dictionary.<br>Justus Lipsius, 1547-1606, Philology.<br>Sim. Stevinus, *d.* 1633, Hydrostatics, Mathem.<br>H. Erpenius, 1584-1624, Orientalist. |
| 1600 G. Brederode, 1585-1637, Comedies, &c.<br>D. R. Kamphuizen, 1586-1626, Religious Poems.<br>Daniel Heins, 1580-1655, Poems, Philology. | 1600 | 1600 |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1600 J. Cats, 1577-1660, Drama.<br>P. C. Hooft, 1587-1647, Tragedy, Odes, Hist. of the Netherlands.<br>G. van Baerle, (Barlæus,) 1584-1648, Latin Poems.<br>Just van Vondel, 1587, 1679, Tragedies.<br>M. Visscher, Trans. Tasso.<br>Jan van Heemskerk, 'Arcadia.'<br>J. Westerbaen, 1599-1669, Epigrams.<br>Cons. Huygens, 1596-1687, Epigrams.<br>Jer. Decker, 1610-1666. Elegies.<br>D. Joncktijs, *d.* 1654, Amatory Poems.<br>Nicolas Heins, 1620-1681, Poems, Philology.<br>Jan de Brune, 'Whetstone of Wit.'<br>Jan Vos, Drama, Epigrams<br>Reinier Ansio, 1629-1669, 'Plague of Naples.' | H. de Groot (Grotius.) 1583-1645, Hist., Theology, Poetry, *&c.*<br>Ger. Brandt, 1626-1685, Hist. of Reformation.<br>Cau, Collec. of Batavian History.<br>J. G. Grævius, 1632-1703, Roman Antiquities.<br>J. Perizonius, 1651-1715, History. | J. Golius, 1596-1667, Orientalist.<br>Voetius, 1589-1676, Polemics.<br>Beverwyk, 1594-1647, Medicine.<br>Diemerbroek, 1609-1674, Anatomy.<br>J. F. Gronovius, 1611-1671, Philology.<br>J. Leusden, 1614-1699, Philology.<br>F. Burmann, 1628-1679, Theology.<br>Chr. Huygens, 1629-1695, Mathem., Mechanics.<br>B. Spinoza, 1632-1677, Theology.<br>Swammerdam, 1637-1680, Natural History.<br>A. Leuwenhoek, 1632-1723. Natural History. |
| 1700 P. Francius, 1645-1704, Latin Poetry.<br>J. A. Vander Goes, 1647, 1684, Drama.<br>Eliz. Wolff, Novels.<br>Loosjes, Novels.<br>Bellamy, 1757-1786, Odes, Klein, Lyrics.<br>Van Alphen, Odes. | 1700<br>J. Gronovius, 1645-1716, Greek Antiquities.<br>P. Bondam, Collection of Batavian History.<br>Simon Styl, History of Netherlands. | 1709 F. Ruysch, 1639-1731, Anat.<br>G. Bidloo, 1649-1713, Anat.<br>C. Vitringa, 1659-1722, Theology.<br>Binkerschoek, 1663-1743, Law.<br>H. Boerhaave, 1668-1738, Medicine.<br>Hemsterhuis, 1685-1766, Philology.<br>A. Schultens, 1686-1750, Philology.<br>Gravesande, 1688-1742, Mathematics.<br>Chr. Hecht, 1696-1748, Philology.<br>B. S. Albinus, 1683-1771, Anatomy.<br>Ousdendorp, 1696-1761, Philology.<br>W. Otto Reiz, 1702-1768, Law.<br>D. Gaubius, 1705-1780, Medicine.<br>Hoogeveen, 1712-1794, Philology.<br>G. van Swieten, 1700-1772, Medicine.<br>P. Camper, 1722-1789, Anatomy.<br>D. Ruhnken, 1723-1798, Philology.<br>Valckenaer, Philology. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1800 | 1800 | 1800 D. Wyttenbach, *d.* 1808 Philology. |
| Hincopen, Odes. | | |
| Helmers, *d.* 1831, Poems. | | |
| Nieuwland, Poems. | | |
| Borger, Odes. | Te Water, History. | |
| Bilderdyk, Dramas, Odes, &c. | Engelberts, Ancient Hist. of Netherlands. | |
| Tollens, Poems. | Kluits, Hist. of Holland. | Van Kampen, Statistics. |
| Da Costa, Sacred Poems. | Westendorp, History. | De Jonge, Antiquities. |
| Wilderbeeck, Odes. | Ypey, Ecclesiastical Hist. | Hamaker, Orientalist. |
| | | Vander Palm, Literature. |

## SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND ICELAND.

*S. Sweden, D. Denmark, Ic. Iceland,*

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ic. 900 Hjalti, Poems. | 900 | 900 |
| Ic. 1100 Thorwald, Ballads. | 1100 | 1100 |
| | Ic. Aro, *d.* 1148, Annals of Iceland. | |
| | D. Saxo, Grammaticus, *d.* 1204, Hist. of North. Nations. | D. Sunosen, Jurist. |
| | | D. Axel, Theology. |
| Ic. Sæmund, *b.* 1156. The Elder Edda. | D. Sueno, Hist. of Denmark. | |
| Ic. 1200 Snor. Sturleson, *d.* 1241, Younger Edda, Hist. of Norway. | 1200 | 1200 |
| Ic. Suerren, Tales. | | |
| | D. Sturla Thoridsen, History of Norway. | |
| 1400. | 1400 | S. 1400 Bryn. Karlsson *d.* 1430, Instruction to kings and Princes. |
| | S. Eric Olai, History of Goths and Swedes. | |
| 1500 | S. 1500 John Magnus, *d.* 1544, Hist. of Sweden. | 1500 |
| | S. Olaus Magnus, Customs of Northern Nations. | |
| | S. P. Lagerloof, 1538-1599, History North of Europe. | |
| | Ic. Arn. Jonas, 1545-1640, Hist. of Iceland &c. | D. Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601, Astronomy. |
| | | D. Ursus, *d.* 1600, Do. |
| 1600 | 1600 | S. 1600 P. Kirsten, 1577-1640, Orientalist. |
| | | D. G. Bartholine, 1585-1629, Anatomy, Theo. |
| D. Anders Arrebo, *b.* 1587, Religious Poetry. | | D. Ole Worm, 1588-1654-Antiquities, Philo. |
| | D. J. J. Pontanus, 1591-1640, Danish Hist. | |
| D. Anders Bording, *b.* 1619, Poems. | | |
| S. Stierahjelm, Epic. Poem, 'Hersules.' | | |
| | Ic. Torfæus, 1639-1720, Hist. of Norway. | |
| | | S. Ol. Rudbeck, 1630-1702 Botany, Anat., &c. |
| D. 1700 Thos. Kingo, *b.* 1634 Hymns. | 1700 | D. 1700 J. C. Sturmius, 1635-1703, Phys., Mathem. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 | S. 1700 John Peringskiold, 1654-1720, History. | 1700 |
| | D. Arne Magnussen, *b.* 1663, Collec. Hist. | |
| | D. Albert Thura, Hist. | |
| D. L. Holberg, 1684-1754, Drama, Satire, Hist. | D. Hans Gram, *d.* 1748, History. | |
| D. Ch. Falster, 1690-1752, Satirist. | | |
| | D. Langebek, *d.* 1775, Collec. Danish Hist. | S. Linnæus, 1707-1778, Botany. |
| S. Olof Dalin, 1708-1763, Poetry, History. | D. Pontoppidan, *d.* 1764. Origines Havnienses. | |
| | S. Lagerbring, *d.* 1781, History. | |
| D. Suedorf, 1724-1764, Poems. | | S. Wallerius, *d.* 1785, Mineralogy. |
| | | D. Oeder, Flora Danica. |
| D. Tullin, Lyrics. | D. P. T. Suhm, 1720-1798, Hist. of Denmark. | S. Ihre, Dictionary. |
| D. John Ewald, 1743-1781, Tragedy, Lyrics. | | |
| D. J. H. Wessel, Humorous Poems. | | |
| S. Bellerman, 1741-1796, Lyrics. | | |
| D. H. Tode, 1736-1806, Dramas, Fables. | | |
| D. Samsoe, 1759-1796, Tragedies. | | |
| D. P. A. Heiberg, *b.* 1758, Drama. | | |
| S. S. Elgström, *d.* 1810, Poems. | | |
| Ic. 1800 Thorlacksen, *d.* 1819, Transl. Milton. | D. 1800 Malte Brun, *d.* 1826, Geography. | 1800 |
| D. C. L. Sander, Dramas. | S. Thorild, Travels. | |
| D. Jens. Baggesen, *d.* 1826, Lyrics. | | S. Berzelius, Chemistry. |
| | | D. Rask, Orientalist. |
| D. Oehlenschlager, Poems. | S. Afzelius, Iceland Records. | S. Wotterstadt, 'On Yellow Fever.' |
| D. B.S. Ingermann, Lyrics. | | |
| S. Atterbome, Poems. | S. Hallenberg, History. | S. Liliegren, Northern Antiquities. |
| S. Tegner, Romances, &c. | S. Granberg, Statistics. | |
| | S. Blexell, Topography. | S. Norberg, Orientalist. |

## POLISH.

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1200 | 1290 Vinc. Kadlubek, *d.* 1226, History of Poland. | 1200 |
| | Boguphalus, *d.* 1253, Chronicle of Poland. | |
| | Martin Polonus, *d.* 1278, Chronicle of Popes and Emperors. | |
| | | Vitellio, Optics. |
| 1400 | 1400 Dlugiossus, 1415-1480, History of Poland. | 1400 |
| 1500 | 1500 | 1500 N. Copernicus, 1472-1543, Astronomy. |
| | Cawalczewski, Chronicles | Lucas Goraicki, Ethics. |
| | Bielski, do. | Rey of Naglowic, 1515-1568, Ethics. |
| Kochanowski, 1530-1584, Dithyrambics. | | |
| | Stryjkowski, Chron. of Poland and Russia. | |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1600<br>Sarbiewski, 1595-1640, Latin Poetry. | 1600 Ab. Baovius, 1567-1637, Ecclesiastical Annals.<br>Lubienetski, 1623-1675, Hist. of Reformation. | 1600<br>John Maccov, *d.* 1644, Theology.<br>Przipcov, 1590-1670, Do. |
| 1700<br>Naruszewicz, *d.* 1796, Poetry and History. | 1700 Dogiel, Coll. Hist. Poland.<br>Mimler, Do. | 1700 |
| 1800 Krasicki, Poems, Romances.<br>Boguslawski, Drama.<br>Bronikowski, Novels.<br>Bernatowicz, Do.<br>Bulgarin, Do.<br>Mickiewicz, Poems.<br>Odyniec, Drama. | 1800<br>Lach Szmyrna, Travels.<br>Potocki, Do. | 1800<br>Linde, Lexicon. |

## RUSSIAN.

[The Russian has been in use as the language of literature scarcely more than a century. Almost all books used in Russia were written in the ancient Sclavonic tongue, which does not greatly differ from Russian, but more closely resembles the languages spoken in Servia, and in the other provinces near the Save and Danube. The first printing-office in Russia was established in 1553.]

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | 1000<br>Nestor of Kiew, 1056-1115, Chronicles of Russia. | 1000 Yaroslaf, Code of Laws. |
| 1100<br>The Expedition of Ighor, a celebrated Poem, Author Unknown. | 1100 Theodosius, *d.* 1120, Annals.<br>Sylvester, *d.* 1123, Chronicles of Russia.<br>Simeon of Susdal, *d.* 1206, Chronicles of Russia. | 1100 |
| 1200 | 1200 John of Novgorod, Hist. of Russia. | 1200 |

[The blank of nearly four centuries arises from the oppression of the Mongols, who held Russia from 1223 to 1477. They destroyed almost all ancient books, and repressed the rising spirit of knowledge which a close connexion with the Greeks was then introducing into Russia.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 1500 | 1500 Sudebnek, Code of Laws. |
| 1600<br>Simeon of Polotsk, Poems. Spiritual Dramas. | 1600 | 1600 Demetrius of Rostoff, Theo., Spiritual Dramas. |
| 1700<br>Cantemir, 1708-1744, Satirical Poems.<br>Lomonosoff, 1711-1765, Poetry, Hist., Science.<br>Tredianoffski, Poems.<br>Popofski, Transl. Pope.<br>Sumarokoff, 1718-1777, Drama.<br>Kheraskoff, 1733-1807, 'The Russiad.' | 1700 Khilkoff, Hist. of Russia.<br>V. Tatischeff, *d.* 1750. Chronicles of Russia.<br>Cherbatoff, History.<br>Golikoff, Do. | 1700 Théophanes, Sermons.<br>Plato, 1737-1812, Sermons. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1700 Kostroff. *d.* 1796, Transl. the Iliad.<br>Petroff, 1736-1799, Transl. the Eneid.<br>Knäjnin, 1742-1794, Drama.<br>J. Khemnitzer, 1744-1784, Fables.<br>Klushin, Comedies.<br>Ephimieff, Comedies.<br>Ablesimoff, Operas.<br>G.R. Derjavin, 1743-1816, Lyric Poetry.<br>H. Bogdanovitch, 1743-1803, 'Dushenka,' Poems.<br>Vixin, 1745-1792, Comedies, Tales.<br>Nicoleff, Tragedies. | 1700<br>Muravieff, 1757-1816, History, Didactics.<br>Eugenius, History. | 1700 P. S. Pallas, 1741-1811 Natural History. |
| 1800 Maikoff, Comic Poems.<br>Dmitrieff, Lyrics, Fables.<br>Ozeroff, *d.* 1816, Tragedies.<br>P. Sumarokoff, Poems, Tales.<br>V. A. Jukofski, *b.* 1783, Poems.<br>Milonoff, *d.* 1821, Satires.<br>Batiushkoff, Trans, Tibullus.<br>Gneditch, Trans. Iliad, Odes.<br>Kryloff, Fables. | 1800 Karamsin, *b.* 1765, Hist. of Russia.<br>Kschenofski, History.<br>G. Glinka, History.<br>Kotzebue, Voyage of Discovery.<br>Gretch, Hist. of Russian. Literature.<br>Timkowski, Journey to China. | 1800 Shishkoff, Criticism.<br>Augustin, Sermons. |

## ARABIAN, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH.

*P. Persian. T. Turkish. Those unmarked are Arabian.*

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 600 Mahomet, Koran.<br>Lebid, 622-757, Poems.<br>Zohair, Poems.<br>Kais El Ameri, or Amrulkais, Poems. | 600 | 600<br>Aharun, Medicine. |
| 700<br>Abun Massub, Poems.<br>Abunowas, 762-810, Poems.<br>Rehashi, Poems.<br>Abu Obeid, *d.* 838, Fables. | 700<br>Muham. ben Omar, Hist. | 700 Jafar, Chemistry,<br>Abu Hanifah, 699-767, Theology. |
| 800<br>A. Temam, 804-845, Poems.<br>Bochteri, 821-882, Anthol. | Wahab, Travels.<br>Abuzeid, Travels.<br>I. Kotaibah, *d.* 889, Hist.<br>Abu Jafar, 838-922, Hist.<br>Honain ben Isaac, *d.* 874, Translations from Greek. | 800 Asmai, 740-830, Theology.<br>Kendi, Philosophy.<br>J. ben Serapion, Medicine.<br>Almamon Astronomical Tables.<br>Bahali. *d.* 835, Etymology.<br>Alfragan, Astronomy.<br>Nasir Khosru, Metaphys.<br>Albumazar, 805-885, Mathematics, Astronomy.<br>Bochari, 810-870, 'The Sahih,' Traditions.<br>Geber, Chemistry. |

| *Imagination.* | *Fact.* | *Speculative and Scientific.* |
|---|---|---|
| 800 Abu Mohammed Abdallah, Literature. | | |
| 900 Ibn Doraid *d.* 931, Poems.<br>Almotanabbi, *d.* 965, Poems. | 900<br>Said ben Batrik, 876-937, General History.<br>Eutychius, History.<br>Masoudi, *d.* 957, History and Geography.<br>Ibn Haukal, Geography. | 900 Albategni, Astronomy.<br>Razes, *d.* 932, Medicine.<br>Ben Musa, Mathematics.<br>Azophi, Astronomy.<br>Alfarabi, *d.* 954, Aristotelian Philosophy.<br>Geuhari, *d.* 998, Aristotelian Philosophy. |
| P. 1000 Ferdusi, 939-1090, 'Shah Nameh,' epic poem.<br>Abul Ola, 973-1057, Poems. | 1000 Almuyadad, History of Saracens in Sicily. | 1000 Achmet, Treatise on Dreams.<br>Ibn Mesua, Medicine.<br>Avicenna, 980-1038, Philosophy, Medicine.<br>Abulcasis, Medicine.<br>Jelaleddin, Correction of Calendar.<br>Arzachel, Astronomy. |
| 1100 Tograi, *d.* 1119, Poems.<br>Hariri, 1054-1121, Moral Poems.<br>P. Feleki, *d.* 1181, Poems.<br>P. Khakani, *d.* 1186, Poems.<br>P. Anwari, *d.* 1200, Poems.<br>Jaafar ebn Tofail, *d.* 1198, 'Hai ben Yokdan,' a novel.<br>I. Elfaredh, *d.* 1234, Poems. | 1100<br>Algazel, Antiquities, &c.<br>Ben Idris, *b.* 1099, Geog. | 1100 Gazali, 1058-1112, Aristotelian Philosophy.<br>Alhazin, Optics.<br>Tabrizi, *d.* 1136, Commentaries.<br>Alchabit, Optics, Astron.<br>A. Zohar, *d.* 1168, Medic.<br>Averroes, *d.* 1206, Aristotelian Philosophy. |
| 1200<br>P. Saadi, 1193-1291, 'Gulistan,' 'Bostan.'<br>Elfaragi, Poems. | 1200 Bohadin, Life of Saladin.<br>Abdollatif, Topography of Egypt.<br>Abuldem, *d.* 1244, History.<br>El Harawi, Travels.<br>Abulfarage, 1226-1286, Universal History.<br>Elmacin, *d.* 1302, History of Saracens.<br>P. Fadlallah, History of Mogols. | 1200 A. Baca, *d.* 1219, Arithm.<br>Caswin *d.* 1274, Natural History.<br>Beithar, *d.* 1246, Botany, Medicine.<br>P. Nasireddin, 1201-1273, Astronomy. |
| 1300 | 1300 Abulfeda, 1273-1333, Geography, History.<br>Novairi, *d.* 1331, Universal History.<br>Mohammed Ibn Batuta, Travels.<br>Ibn al Wardi, *d.* 1358, Geography. | 1300 E. Hajan, *d.* 1344, Gram. |

# ALPHABETICAL TABLES.

## TAB. I.

REFERRING TO THE FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL

## KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, &c.

[For the present Statistics, see the article under that head. For the names of Sovereigns, &c. see Chronological Table.]

A

*Alabama*, one of the United States, formerly constituted a part of Western Georgia; made a territory, 1800, divided again, and the eastern part called Alabama, by act of Congress, 1817; admitted into the Union, 1818.

*Albany*, N. Y., founded by the Dutch, (first called Fort Orange) 1614; incorporated, 1686.

*Alexandria*, city of, in Egypt, founded by Alexander, 332, B. C.; taken by the Romans, 31. B. C.; by the Turks, A. D. 1515.

*Algiers*, city of, and Mahometan state; rose into consequence during the middle ages; was attacked by Charles V., 1541; bombarded by the French, 1683; by the Spanish, 1783; by the British, 1816; at war with the United States, 1816; taken by the French, 1830.

*America*. See Discoveries. Tab. II. &c.

*Amsterdam*, city of, first mentioned, A. D. 1272.

*Annapolis*, seaport of Nova Scotia, founded by the French, 1608.

*Annapolis*, the capital of Maryland, founded, 1692.

*Antwerp*, first mentioned in history, 517.

*Aquitaine*, a principality 1362; annexed to France, 1730.

*Argos*, (in Greece,) the kingdom of, founded by Inachus 1586, B. C.

*Arkansas*, N. A., first settlement in, by the French, 1685; made a territory of the United States, 1819.

*Arragon*, a kingdom, (in Spain,) 912; united to Castile, 1479.

*Assyrian Empire*, was founded either by Nimrod or Asshur, about 2204, B C.; divided into the kingdoms of Babylon and Nineveh, 747, B. C.

*Athens*, Greece, founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian, 1556, B. C.

*Austria*, a duchy, 1156; an empire, (See Germany,) 1804.

B

*Babylon*, founded by Nimrod, 2204, B. C.; taken by Cyrus, 588, B. C.; by Alexander, 333. B, C.

*Bagdad*, built by Almanzor the Caliph, 762; and is still a place of great trade.

*Baltimore*, Md., founded, 1729. Population in 1790, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514.

*Bavaria*, made a duchy, 1180; a kingdom, by Bonaparte, 1805.

*Belgium*, annexed to Holland, 1813; revolted and became an independent kingdom, 1830.

*Berne*, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290.

*Bohemia*, kingdom of, founded, 1630.

*Boston*, the capital of Massachusetts founded, 1630; evacuated by the British army, March 17, 1776. Population of, in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 32,250; in 1820, 42,526; in 1830, 61,392.

*Bourbon*, made a duchy, 1336

*Brabant*, —— —— 1620

*Brandenburgh*, —— —— 1526

(the elector became king of Prussia, 1701.)

*Brazil*, eastern and central part of South America, discovered by Cabral, 24th April, 1500; St. Salvador founded by Souza, the first Portuguese governor, 1549; invaded by the Dutch, 1624; evacuated by them, 1654; gold mines discovered, 1692; Rio de Janeiro taken by the French, 1711; Montevideo founded, 1723; treaty of limits with Spain, 1750; seat of government fixed at Rio, 1763; declared independent of Portugal by the prince regent, afterwards the emperor, Pedro, Dec. 14, 1815; declared an empire but with popular representation, 1822.

*Brittany*, made a duchy 874; annexed to France, 1150.

*Buenos Ayres*, country of, S. A., discovered, 1515; city of, founded by Pedro de Mendoza, 1534; Buen Esphranza and Assumption founded, 1536; governments of Pararia and Paraguay separated, 1620; the whole country erected into a vice-royalty, 1787: taken by the British, who kept it one year, 1806; the Argentine Provinces declared themselves independent, and Buenos Ayres made the capital, 1816.

*Burgundy*, a duchy, 890; a kingdom, 914; united to Germany, 1035; disunited and divided into four sovereignties, 1074; after several revolutions again united, and now forms a part of France and Switzerland.

of the Directory and the two Councils Sept. 23, 1795. Consulate established, (Bonaparte) Nov. 9, 1799. Bonaparte declared emperor, Dec. 2, 1804; abdicated, April 4, 1814; do. a second time, June 22, 1815, when the House of Bourbon was restored; (Louis XVIII.) Revolution of 1830 commenced July 27-29. Louis Philip I. (house of Orleans) *elected* constitutional king.

*Geneva*, republic of, founded 1512.

*Genoa*, ——— ——— 1096;—annexed to the French empire 1805; transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1814.

*Georgia*, one of the United States first settled by a colony under general Oglethorpe, 1733. Constitution ratified May 29, 1798.

*Germany* was anciently divided into several independent States, which made no figure in history till B. C. 25, when they withstood the attempts to subdue them made by the Romans; who conquered some parts, but were at length expelled, about A. D. 290. A great part of this country was conquered by the Huns from China, 432; but Charlemagne was the first master of the whole, in 800. It was called Allemania from Alleman, i. e. in German, every man, denoting that all nations were welcome there. Dukes being at this time made governors of the provinces, they claimed a right to sovereignty; Hence originated most of the independent, sovereign, and powerful families of Germany. It continued united to the crown of France till 841, Conrad I. was the first *elected* emperor, 912; but we have no authentic account of the imperial electors till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburg was chosen emperor by the seven electors. To secure the succession to his son, Henry III. got him elected 'King of the Romans;' a title which continued for several centuries hereditary, like that of the 'Prince of Wales' in England. Charles IV., to procure the election of his son, gave each elector 100,600 ducats, and was forced to mortgage several cities to raise the money, 1376.

Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of **Austria**, which governed the empire till it was succeeded by the house of Lorraine on the marriage of the celebrated Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and heiress of Austria, with Francis, duke of Lorraine who was elected emperor, 1745.—Francis II. resigned the title of emperor of Germany, and assumed that of 'emperor of Austria,' Aug. 11, 1804.

*Grenada*, the Moorish kingdom of, in Spain, conquered by Ferdinand, 1492.

*Grand Cairo*, city of, (in Egypt,) founded by the Saracens, 969; taken by the Turks 1516.

*Greek Empire*, or *Eastern Empire* of the Romans, finally separated from the Western, 395; usurped by the Latins, 1204; re-conquered, 1261; its final overthrow by the Turks, 1453.

H

*Hamburgh*, city of, founded 804.

*Hanover*, ———, walled 1556; incorporated, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; erected into a kingdom, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen united to it, 1815; duke of Cambridge appointed lieut. governor of, 1816.

*Holland*, originally a part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, B. C. 47. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868, continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy. Being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain, 1534. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic now called the United Provinces, 1579. The office of Stadtholder or of captain general of the provinces made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, 1747; conquered by the French, 1795; erected into a kingdom by Napoleon and given to his brother Louis, 1806; restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to it, Nov. 1813.

I

*Illinois*, one of the United States, admitted into the Union 1818.

*Indiana*, ——— ——— ——— explored by the French, 1690; ceded to England 1763; included in the United States by the treaty of Paris, 1783; made a territory, including Illinois and Michigan, 1801; admitted into the Union as a State, Dec. 1816.

*Ireland*, is supposed to have been peopled by the Celts, and was formerly divided among several petty sovereigns. It was conquered by the English under Henry II. in 1172. Legislative union with England, Jan. 1, 1801.

*Israelitish monarchy* founded, B. C., 1095; destroyed B. C. 721.

*Italy*, kingdom of, began 476; ended, 964.

J

*Jerusalem*, built B. C. 1800; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 588; destroyed by Titus, A. D., 70; re-built by Adrian 130; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when seventy thousand infidels are said to have been massacred.

*Judah*, kingdom of, separated from Israel —, B. C. 975; subverted, B. C. 588.

K

*Kentucky* explored by Daniel Boone, who established the first colony, 1769—1775; admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792.

L

*Liverpool* incorporated, 1299.

*Lombardy*, kingdom of, in Italy, founded A. D. 568; conquered by Charlemagne, 771; annexed to the Austrian dominions, 1814.

*London* fortified by the Romans 50; walled, and a palace built, 294. The citizens received a charter from king John, to choose a mayor out of their own body,

annually, to elect and remove their Sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1906.

*Louisiana*, one of the United States, ceded by Crozat to the West Company, 1717; ceded by the latter to France, 1731; by France to Spain, 1763; re-ceded to France 1800; purchased by the United States, 1803; admitted into the Union, 1811.

*Lubec* founded, 1140.

*Lucca*, republic of, founded, 1450.

*Lydia*, kingdom of, founded about 1222 B. C. ended, being conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia, B. C. 548.

M

*Macedon*, kingdom of, founded B. C. 814; conquered by the Romans B. C. 168.

*Madrid* built B. C. 936, but remained an obscure village in 1500.

*Maine*, one of the United States. First permanent settlement, 1635; granted to Sir Ferdinand Gorges 1639; first General Court held at Saco, 1640; claimed as part of Massachusetts and made a county with the name of Yorkshire, 1652; the claim of Gorges extinguished by purchase, 1676, convention at Portland respecting the separation from Massachusetts, 1785. The separation voted for, 1819. Maine admitted into the Union as an independent state, 1819.

*Maryland*, one of the United States. First settlement on Kent island by Clayborn 1631; granted to lord Baltimore by Charles I. 1632; sent delegates to the continental congress, 1774.

*Massachusetts*, one of the United States, first settlement at Plymouth, 1620; royal charter obtained 1628; first representative legislature, 1639, from which period to 1692, the two colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, were alternately harassed by intestine religious disputes, Indian wars, or in resisting the encroachments of the crown of England. Bloody war with the Indians called 'King Philip's War,' 1674; second charter, uniting the two colonies, 1692. Massachusetts was an actor and sufferer in the several wars between France and Great Britain; contributed to the conquest of Canada; was the first of the colonies in resisting the oppressive measures of the British Government; and proposed the congress of 1774 which led to the union and independence of the States. Constitution adopted 1780, and amended, 1820.

*Mexico*, republic of, once an Empire under native monarchs; conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez, 1521. Revolution which terminated in its independence of Spain, commenced, 1810; this sanguinary struggle produced the elevation of Iturbide to the throne as emperor; he was expelled, but returned and was tried, condemned, and shot on the 19th October, 1824.

*Michigan Territory*, N. A., exploded by the French, 1648-1650; (Detroit founded 1670,) ceded to Great Britain 1763; to the United States 1783; made a territory under its present name, 1805.

*Milan*, city of, is said to have been built by the Gauls, B. C. 408;—Conquered by the Romans B. C. 222; formed into a republic, A. D. 121; governed by dukes from 1395 till 1501; given to Austria, 1748; seized by the French, 1796; retaken by the Austrians, 1799; and now forms a part of the Austro-Lombardian Kingdom.

*Mississippi*, one of the United States, settled near Natches by the French in 1718: conquered by the Spanish 1781; surrendered to the United States, 1798; admitted into the Union, Dec. 1817.

*Missouri*, one of the United States, admitted into the Union, 1821.

*Mogul Empire*:—The first conqueror was Genghis Khan, a Tartarian chief, who died 1236. Timur-Bek became Great Mogul by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest by Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since.

*Montreal*, city of L. C. founded 1629; taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775, and re-taken by the English, June 15, 1776.

*Morocco*, empire of, anciently called Mauritania—reduced to a Roman province, A. D. 50; underwent various revolutions till the establishment of the Almovarides; the second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco. About 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312. Morocco was then seized by the king of Fez; but the Mahometans subdued and again united the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

*Moscow*, city of, founded 1156; three fourths of it burnt, 1812.

*Munich*, in Bavaria, founded 962.

N

*Naples*, city of, founded B. C. 323.

—— kingdom of, anciently Capua and Campania, founded 1020; underwent various revolutions; given by the pope to the count of Anjou, in exclusion of the right of the heir Conradin, who was beheaded, 1266. Sicily was united to it by Alphonso of Arragon, in 1442; and its sovereigns have since been styled King of the Two Sicilies; Naples was seized by the French and the king was expelled in 1799 and 1806, when Joseph Bonaparte, was created king by Napoleon; transferred to Murat, 1809; restored to Ferdinand, its lawful monarch 1814.

*Netherlands* declared a free State, 1565;

sovereignty of the House of Orange commenced, 1814. [See Holland.]

*New-Hampshire* one of the original United States; visited by Capt. John Smith, 1614; granted by the natives to Wheelwright, 1629; received under the protection of Massachusetts, 1640; sent 2 delegates to the continental Congress, 1774.

*New-Jersey*, one of the original U. States; first settled by the Dutch, 1612; granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, and received its present name, 1664; placed under the government of William Penn, 1682; sent delegates to the congress, 1774; constitution adopted, 1776.

*New-Orleans*, La., (U. S.,) founded by the French.

*New-York*, one of the original United States, settled by the Dutch, 1608; taken by the English, 1614; re-taken, 1615; granted by the States General to the West India Company, underthe name of New Netherlands, 1621; (its first governor was Wouter Van Twiller, 1629;) recaptured by the English and granted to the duke of York, 1664; zealously opposed the stamp act, &c., and was distinguished in the revolution. Constitution adopted, April 1777. Since the peace of 1783, New-York has made wonderful advances in wealth and population.

*New-York*, city, originally called Fort Amsterdam, founded by the Dutch, 1608; —population in 1697, was 4,302;—in 1756; —13,040;—in 1790, 33,131;—in 1800, 60,489;—in 1805, 75,770;—in 1810, 96,373;—in 1820, 123,706;—in 1825, 166,086;—in 1830, 203,007.

At this ratio of increase the population will be in 1850, about 330,000;—in 1875, 660,000;—in 1900, 1,398,688;—in 1925, 2,650,000.

*Normandy*, erected into a dukedom, 876.

*Norway*, united to Sweden, under Charles XIII., 1814.

## O

*Ohio*, one of the United States; first settlement, at Marietta, 1787; admitted into the Union, 1803.

*Ostend*, in Flanders, surrendered to the Spaniards after a siege of 3 years, 1604; made a free port, 1781.

## P

*Paris*, city of, founded 357; made the capital of France, 481; the streets first paved, 1186; first lighted 1526.

*Pennsylvania*, one of the U. States. (This name is derived from the surname of Wm. Penn, and sylva, *woods*; and means, literally Penn's woods.) Granted by Charles II. to Penn, March 4, 1681. The first colonists were chiefly quakers, who still maintain great influence in the state. First assembly was held at Philadelphia in 1683; present constitution adopted, Sept. 2, 1790.

*Persian Empire*, founded by Cyrus, B. C., 536; conquered by Alexander, B. C., 330.

*Petersburgh*, in Russia, founded by the czar Peter I. 1703.

*Philadelphia*, Penn., U. S., founded 1682.

*Pisa*, republic of, founded, 1403.

*Poland*, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; made a duchy, 694; a kingdom, under Bolesiaus, 1000. Pomerania re-united to it 1465. Augustus abdicated, 1707. The kingdom first divided between Prussia, Russia and Germany, 1772. Revolution and the crown made hereditary in the Saxon family, 1791. The sovereignty abolished, 1795: remainder of the kingdom united to Russia, 1815. Revolt commenced at Warsaw, and the tyrannical regent Constantine expelled, 1830; Warsaw taken, multitudes of the Poles disperse into foreign countries and their country again subjected by the autocrat, 1831.

*Portugal*, kingdom of, founded by Alphonso I., 1139; united to Spain, 1580; revolted, 1640; the royal family, (house of Braganza,) removed to Brazil, 1807; at war with France, 1808—1811; usurped by don Miguel, uncle of the rightful sovereign, Maria do Gloria, invaded by don Pedro, the father of the latter, 1832.

*Prussia*, anciently peopled by the Venedi, who were conquered by the Borussi, and from them the country was named: subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emperor Frederick II., 1215; revolted to Poland, 1219; made a kingdom 1701; Its king seized a part of Poland, 1772 and 1795.

## R

*Rhode Island*, one of the U. States, first settled by Roger Williams and his friends. 1636.

*Roman Empire*, began, B. C., 31; divided, A. D., 364. Western empire ended 476: Eastern, 1453.

*Rome*, city of, founded by Romulus and Remus the twin brothers, 752, B. C.; kingly government abolished, and succeeded by the consulate, B. C., 509. The republic changed to an empire by Octavius B. C., 31. About this time the revenue of the empire amounted to £40,000,000 Sterling. The city was 50 miles in circumference and its inhabitants exceeded 4,000,000. A. D., 48, it contained 6,000,000. The seat of empire removed to Constantinople, 330. Division of the empire 364. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Vandals, 455; by the Herulii, 476; conquered by Belisarius, for the eastern emperor, 537; again by Narses, 553; revolted from the Greek emperors and became a free state, governed by a senate, 726; submitted to Charlemagne, who restored the city to the pope, 800; and has since continued under the control of the Pontiff, with the exception of the temporary revolution by the French, in 1798. Its inhabitants in 1780, amounted to 155,184; in this number were included 3,847 monks, 2,327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students and 1470 paupers.

*Russia*, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; remained

obscure till the attempt of the natives on Constantinople, 864; (Woldimer was the first Christian king, 981;) conquered by the Poles, 1058; first rose into importance under the czar Peter, who assumed the title of 'Emperor of all the Russias,' introduced the means of education, manufactures and the arts, founded the navy, &c., 1700; Finland annexed to the empire, 1809, and Poland, 1815.

S

*Sardinia*, island of, conquered by the Spaniards 1303, and remained in their possession till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy with the title of king; annexed to Italy 1805; restored to Victor Emanuel, with Genoa attached to it, 1814.

*Savannah*, in Georgia, settled 1732; taken by the British, 1779.

*Savoy*, a part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118, B. C., erected into a duchy, 1417; and is now possessed by the king of Sardinia.

*Saxony*, kingdom of, in Germany, was granted by the emperor Sigismund to Frederick I., as an electorate, 1423; erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, 1807.

*Scotland*, anciently Caledonia; tradition says that its first king was Fergus who was sent over from Ireland, B. C., 328: it was inhabited by the two nations of Scots and Picts, united into one monarchy by Kenneth II., the 69th king, and called Scotland, 838; divided into baronies, 1032; dispute for the crown of, between Bruce & Baliol, 1285, referred to the arbitration of Edward I., of England, who took the opportunity to conquer it; the Scotch recovered their independence, 1314. Union of the English and Scotch crowns, 1603; legislative union, 1707. The Scotch boast a line of 115 kings.

*Spain*, was first visited and civilized by the Phenicians and Carthaginians; made a Roman province, 210; the Goths and Vandals, overturned the Roman power, 569, and continued in the possession of Spain till it was conquered in 711 by the Moors, who kept a part of it till 1093. The Christian kingdom of Asturias founded 758; of Arragon, 1035; of Castile and Leon 1037; the three last united, under the title of the kingdom of Spain, 1479.

*Sweden*, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, founded, 481; united to Denmark and Norway, 1394; the Danes expelled by Gustavus Vasa, in 1525, until which time the crown was elective; had no nobility before 1500; popery abolished and the crown declared to be hereditary, 1544. Charles John Bernadotte the present king elected crown prince 1810; succeeded to the throne 1812.

*Switzerland*, was formerly inhabited by the Helvetii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57, B. C; it remained subject to the Romans till 395; became a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 838; given by the last king of Burgundy to Germany 1032. The Swiss Cantons formed, and declared themselves an independent republic, 1307.

T

*Tennessee*, one of the United States.—Nashville founded 1780; what is now called Tennessee was conditionally ceded by North Carolina, to the United States, 1789; made a territory 1790; admitted into the Union, and its constitution ratified, 1796.

*Troy*, city of, founded 1546, B. C., destroyed 1184. B. C.

*Turkey*, a large empire, now extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Turks are of Tartar origin. They founded their empire in Asia, A. D., 1299; in Europe, after taking Constantinople, and overturning the Eastern Empire of the Romans, 1453.

*Tuscany*, erected into a dukedom, 1530; subdued by the French, 1799; recovered its independence a second time, 1814.

U

*United States*, of North America, declared their independence of Great Britain, July 4, 1776.

V

*Venezuela*, South America, became a republic, 1811.

*Venice*.—The first inhabitants of this country were the Veneti; they were conquered by the Romans, 221, B. C.; by the Gauls, 356, when their kingdom was founded. The islands on which the present city stands, began to be inhabited by Italians, about 421; the first house was erected on the morass by Entinopus, who fled from the Goths; the people of Padua took refuge there also, and were assisted by Entinopus in building the eighty houses which formed the first city, 413; first governed by a *doge*, 697; but the republic was not independent, till 803; its extensive trade almost ruined by the league of Cambray, 1509; the conspiracy on which Otway's play is founded, 1618; its senate dissolved and its government changed by the French, in 1797, when the annual ceremony of "wedding the Adriatic sea," was omitted for the first time since 1173. The French ceded the city with the adjacent country to the emperor of Germany, Oct. 17, 1797; and it now remains subject to Austria.

*Vermont*, one of the United States; first settled, 1724; claimed as a part of New-York; was declared a free state in 1777, by the people, who petitioned congress for admission into the Union, but were refused. The controversy was terminated in 1790, Vermont paying to New-York $30,000. Admitted into the Union, Feb. 18, 1791; constitution adopted, July, 1792.

*Vienna*, made an imperial city in 1136; taken by the king of Hungary, 1490; besieged by the Turks in 1529; again in 1532, 1543, and 1663; taken by the French, 1805, and 1809.

*Virginia*, the first settled of the United States, was granted by a patent to the London company, 1606; first colony arrived, 1607; captain Smith arrived, 1608. Virginia passed the first resolution against the stamp act. Present constitution adopted July 5, 1776.

W

*Wales*, peopled by the Britons on their being expelled from England by the Saxons, 685; Griffith the last king died 1137; Wales was united to England, 1536.

*Washington City*, D. C., U. S., became the seat of government, 1800; incorporated, 1802.

*Wurtemberg*, erected into a county in 1078; into a duchy, 1495; a kingdom, 1803.

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TAB. II.

# GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES, SETTLEMENTS, &c.

A

*America*—First discovery of land belonging to, (St. Salvador,) by Columbus, in the service of Spain, Oct. 11, 1492;—so named by Americus Vespucius, a Florentine navigator, 1497.

——, *North*, discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, Venetians, in the service of England, 1497; first permanent English settlement in, at Jamestown, Va. 1607; second do. do. by the Puritans, at Plymouth, Mass., 1620.

——, *South*, by Columbus, April 24, 1500.—(See notices of separate countries.)

[It is remarkable, that with the exception of Martin and Alouzo Pinzon, all the great seamen, who first explored the Atlantic shore of America, were Italians.]

*Andreanoffsy isles*, between N. America, and Kamschatka, by the Russians, 1760.

*Angola*, province of, in Western Africa settled by the Portuguese, 1482.

*Antigua*, island of, W. I., settled by the English, 1632.

*Archangel*, a sea port in Russia, passage to, discovered by the English, 1553.

*Aruba*, island of, colonized by the Dutch, 1634.

*Azores*, or *Western Islands*, discovered by the Portuguese, 1449.

B

*Baffin's Bay*, separating Greenland from N. America, discovered by Baffin, 1622.

*Bahama isles*, discovered 1629; taken by the English, 1718.

*Barbadoes* discovered and settled, 1620.

*Batavia*, on the Island of Java, founded by the Dutch, 1618.

*Bermuda isles* discovered 1527; settled 1612.

*Botany Bay*, New-Holland, first English colony at, 1788.

C

*Caledonia*, New, disc. by capt. Cook, 1774.

*California*, —— by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by Drake, 1578.

*Canary isles* discovered and granted to Spain 1344.

*Cape Breton* —— by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; retaken 1745; restored, 1745; again taken 1758, and since retained by England.

*Cape de Verde isles* discovered, 1447.

*Cape of Good Hope* discovered, 1487; taken by the British 1795; again 1806.

*Cape Horn* first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.

*Caribbee isles* discovered, 1495; war in, between the black and red Caribs, 1772.

*Cat-island*, one of the Bahamas, supposed by some authors to be the one first seen by Columbus in America, 1492.

*Cavendish's* first voyage to circumnavigate the globe, 1556.

*Cayenne*, island of, first planted by the French 1635.

*Ceylon*, —— discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; taken by the English, 1795.

*Charlotte's, queen, islands*, discovered by Cartaret, 1767.

*Christopher's, St.* isle of, discovered 1595; settled by the English, 1626.

*Congo*, kingdom of, on the western coast of Africa—settled by the Portuguese, 1482.

*Cuba*, island of, W. I. discovered by Columbus, 1492; invaded by the British, 1762; yielded to Spain, 1763.

*Curacoa*, settled by the Dutch, 1634.

D

*Darien* settled, 1700.

*Davis' Straits*, discovered 1585.

*De la Plata*, river of, discovered, 1512.

*Domingo, St.* (the first part of America settled by Europeans,) discovered 1492; city of, founded by Bartholomew Columbus, 1506; colonised by the French, 1650; the negroes revolted and massacred the whites, 1791; and they remain in the independent possession of the island, which is now called *Hayti*.

*Dominico*, discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the French, 1700; taken by the English, 1759; by the French, 1778; restored to England, 1783.

E

*East Indies*, first discovered by the Romans, the time uncertain; Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in that country; 327 B. C.—Discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; settled by them in 1506. The first settlement was Goa.—The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies was a private adventure of three ships, 1591: only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage. The first East India Company's charter was dated Dec. 31, 1600;—their stock amounted to £72,000;—agreed to pay the government £400,000 per an. for 5 years so they might continue unmolested, Feb. 1709; house built 1726; India Bill passed 1773.—Dutch East India Company formed 1594;—Danish 1612; Swedish, 1731.

F

*Falkland Islands* discovered, 1592.
*Fox island*, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760.
*Frobrisher's Straits*, 1578.

G

*Gallapagos Isles*, Discovered 1700.
*Greenland*, discovered 1585; settled 1721.
*Guadaloupe isle*, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by the French 1635; taken by the English, 1759, 1779, and 1794.
*Guinea coast* discovered by the Portuguese, 1482.

H

*Helena, St.* discovered 1502; settled by the English, 1651.
*Hudson's Bay* discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1607.

J

*Iceland* discovered by a Danish pirate, 860.
*Jamaica* discovered by Columbus, 1494 settled by the Spaniards 1509; taken by the English, 1655.
*Japan* discovered, 1542.

K

*Kamtschatka* discov'd by the Russians, 1739.

L

*Ladrone islands* discovered, 1521.

M

*Madagascar*, island of, discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
*Madeira*, —— ——, 1344 and 1418.
*Magellan*, straits of, discovered, 1520.

N

*Nevis* planted by the English, 1628.
*Newfoundland*, discovered by Cabot 1497; settled 1614.
*New-Guinea* discovered 1699.
*New-Holland*, discovered by the Dutch 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
*New-Zealand* discovered, 1660; explored, 1769.
*Nootka Sound* on the N. W. coast of America, discovered, 1778.
*Nova-Scotia* settled, 1622.
*Nova Zembla* discovered, 1553.

O

*Otaheite*, discovered, June 18, 1765.
*Owhyhe*, ——, 1778.

P

*Paraguay*, discovered, 1535.
*Peru*. —— 1518.
*Philippine isles*, —— by the Spaniards, 1521.
*Pitt's Straits*, in the East Indies, disc. 1760.
*Porto Rico*, island of, West Indies, 1497.

S

*Sandwich Islands*, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1778.
*Sierra Leone*, coast of Africa, disc. 1460.
*Society Islands*, discovered 1765.
*Solomon* —— —— 1527.
*Somer's Isles*, —— 1527.
*St. Eustatia isles*, settled by the Dutch, 1632.
*St. Lawrence River*, N. A., discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
*St. Salvador*, W. I., the first land discovered in America by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.
*Sunarrow islands* discovered by the Russians, 1814.

T

*Tobago* planted by the Dutch, 1642.
*Terceiras isles* discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
*Terra Firma* settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
*Trinidad*, island of, discovered, 1498.

TAB. III.

## RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

*Are said to amount to* 973, *among which are,*

*Albigenses*, originated,.....A. D. 1160
(opposed to the church of Rome.)
*Anabaptists*,.....1525
(advocate baptism by immersion.)
*Anchorites*, (Monks.).....1255
*Angelites*, (See Buck's Dictionary.).....494
*Antinomians*, (founded by I. Agricola,)..1538
(maintain that the *law* is of no use or obligation under the *gospel* dispensation.)
*Antonines*,.....329
*Arians*, (f. by Arius,).....290
*Arminians*, (f. by Arminius.).....1229
*Augustines*, (a religious order,).....389
(had all things in common.)

*Baptists*, (Buck says) about,.....1556
(Baptism by immersion.)
*Bartholomites*, (monks,).....1013
*Beguines*, (nuns,) originated,.....1208
*Behmenists*,.....1600
*Benedictines*, (monks).....548
*Bereans*, (a sect of Protestant dissenters, in Scotland,)
*Bethlehemites*,.....1248
*Bohemian Brethren*, (Christ. reformers,) 1467
*Bridgetines*.....1370
(an order similar to Augustines.)
*Brownists*,.....1660
(a sect among the Puritans.)

*Calvinists*, founded by J. Calvin,.....1546
(believe in the doctrines of predestination, conversion by grace, perseverance, &c.)
*Canons*, (officiated as priests.).....400
*Capuchins*, (of the order of St. Francis,) 1525
*Cardinals*,.....853
(chief governors of the Romish Church.)
*Carmelites*, (mendicant friars,).....1141
*Carthusians*, a religious order,.....1084
*Catharists*, (similar to Manichæns,)....1373
*Celestines*, a religious order,.....1272
*Chaplains*,.....1248

*Dominicans*, a religious order,.....1315

*Flagellants*, a fanatical sect,.....A. D. 1259
(whipped themselves in public.)
*Franciscans*, a religious order,.....1206

*Greyfriars*,.....1122
*Greek Church* separated from the Latin about,.....1050

*Hermits*,.....1257
*Holy Trinity*, order of,.....1211

*Jesuits*, (a religious order of the Romish Church, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, 1759; France, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished by the Pope, 1773; restored, 1784—1814.)

*Lutherans*,.....1517
(Christians who follow the opinions of Martin Luther.)

*Mahometans*,.....622
*Manichæans*,.....343
*Methodists*,.....1734
*Monks*, (associated.).....328
*Moravians*, or *Unitas Fratrum*,.....1457

*Predestinarians*,.....371
*Presbyterians*, (Knox,)—about.....1560
*Protestants*, (Luther,).....1519
*Puritans*,.....1545

*Quakers*,.....1650
*Quietists*,.....1685

*Swedenborgians*,.....1780

*Trappists*,.....1815
(order of monks—inst. in France.)
*Trinitarians*, order of,.....1198

*Unitarians*,.....1553
*Ursulines*,.....1198

TAB. IV.

# MILITARY ORDERS, TITLES OF HONOUR. &c.

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## A

***Admiral***, the first in England, 1297.

***Ædiles***, first created at Rome, 543, B. C. (They superintended all buildings, baths, &c., and examined weights and measures.)

***Alexander***, St., order of knighthood, in Russia, 1700.

***Aldermen***, city magistrates, first appointed in London, 1242.

***Andrew***, *St.*, order of knighthood, in Scotland, 809; in Russia, 1698.

***Anthony***, *St.*, order of knighthood, in Germany, 1382.

## B

***Baron***, the title of, first granted by patent, in England, 1388.

***Baronet***, the title of, granted for £1095, by James I., of England, 1611.

***Bath***, order of knighthood, instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV., 1399; renewed, 1725.

## C

***Censors***, whose office was to number the people, regulate the taxes, and watch over morals and manners; at Rome, 413, B. C.

***Christian Charity***, order of knighthood, in France, 1590.

***Cincinnatus***, order of, in the U. States, 1783.

***Common Council*** of London, 1208.

***Consuls***, (who had regal authority for one year,) first at Rome, B. C., 509.

***Crescent***, order of knighthood, in Naples, 1448.

## D

***Decemvirs***, (ten magistrates of absolute authority,) at Rome, B. C., 450.

***Defender of the Faith***, the title of, given to Henry VIII., by the pope, 1520.

***Dennis***, *St.*, order of, in France, 1267.

***Dey of Tunis***, first appointed, 1570.

***Dictator***, (a magistrate with regal power,) at Rome, B, C., 498.

***Duke***, title of, first in England, given to Edward son of Edward III., 1336.

## E

***Earl***, title of, first used by king Alfred, 920, as a substitute for that of king.

***Electors*** (of Germany,) title of, first given to the independent princes, who had the power of electing the emperor, 1298.

***Eminence***, title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.

***Esquire***, title of, first used to persons of fortune, not attendants on knights, 1345.

## G

***Garter***, order of, instituted by Edward III., 1349, April 23; (It is remarkable that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes.)

***Gentlemen***, the first use of the distinction, 1430.

***George***, *St.*, order of knighthood, in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1470.

***Golden Fleece***, order of knighthood, in Flanders, 1492.

***Golden Shield and Thistle***, order of, 1370.

***Guelphs***, order of knighthood, instituted in Hanover, 1816.

## H

***Holy Trinity***, order of knighthood, 1211.

***Hospitallers***. See Malta.

## I

***James***, *St.*, order of knighthood, in Spain, 1030.

***John***, *St.*, of Jerusalem. See Malta.

## K

***King of England*** title of, first used, 800; of Ireland added to it, 1542; of Great Britain, 1603.

***King of France***, title of, with the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," assumed by the king of England, 1340; relinquished, 1801.

***King of the French***, title of, given to Louis Philip I., 1830.

***Knighthood***, introduced into England, 897; abolished in France, 1791.

L

*Legion of Honour*, instituted by Bonaparte, 1804; confirmed by Louis XVIII., 1814.
*Louis, St.*, order of knighthood, in France, 1698.
*Lord Mayors of London*, first appointed annually, 1208.

M

*Majesty*, the title of, first given to Henry VIII., of England.
*Malta*, knights of, alias Knights Hospitallers, alias Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Foundation of the order laid by opening a house for the reception of pilgrims at Jerusalem, 1048; became a regular monastic order, 1099; and a military order, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called Knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks the emperor Charles V., gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called Knights of Malta; they were expelled from England, 1540: performed great exploits against the Infidels, 1595; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749.
*Marian Knights*. See Teutonic Order.
*Mark, St.*, order of, at Venice, 830; revived, 1562.
*Maria Theresa*, or royal order, for ladies in Spain, 1792.
*Martyrs*, order of knighthood, in Palestine, 1319.
*Merit*, order of knighthood, in Prussia, 1730.
*Michael, St.* order of knighthood, in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618.

N

*Noble Passion*, order of knighthood in Germany, 1704.

O

*Ordo Disciplinarum*, order of Knighthood, in Bohemia.
*Our Lady and St., George of Montesa*, order of knighthood, in Spain, 1317.

P

*Passion of Jesus Christ*, order of knighthood, in France, 1382.
*Patrick, St.*, order of, in Ireland, 1783.
*Poet Laureat*, the first in England, 1487.
*Pope*, title of, first assumed by the bishop of Rome, 154.

R

*Round Table*, order of knighthood, 516; revived, 1344.
*Rupert, St.*, order of knighthood, in Germany, 1702.

S

*Secretaries of State*, first appointed in England, 1530.
*Sepulchre*, order of knighthood, in Palestine, 1092.
*Sheriffs*, first appointed, 1189.
*Sincerity*, order of knighthood, in Saxony, 1690.
*Slaves of Virtue*, order of knighthood, in Germany.

T

*Templars, Knights*, the first military order, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, and 59 of them were burnt alive in Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; order abolished in France, 1342.
*Teutonic or Marian order*, 1192; abolished, 1322; revived, 1522.
*Thistle* order, 812.
*Tribunes*, of the People, at Rome, 495, B. C.
*Tribunes*, military, with consular power, at Rome, 445, B. C.

V

*Virgin Mary*, order of knighthood, 1233.
*Viscount*, the first in England, 1440.

W

*Wales*, prince of, title of instituted, 1281.
*Warfare of Christ*, order of knighthood 1325; in Poland, 1705.

TAB. V.

# REMARKABLE BUILDINGS.

*Adrian's Wall*, in Britain, built 121.
*Amphitheatre* at Rome, (has 14 chapels now within its walls,) built 69.

*Babel*, tower of, (was 40 years in building,) B. C. 2247.
*Bank of England*, in London, 1732.
*Bastile*, at Paris, (b. in 14 years.) 1369.
*Blackfriars Bridge*, London, (10 years;—cost £150,840,) 1770.

*Capitol of the United States*, Washington,
*Chinese Wall*, 1500 miles in length.
*Covent Garden Theatre*, London, 1809.
*Custom House*, London, (first built, 1559,) the present one, 1817.

*Drury Lane Theatre*, London, (burnt 1809) re-built, 1812.

*Eddystone Light House*, near Plymouth. (destroyed 1703 and 1770,) 1774.
*Edinburgh Castle*, (first fortified 1074,) 950.
*Exeter Castle*, 680; *Cathedral*, 1064 and 1485; *Bridge*, 1770.

*Guildhall*, London, 1416, rebuilt, 1789.

*Hampton Court palace*, London, 1525
*Holt's Hotel*, in New-York city, 1832.
*Holryrood House*, Edinburgh, 1128.

*India House*, London, 1726.
*James St., Palace*, London, 1536.
*Jupiter Olympus*, a temple at Athens, half a mile in circuit.

*Kenilworth Castle*, Warwickshire, 1120.

*London Bridge*, (of wood, 1016,) stone, 1209.
*Louvre*, in Paris, 1552.

*Marks, St.*, Palace at Venice, 450.
———, —, Church, 826.

*New-York, City Hall*, commenced, 1803; finished, 1811.
*New-York, Merchants' Exchange*, 1825.
*Nottingham Castle*, England, 1068.
*Notre Dame church*, in Paris, 1270.

*Pauls, St.* in London, built, 610; burnt, 964; rebuilt in 150 years, 1249; burnt, in 1666; present building finished in 35 years, 1710. It cost £1,000,000.
*Parthenon*, at Athens, burnt by the Persians, 480, B. C.; re-built by Pericles.
*Peter's, St.* at Rome, began 1514; finished, 1629.
*Porcelain Tower*, China, 200 feet high.
*Pyramid of Cholula* and *Temple of the Sun*, Mexico, N. A.

*Rheims Cathedral*, 840.
*Rialto*, at Venice, 1591.
*Richmond Palace*, Eng. 1498.
*Royal Exchange*, Lond., 1566; re-built, 1670.

*Schuylkill Bridge*, Philadelphia.
*Scone Abbey*, near Perth, Scot., 1114.
*Somerset House*, London, 1776.
*Southwark Bridge*, —— 1815.
*State House*, Boston, 1797.

*Temple of Belus*, in ancient Babylon, half a mile in extent every way.
*Tower of London*, 1078.
*Tremont House*, a hotel in Boston, 1827.
*Tuilleries*, in Paris, 1577.

*Versailles Palace*, France, (21 years,) 1708.

*Warwick Castle*, Eng. 1072.
*Washington*, statue of, (by Chantry,) in Boston, (finished, 1826.)
*Westminster Abbey*, 914; rebuilt, 1065, and 1269.
——— *bridge* (cost £426,650,) 1741.
——— *hall*, 1098; rebuilt, 1399.
*Windsor Castle*, England, 1365.
*York Cathedral*, England, 628.

TAB. VI.

## IMPORTANT BATTLES.

(For particulars see *Chronological* Table in this work.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marathon, | Gr. | B. C. | 490 | Blenheim, | Ger. | — | 1704 |
| Eurymedon, | — | — | 470 | Pultowa, | Swe. | — | 1709 |
| Leuctra, | — | — | 373 | Preston, | Eng. | — | 1715 |
| Cheronea, | — | — | 338 | Dettingen, | Ger. | — | 1743 |
| Granicus, | Maced. | — | 334 | Preston Pans, | Eng. | — | 1745 |
| Issus, | — | — | 333 | Culloden, | — | — | 1746 |
| Arbela, | — | — | 331 | Fort du Quesne, | N. A. | — | 1755 |
| Isrus, | — | — | 301 | Quebec, | — | — | 1759 |
| Cannæ, | Rom. | — | 216 | Lexington, | — | — | 1775 |
| Pharsalia, | — | — | 47 | Bunker's Hill, | — | — | — |
| Philippi, | — | — | 41 | Long Island, | — | — | 1776 |
| Actium, | — | — | 31 | White Plains, | — | — | — |
| Soissons, | Fr. | A. D. | 481 | Brandywine, | — | — | 1777 |
| Fontenoy, | — | — | 841 | Bennington, | — | — | — |
| Hastings, | Eng., | — | 1066 | Saratoga, | — | — | — |
| Ascalon, | — | — | 1191 | Monmouth, | — | — | 1778 |
| Bannockburn, | — | — | 1314 | Camden, | — | — | 1780 |
| Halidon Hill, | — | — | 1346 | Guilford, | — | — | 1781 |
| Cressy, | — | — | 1346 | Yorktown, | — | — | — |
| Poictiers, | Eng. | — | 1356 | Toulon, | Fr. | — | 1793 |
| Shrewsbury, | — | — | 1403 | Lodi, | — | — | 1796 |
| Agincourt, | — | — | 1415 | Acre, | — | — | 1799 |
| Towton, | — | — | 1461 | Marengo, | — | — | 1801 |
| Tewksbury, | — | — | 1471 | Austerlitz, | — | — | 1805 |
| Bosworth, | — | — | 1485 | Wagram, | Fr. | — | 1809 |
| Flodden, | — | — | 1513 | Salamanca, | — | — | 1812 |
| Pavia, | Fr. | — | 1524 | Borodino, | — | — | — |
| Lutzen, | Ger. | — | 1633 | Queenstown, | N. A. | — | 1813 |
| Marston, | Eng. | — | 1644 | Pyrenees, | Fr. | — | — |
| Naseby, | — | — | 1645 | Leipsic, | — | — | — |
| Vienna, | Ger. | — | 1683 | New Orleans, | U. S. | — | 1815 |
| Boyne, | Eng. | — | 1690 | Waterloo, | Fr. | — | — |
| Nara, | Swe. | — | 1700 | | | | |

TAB. VII.

## IMPORTANT TREATIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abo, peace of | 1743 | Belgrade, peace of | 1739 |
| Aix la Chapelle, peace of | 1668 | Berlin, peace of | 1742 |
| ——— do. | 1748 | ——— decree | 1806 |
| Akerman, peace of | 1826 | ——— convention of | 1808 |
| Alt Ranstadt, peace of | 1706 | Breda, peace of | 1667 |
| Amiens, peace of | 1802 | Cambray, league of | 1508 |
| Armed neutrality, treaty of | 1800 | ——— peace of | 1529 |
| Arras, treaty of | 1435 | Campo Formio, treaty of | 1797 |
| ——— do. | 1482 | Carlowitz, peace of | 1699 |
| Augsburg, league of | 1686 | Carlsbad, congress of | 1819 |
| Baden, peace of | 1714 | Cateau Cambresis, peace of | 1559 |
| Barrier Treaty | 1715 | Chambord, treaty of | 1552 |
| Basle, peace of | 1795 | Chaumont, treaty of | 1814 |
| Bayonne, treaty of | 1808 | Chierasco, treaty of | 1631 |

Cintra, convention of . . . . 1808
Closterseven, convention of . . . 1757
Coalition, first against France . . 1792
——— second do. . . . . 1799
——— third do. . . . . 1805
——— fourth do. . . . . 1806
——— fifth do. . . . . 1809
——— sixth do. . . . . 1813
Concordat . . . . . 1801
Conflans, treaty of . . . . . 1465
Constantinople, peace of . . . . 1712
Copenhagen, peace of . . . . 1660
Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and America . . . 1783
Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland . . . 1784
Dresden, peace of . . . . . 1745
Falczi, peace of . . . . . 1711
Family Compact . . . . . 1761
Fontainbleau, peace of . . . . 1679
——— treaty of . . . . 1785
——— concordat at . . . 1813
Friedwald, treaty of . . . . . 1551
Fuessen, peace of . . . . . 1745
Ghent, pacification of . . . . 1576
——— peace of . . . . . 1814
Golden Bull . . . . . 1356
Grand Alliance . . . . . 1689
Hague, treaty of the . . . . 1659
——— do. . . . . 1669
Halle, treaty of . . . . . 1610
Hamburg, peace of . . . . . 1762
Hanover treaty . . . . . 1725
Heilbron, treaty of . . . . . 1633
Holy Alliance . . . . . 1815
Hubertsberg, peace of . . . . 1763
Interim . . . . . 1548
Kiel, treaty of . . . . . 1814
Kutchuk Kainarji, peace of . . . 1774
Laybach, congress of . . . . . 1821
League . . . . . 1576
Leipsick, alliance of . . . . . 1631
Leoben, peace of . . . . . 1797
Liebau, treaty of . . . . . 1656
Lisbon, peace of . . . . . 1668
London, treaty of . . . . . 1829
Lubeck, peace of . . . . . 1629
Luneville, peace of . . . . . 1801
Methuen treaty . . . . . 1703
Milan decree . . . . . 1807
Munster, peace of . . . . . 1648
Naumberg, treaty of . . . . . 1554
Nice, treaty of . . . . . 1518
Nimeguen, peace of . . . . . 1678
Nipchoo, treaty of . . . . . 1727
Noyon, treaty of . . . . . 1516
Nuremburg, treaty of . . . . . 1532
Nystett, peace of . . . . . 1721
Oliva, peace of . . . . . 1660
Pacquigni, peace of . . . . . 1475
Paris, peace of . . . . . 1763
——— treaty of . . . . . 1796
——— peace of . . . . . 1810
——— capitulation of . . . . . 1814
——— treaty of . . . . . 1814
——— peace of . . . . . 1814
——— do. . . . . 1815
Paris treaty of . . . . . 1815
——— do. . . . . 1817
Partition, first treaty of . . . . 1698
——— second treaty of . . . 1700
Passarowitz, peace of . . . . . 1718
Passau, treaty of . . . . . 1552
Petersburg, peace of . . . . . 1762
——— treaty of . . . . . 1772
——— do. . . . . 1805
Peterswalden, convention of . . . 1813
Pilnitz, convention of . . . . . 1791
Poland, partition of . . . . . 1795
Pragmatick Sanction . . . . . 1439
do. . . . . 1713
Prague, peace of . . . . . 1653
Presburg, peace of . . . . . 1805
Public Good, league for the . . . 1464
Pyrenees, treaty of the . . . . 1659
Quadruple Alliance . . . . . 1718
Radstadt, peace of . . . . . 1714
——— congress of . . . . . 1797
Ratisbon, peace of . . . . . 1630
Religion, peace of . . . . . 1555
Rhine, confederation of . . . . 1806
Ryswick, peace of . . . . . 1697
St. Germain, peace of . . . . . 1570
St. Germain en Laye, peace of . . 1679
St. Ildefonso, alliance of . . . . 1796
Seville, peace of . . . . . 1729
Sirrid, peace of . . . . . 1613
Smalkald, league of . . . . . 1529
Stettin, peace of . . . . . 1570
Stockholm, peace of . . . . . 1719
——— treaty of . . . . . 1734
——— do. . . . . 1813
Temeswar, truce of . . . . . 1664
Teschen, peace of . . . . . 1779
Tessin, peace of . . . . . 1505
Tilsit, peace of . . . . . 1807
Tolentino, treaty of . . . . . 1793
Toplitz, treaty of . . . . . 1817
Triple Alliance . . . . . 1717
——— of the Hague . . . 1668
Troppau, congress of . . . . . 1820
Troyes, treaty of . . . . . 1420
Turkmauchay, peace of . . . . 1828
Ulm, peace of . . . . . 1620
Utrecht, union of . . . . . 1579
——— peace of . . . . . 1713
Valencay, treaty of . . . . . 1813
Verona, congress of . . . . . 1822
Versailles, peace of . . . . . 1783
Vienna treaty . . . . . 1725
——— treaty of alliance of . . . 1731
——— definitive peace of . . . 1737
——— peace of . . . . . 1809
——— treaty of, March 23 . . . 1815
——— May 31 . . . . 1815
——— June 4 . . . . 1815
Vossem, peace of . . . . . 1673
Warsaw treaty of . . . . . 1768
——— alliance of . . . . 1683
Westminster, peace of . . . . 1674
Westphalia, peace of . . . . . 1648
Wilna, treaty of . . . . . 1561
Worms, edict of . . . . . 1521
Würzbourg, treaty of . . . . 1610

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

***Abbeys*** and ***Monasteries***, pillaged by William the Conqueror, 1069; one hundred suppressed in England by order of council 1414, at a time when general throughout Europe. Dissolved by Henry VIII. of England, to the value of £2,850,000, in 1540—suppressed by the emperor of Germany in 1785; and by France, in 1790.

***Affirmation of the Quakers*** first accepted as an Oath, 1702.—Alteration made in it, December 13, 1721. Made legally equal to an oath in most, if not all the states of the United States.

***Ambassadors and Ministers plenipotentiary***, have been from time immemorial, considered in some measure, privileged characters. Those of king David, about 1030, B. C. being insulted by the king of the Ammonites, led to a war destructive to the aggressors. The Roman ambassadors at Clusium, B. C. 390, mixing with the inhabitants in battle with the Gauls, Brennus, king of the latter, considered their conduct an act of hostility on the part of their country, raised the siege of Clusium, marched towards Rome, defeated the Romans at Allia, and took, plundered and burned Rome. In modern times the privileges of Ambassadors have been more distinctly defined. In England during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador in London, committed a murder in open day, and sought refuge in his brother's house; but the Protector refused to sanction such an asylum in a case of murder, and Sa was seized, confined, tried and hanged, 1653. About twenty years afterwards the prince of Furstenburg was arrested at the diet of Ratisbon for murder, by order of the emperor of Germany, and the case of Sa, given as a justification. In 1709, in England, the Russian ambassador was arrested for debt by a lace merchant, which led to an act of parliament exempting ambassadors, or their immediate suit, from arrest in civil cases. The following table shows the respective salaries paid to the British, and United States' Ambassadors, at the principal states of Europe, amount reduced to dollars, and even numbers:

| | *English Ambas.* | *U. S. Ambas.* |
|---|---|---|
| France | $48,000 | $9,000 |
| Spain | 52,000 | 9,000 |
| Holland | 52,000 | 4,500 |
| Russia | 52,000 | 9,000 |
| British in U. S. | 26,000 | U. S. in Eng. 9000 |

The first Ambassador from Russia to England, arrived in London 1556. First from India to any part of Europe, was from Tippo Saib to France, 1778. First from the United States was Silas Deane to France, 1776. First from the Ottoman emperor to Great Britain, 1793. First from the new Spanish states of America, were received by the United States, and reciprocated by ministers sent to Buenos Ayres, Mexico, &c.

***Army***, standing, the first in modern times instituted by Charles VII. king of France, 1445. Since that epoch, the whole features of war have changed; most nations have now a regular standing military force. The proportion between the troops in service and men able to bear arms in modern times, has been assumed as 1 to 100—but it is much too low an estimate. In 1828 there were about forty millions of men fit to bear arms in the European and American nations, and though general peace prevails, there is at least one million of men in arms, or about one to forty.

***Auricular Confession***, first introduced, 1215.

## B

***Bible History*** ceases 340 years before Christ. Septuagint version made 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorized edition in England was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished September, 1611; permitted by the pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759. The following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:

| | *In Old Testament.* | *In the New.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Books | 39 | 27 | 66 |
| Chapters | 929 | 260 | 1,189 |
| Verses | 23,214 | 7,959 | 31,173 |
| Words | 592,493 | 181,253 | 773,746 |
| Letters | 2,728,100 | 838,380 | 3,566,480 |

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalms; the middle line is the 2d book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of

Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

The following is a chronological list of different versions and editions of the scriptures: First translated into the Saxon language 939. Hebrew—first printed Hebrew Bible done at Soncinum in Italy, at Naples, 1487; complete the whole Bible, at Soncinum, 1488: at Venice, by Bomberg, 1518—and at the same epoch in Spain, under Cardinal Ximenes, in 1526—28, the first edition of B. Chaim: Resil, 1534; in 1549, by B. Chaim; in 1572, the royal or Spanish Polyglott 8 vols. at Antwerp: third edition of B. Chaim's Bible, 1618; in 1632, at Venice; Amsterdam, 1724—27; Paris, 1641, 10 fol. vols. London Polyglott, 1757.

*Bibles, Hebrew*, in quarto—Paris, R. Stephens, 1539—1534; Antwerp, 1571; Geneva, 1619; Amsterdam, 1635, and again 1639; Venice 1639; Amsterdam, by Athias, 1661; and 1667; Frankfort 1677; Berlin 1699; Leusden's last edition of Athias, 1705; Dr. Kennicott's 1776—1780; Parma by De Rossi, 1784—1785—1786.

*Bible, Greek*, first printed was the Complutensian in Spain, 1514; Venice 1518; Strasberg, 1526; Hamburgh, 1596; Frankfort, 1597; Rome, 1587—1588; Paris, 1628; Oxford, 1707; Franeker, 1709.

*Bibles, Latin*, see Vulgate.

*Bibles*, in the modern languages of Europe were first printed in Holland 1478; French 1498; German 1524; Italian 1530; English, by Tindal, 1534—by Miles Coverdale, 1535; Swedish, 1546; Spanish at Ferrara, 1553; Welsh 1588.

*Bibles*, Oriental, are Samaritan, Chaldee Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, Sahidic or, Upper Egypt, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Persian, &c.

*Bibles, Indian*, by the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England, at Cambridge, 1661—1664; in the Natick language; by Elliott at Cambridge in 4to. 1685.

*Bibles*, first printed in the United States. In consequence of the revolutionary war, bibles became scarce and dear. Robert Aitkin, printer of Philadelphia, September 12th, 1782, published an edition. The Rev. Dr. Wm. White, and the Rev. Mr. Duffield had been appointed to examine it, and reported favourably. Congress itself recommended the book to the people, but neglected to provide for competition in the sales; made peace, and British bibles coming into the market, the meritorious publisher was severely injured.

*Bible Societies*. See Statistics.

C

*China*, first voyage to, from the United States, 1784; China porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.

*Cholera*, See *Plague*.

*Christianity* was propagated in Spain, in 36; in Britain, 60; or as others say, in the 5th century; in Francomia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century: in Swedes, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Sclavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the thirteenth century; in Sclavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c., &c., in the 17th century.

*Circumnavigators.*—The first was Magellan, or rather by his fleet, (as he was himself slain on the voyage) 1520; Groalva, 1527; Alvaradi, 1537; Mendana, 1567; Sir Francis Drake, 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Lemaire, 1615; Quiros, 1625; Tasman, 1642; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Sherlock, 1719; Anson, 1741; Byron, 1764; Wallis 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; continued by King, 1780; and since by Portlocke, 1788; Bougainville, 1766; La Peyrouse, 1782; D'Entrecasteux, 1791.

*Colossus of Rhodes*, a gigantic brazen statue set up at Rhodes, about 300 B. C.; overthrown by an earthquake, 234; lay on the ground nearly 900 years, and was finally sold by the Saracens when they took the island of Rhodes, A. D. 672. The metal was supposed to have weighed 720,000lbs.

*Corfu*, a magazine at, was destroyed by fire, when 72,000 pounds of powder, and 600 bomb-shells blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11, 1789; seized by the French, 1797; taken by the Russians, March 3d, 1799.

*Corsica*, taken from the Moors by the Genoese, A. D., 1115; revolt in, 1730; offered to the British government, 1759; surrendered to France, 1766; put under the British, 1794, but abandoned by them in 1796, and taken again by the French; and afterwards permanently annexed to France.

D

*Decameron of Boccacio*, a volume in small folio, printed in 1471, was knocked down to the marquis of Blandford, at the sale of the duke of Roxburgh's library, for £2,260, June 17, 1812.

E

*Edifices*, highest now known, with their elevation.

| *Name and Situation.* | *Eng. Ft.* |
|---|---|
| Pyramid of Gizah in Egypt . . . | 543 |
| Steeples of the Cathedral at Cologne | 501 |
| Steeple of the Minster at Ulm . . | 481 |
| Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp | 476 |
| Steeple of the Minster at Strasburgh | 486 |
| Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt . . | 452 |
| Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna | 442. |
| Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome . . | 431 |
| Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt . | 426 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut | 422 |
| Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona | 396 |
| Steeple of the Minster at Friburg . | 395 |
| Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence | 384 |
| Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony . | 382 |
| Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan . | 357 |
| Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht | 356 |
| Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egypt . | 356 |
| Steeples of Notre Dame at Munich | 348 |
| Cupola of St. Paul's at London . . | 347 |
| Steeple of St Anscharius at Bremen | 345 |
| Steeples of the Cathedral at Magdeburg | 335 |
| Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice . . | 328 |
| Cupola of the Jesuits' church at Paris | 314 |
| Asinelli Tower at Bologna . . . | 314 |
| Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin . . | 305 |
| Cupola of the Invalids at Paris . . | 292 |

F

*Fires*, in Boston, March 21st, 1673, castle at the harbour burned; November 27th, 1676, 45 houses, the north meeting house, &c. destroyed; August 8, 1679, 80 houses, 70 warehouses, and a number of vessels destroyed; February 2d, 1798, theatre in Federal-street destroyed; October 4th, 1804, in Beach-street, when two men perished; March 21st, in Fish-street; May 10th, on the Long wharf; December 24th 1816, in several parts of the city; 3d November, 1818, the fine and spacious Exchange consumed.

—, *New-York*, December 29th, 1773, government house destroyed; a great fire by which about 1000 houses were consumed with Trinity church, the Charity school, Lutheran church, &c. September 21st, 1776; 300 houses destroyed, August 7th, 1778; December 9th, 1796, destructive fire at Maiden-lane, between 60 and 70 houses were destroyed; December 18th, fire began at 104 Front-street, about 40 houses, amount of loss estimated at $106,700; June 5th, and again on December 15th, 1810; in 1811, on May 19th, October 29th, and November 3rd; the first on Duane and Chatham-streets, 100 houses destroyed; 1813, August 19th. Beekman-street; August 31st, 21 houses destroyed on Dover, and Water-streets, and again same year, 1816; on December 4 and 5, a most ruinous conflagration on Water-street, loss estimated at $200,000; January 15th. 1817, in Chatham-street. From a report presented to the common council of New-York, by the chief engineer, it appears that 131 fires occurred in that city, from the 2nd of January, to the 3d of December, 1828, and the supposed loss of property is estimated at $680,402, including the Bowery theatre, which was burned, May 28, 1828: blocks on Vandam and Charlton-sts., July 4, 1831; on Hudson and Spring-sts., September 1832.

*Philadelphia*, 1790, March 24th, calico manufactory, S. W. corner of Market and South-streets; 1793, Coates-street; and on the 10th and 11th of the same month and year, destructive conflagration on Third below Chesnut; again same year, September 8th, Dobson's printing office. Chesnut; 1794, December 26th, German Lutheran or Zion church; 27th January, 1797, fire in the printing office and dwelling of Andrew Brown, in Chesnut-street—his wife and three children perished, and he lingered until the 4th of February, when he expired; 1799, December 17th, Ricketts' circus, &c. destroyed; 1803, March 3d, in Whalebone alley, the first in the city, after the establishment of hose companies; 1811, destructive fires on March 1, 5, April 11th, June 15th, August 11th, October 19th, and 23d; of these, that on the 11th of April, on Locust-street, and that of the 19th of October, on Drinker's alley, were very destructive; 1816, on May 8th, July 12th, and December 10th and 24th; that on the 8th of May, on Coates'-street, was very destructive, seven houses being consumed; February 19th, 1817, Gaskil-st., fire overcome with great difficulty, from fire plugs being frozen; October 23d, same year on Arch, between Front and Second.

The most lamentable fire which ever occurred in Philadelphia, was that of the Orphan Asylum, on the very severely cold night between January 23d and 24th 1822 in which twenty-three of the poor orphans perished.

"The great fire in London," 1666.

H

*Hurricane*, violent winds, particularly in the torrid zone, and in a manner particularly destructive in the West Indies: The following is a list of the most remarkable of these phenomena. 1670, 1674, 1675, Barbadoes; 1691, Antigua; 1700, 1702, Barbadoes; 1707, Carribbee Islands in general; 1712, Jamaica; 1720, Barbadoes; 1722, Jamaica, August 31; 1733, Carribbee Islands in general; 1744, Jamaica: 1764, Martinico, Carthagena, and particularly over some of the Carribbee Islands; 1772, most of the Caribbee Islands; 1780, October 3, Jamaica; 1828, February 18, violent gale at St. Ubes, Portugal, British ship Terror, and 100 men lost.

These gales are also highly destructive along the southern coast of the United States, and have extended with great force as far north as Boston. It is, however, in southern Asia, where the ravages of the wind have been most extensive and ruinous in their effects.

I

*Inquisition*, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785; in Spain, 1811; in Rome, 1809; restored in Spain, 1814.

*Joshua*, book of, written 1415 B. C.

L

*Longevity.*—In the year 1772, Mrs. Williams, of Putney, Eng. died at the age of 169. In 1773, Charles M'Findley, of Tipperary; he was a captain in the reign of Charles I, 143. 1776, Mrs. Sarah Brookman, of Glastonbury, 166. 1780, Mr. W. Ellis of Liverpool, 130. 1787,

Mary Brook, Horton, in Staffordshire, 148. 1792, Mrs. Judith Scott, at Islington, 162. 1813, Mrs. Mary Meighan, Donoughmore, 139. 1814, Mary Innes, Glassakilly, Isle of Sky, 127.

——, *Greek.*—Longevity of the learned.—Zenophilus, 169 years of age, died — B. C.; Theophrastus, 106, 288; Zenophanes, 100, 500; Democritus, 100, —; Isocrates, 98, 338; Thales, 92, 348; Carneades, 90, —; Pyrrho, 90, 284; Sophocles, 91, 406; Simonides, 90, 468; Zeno, 97, 264; Pythagoras, 90, 510; Hypocrates, 80, —; Chrysippus, 83, 204; Diogenes, 88, —; Pharycides, 85, —; Solon, 82, 558; Periander, 87, 579; Plato, 81, 348; Thucydides, 80, 391; Zenocrates, 81, 314; Zenophon, 89, 359; Polybius, 81, 124; Socrates *poisoned*, 70, 400; Anaxagoras, 72, 428; Euripides, 76, 407; Æschylus, 70, 456; Aristotle, 63, 322: Anaximander, 64, 547: Pindar, 69, 452—Greek authors, 30—died above 100, 4; 90, 8; 80, 11; 60, 7.

——, *Roman*,—Varro, 87 years of age, died 28 years before Christ; Lucian, 80, —; Epicurus, 73, 168; Cicero, 63, 43; Livy, by a violent death, 67, A. D. 17; Pliny, the elder, 56, 79; Pliny the younger, by a violent death, 52, 113; Ovid, 59, 17; Horace, 57, —; Virgil, 51, B. C. 19.

M

*Marriage in Lent* forbidden 354; forbidden the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226; banns of, first published in churches, about 1200; act of solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; first celebration of a marriage in Virginia, 1608.

*Mass* first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.

*Massacres*, of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 before Christ; 2,000 Tyrians crucified, and 8,000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 before Christ. The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000 for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154; a dreadful slaughter of the Tuetones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102: the Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89: a great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius and several of the patricians dispatched, themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86; again, under Sylla, and Cataline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79; at Prneste, Octavius Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 44; at the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70; Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia. 197; at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus, 213; the emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul 277; of eighty christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship which was set on fire, and driven out to sea, 370; Thessalonica, when upwards of 7,000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390; Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532; of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184 (at Constantinople;) the Sicilians massacred the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, 1282; at Paris 1418; of the Swedish nobility at a feast, by order of Christian II. 1520; of 70,000 Huguenots, or French protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother, which is styled in history the massacre of St. Bartholomew; of the christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; of a great number of Protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the Chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724; at Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, October, 1740; in England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475; of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23d Etheldred II. at London; it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded; of the Jews, (some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the Castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people,) 1189; of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624; of the protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641; of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to king William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692; several dreadful massacres in France during the

revolution, from 1789 to 1794; of 600 negroes by the French at St. Mark's, 1802; Algiers, March 10, 1806; insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid, May 2, 1808; of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811; of the Greeks in the island of Scio, to the number of twenty or thirty thousand, June 1822, by the Turks; and again by the Greek garrison and inhabitants of the island of Hydra, 1824, which was however most severely retaliated upon the Turks in a few days, a body of Greek troops landing and putting the whole Turkish force to the sword; April 23d, 1826, the inhabitants and garrison of Missilonghi, were murdered under circumstances of accumulated horrors.

—— in the United States, of the first settlers of Virginia, of whom 347 were murdered in one night, 1622, by the savages; at Wilkesbarre by the British and savages, July 3d, 1778; by the British and savages at Cherry Valley, in New-York, Nov. 11th, 1778—both these sanguinary acts were done under the direction of colonel John Butler; of the Moravian Indians, by a party from the western part of Pennsylvania, headed by colonel Williamson, June, 1782; American garrison of Chicago, on their retreat from the place, by the savages, August 15th, 1812; of the American wounded prisoners at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, January 22d, 1813, by the Indians, with the privity of the British.

N

*National Confederation* at Paris commemorated, July 14, 1790, in the field of M..rs.

*National Debt* in England, first contracted in Henry VII.'s reign, £14,301; the present national debt commenced, and was near £5,000,000 in 1697; in 1776 one hundred and twenty-three millions; in 1786, two hundred and thirty-nine millions; and at midsummer, 1796, three hundred and sixty millions sterling. See Statistcs.

Money advanced by the bank of England for the public service, and outstanding on the 7th Decem., 1796, £6,777,739, 0s. 9d.

——, and *national income* of the United States. See Statistics.

*Navy of England*, at the time of the Spanish armada, was only 28 vessels, none larger than frigates. James I. added ten ships of 1400 tons, the largest then ever built.—In 1798, the British navy in commission consisted 140 ships of the line, 22 of 50 guns, 165 frigates, and 317 sloops of war. Number of officers of the rank of lieutenants and upwards, was 2,960; expenditure for the navy this year was £12,591,728, or in dollars, $55,907,272 32c.

P

*Paul, St.* wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first epistle to the Thessalonians 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted 813.

*Pentateuch*, or the five books of Moses, written 1452 before Christ.

*Pillage*, in Italy, by the French, and sent to Paris, consists of 66 pieces of sculpture, and 47 capital Paintings. Among the former are the following celebrated chefs d'œuvre:—the Apollo, the Antinous, the Adonis, the Dying Gladiators, the Laocoon, the Two Sphynxes, and the Tomb of the Muses; among the latter are the principal paintings of Raphael, Perugino, Guerchino, Annibal Carrache, Guido, Titian, and Corregio. In the catalogue of the articles sent to the national library, a manuscript of the antiquities of Josephus on papyrus, a manuscript Virgil of Petrarch, with notes in his handwriting, and 500 of the most curious manuscripts which were in the library of the Vatican.

*Plague*—The whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when ten thousand persons died in a day, 78; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 1772; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c. in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London very dreadful, 1367; again, 1379, in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again when more were destroyed than in fifteen years war before, 1477; again when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again 1548, again 1594, which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London when 35,417 died, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons in 1665; at Messina, February, 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where nearly 800,000 died, the yellow fever destroyed 2,000, at Philadelphia, in 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3,000 died daily; at Fez, 247,000 died in June, 1799; 1,800 died at Morocco in 1800, in one day; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and in 1805; at Malta, where it committed great ravages, 1813; in lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in the kingdom of Naples, where it committed considerable ravages, 1816.

The *Yellow Fever* visited the city of New York, in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths by that disease were as follows: 733 in 1795; 2086 in 1798; (population 55,000;) 670 in 1803;

280 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 366 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 per ons died with it at Brooklyn, but New-York escaped.

Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and again in 1798. 4044 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 fled from the city, (population 50,000.) In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000, out of 70,000 inhabitants, fled. Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117.

Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819 and 1821.

New Orleans and Havanna have it annually.

*Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera.* The severe epidemic, which under the name of the Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Malignant Cholera, or Cholera Asphyxia, has within a few years afflicted many parts of the world, is reputed to have originated in August, 1817, at Jessore, the capital of a district in Bengal, lying to the northeast of Calcutta. In the following September it invaded Calcutta, soon after many other cities of Hindostan; and in a short time it extended its ravages into various other countries of Asia. It has been estimated that during the 14 years from its commencement at Jessore, it carried off no less than 18 millions of the inhabitants of Hindostan; and its ravages are said to have been still greater in China. See the "Revue Encyclopedique" for June, 1831. In 1830, it invaded European Russia, and afterwards Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, and other countries of Europe. In 1831, October, it broke out at Sunderland, in England; in February, 1832, in London; soon afterwards in various places in the British Empire; in Paris, near the last of March; at Quebec and Montreal in June; and at New-York in July. The mortality in Paris was very great, but the official reports after the first fortnight embraced only a part of the deaths. The number of deaths, as reported, from the 26th of March to the 15th of April, was 8,198; and in France, to the 1st of August, 69,159. The number of cases in England and Scotland, as reported, from the commencement of the disease to the 1st of September, was 47,874; deaths, 17,684; in Ireland, to the 19th of August, 22,865 cases, and 7,119 deaths. During its second appearance in London, no reports were published. The number of cases in Hungary has been stated at 435,330, and of deaths, at 188,000.

The following Table exhibits the Number of Cases of the Cholera and of Deaths in various places which have been visited by it, as reported, and stated in different Journals. *Am. Alm.* 1833.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

| | | | *Cases.* | *Deaths.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin, | . . . | | 9,252 | 2,775 |
| Glasgow, | to Aug. | 15 | 4,164 | 1,993 |
| Liverpool, | " | 31 | 4,646 | 1,397 |
| London, | to April | 28 | 2,532 | 1,334 |
| Cork, | | | 3,305 | 843 |
| Limerick, | | | 2,497 | 843 |
| Drogheda, | to July | 28 | 1,202 | 488 |
| Edinburgh, | " | 25 | 796 | 467 |
| Paisley, | " | 25 | 638 | 368 |
| Belfast, | | | 2,559 | 303 |
| Greenock, | to July | 25 | 531 | 275 |
| Hull. | " | 26 | 726 | 250 |
| Leeds, | " | 26 | 544 | 212 |
| York, | " | 25 | 384 | 152 |
| Plymouth, | " | 26 | 354 | 147 |
| Leith, | " | 25 | 194 | 112 |
| Warrington, | " | 26 | 248 | 109 |
| Carlisle, | " | 25 | 214 | 109 |

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Petersburg, | 9,247 | | 4,757 |
| Moscow, | 8,576 | | 4,690 |
| Lemberg, | 4,922 | | 2,589 |
| Vienna, | 3 984 | | 1,893 |
| Warsaw, | 3,912 | | 1,460 |
| Berlin, | 2,2.0 | | 1,401 |
| Prague, | 3,234 | | 1,333 |
| Konigsberg, | 2,188 | | 1,314 |
| Nizni Novgorod, | 1,897 | | 982 |
| Kazan, | 1.487 | | 857 |
| Breslau, | 1,276 | | 671 |
| Brunn, | 1,540 | | 604 |
| Hamburg, | 874 | | 455 |
| Magdeburg, | 576 | | 346 |
| Elbing, | 434 | | 283 |
| Stettin, | 366 | | 250 |
| Halle, | 303 | | 152 |

AMERICA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec, | to Sept. | 1 | | 2,218 |
| Montreal, | " | 2 | 4,385 | 1,843 |
| New-York, | " | 8 | 5,842 | 3,197 |
| Do. | Oct. | 12 | | 3,471 |
| Philadelphia, | Sept. | 1 | 2,240 | 740 |
| Baltimore, | Sept. | 29 | | 710 |
| Albany, | " | 8 | 1,146 | 418 |
| Norfolk, | " | 11 | | 400 |
| Rochester, | " | 3 | 389 | 107 |

*Pope*, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The emperor in 666, confined it to the bishops of Rome; Hyginus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154; the pope's supremacy over the christian church established by Boniface III., 607; custom of kissing the pope's toe began 708; pope Stephen III., was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752; the pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755; Sergius II. was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844; John XIX., a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024; the first pope that kept an army was Leo IX. 1054. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentation of all church benefices, by Gregory VII., and his successors, from 1073 to 1500; pope Gregory obliged Henry IV., emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, bare-footed at his castle gate, to implore his pardon, 1077; pope Celestine III., kicked the emperor

Henry IV's., crown off his head, while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191; the pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; the pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in christendom, but was refused, 1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226; residence of the pope removed to Avignon, where it continued seventy years, 1308; their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363; three at one time in 1414; Leo X., made a cardinal at 14 years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died 1521; Clement VII., began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usu-fructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523; Rome sacked and Clement imprisoned, 1527; moved their residence to Avignon, 1531; kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV., 1773; visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in favour of the church, March, 1782; suppressed monasteries, 1782; destitute of all political influence in Europe, 1787.

*Post-Office* establishment of the United States. The following statement shows the gradual increase and present condition of the post-office department:—

| *Years.* | *Post Offices.* | *Revenue.* | *Miles of Post R.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1792 . . . . . | 195 | $67,444 | 5,642 |
| 1797 . . . . . | 554 | 213,998 | 16,180 |
| 1802 . . . . . | 1,114 | 327,045 | 25,315 |
| 1807 . . . . . | 1,848 | 478,763 | 33,755 |
| 1812 . . . . . | 2,610 | 649,208 | 39,378 |
| 1817 . . . . . | 3,459 | 1,002,973 | 52,009 |
| 1823 end'g July 1, | 4,498 | 1,114,344 | 82,763 |
| 1828 . . . . . | 7,651 | 1,598,134 | 114,536 |

*Potatoes*, first brought to England from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

R

*Reformation*, began in England, by John Wickliffe, 1370; in Germany, by Huss, and Jerome of Prague; by Luther, 1517; in Hungary by Zirka, 1518; in Switzerland, by Zuinglius, 1519; in Denmark, 1521; in Sweden, 1523; completed in England, under Henry VIII., 1534.

*Revolutions*, important, in ancient history. See *Chronological Table* in this work, B. C., 1491, 1451, 975, 747, 721, 606, 536, 331, 168, 146, and 31. Modern History, A. D., 364, 476, 800, 823, 1066, 1453. In England, in 1688, Poland, 1772, and 1795; Turkey, in 1730 and 1808; Persia in 1748 and 1753; Russia, 1682, 1740, and 1762; Sweden, in 1772 and 1809; America, in 1775; France, in 1789, and July 27, 1830; Holland, 1795; Venice, May 17, 1797; Rome, February 26, 1797; South America, April 19, 1810; Belgium, 1830; Poland, 1831.

S

*Sanctuaries*, or cities of refuge, were instituted by the Jews immediately after their establishment in Palestine, about 1400 B. C. Such use or rather abuse, was made of the heathen temples, particularly those of Hercules; Christian churches commenced to be used as such, A. D., 617; abolished in England, 1534.

*Swearing* on the holy gospel first used, 528.

T

*Theatre* at Cape d'Istria, in Italy, fell and crushed the performers and audience to death, February 6, 1794.

—— at Mentz, was destroyed by fire during the performance, on the falling in of which many were crushed to death, and above 70 were burnt, August 1796.

—— at Richmond, Va., took fire during the performance, and 70 respectable citizens were burnt to death, 1811.

# DISCOVERIES IN THE ARTS, INVENTIONS, &c.

## A

***Air Guns***, invented 1646.

***Air Pumps***, invented by Otto Guerick, in 1654.

***Algebra***, or the arithmetic of symbols, invented, it is supposed, in India, was introduced into Europe about A. D. 1300, by the Saracens of Spain. It had become extensively known in 1500.

***Almanacs***, first published by Martin Ilkus at Buda, 1470: stamps for, in England increased in 1781.

***Alphabetic writing*** introduced into Europe by Cadmus, 1493, B. C.

***Anathema***, first used by the Christians as a punishment, A. D. 387.

***Annuities, or Pensions***, first granted in England, 1512, when £20 was given to a lady of the court for services done; and in 1536, £6 13s. 4d. thought sufficient to maintain a gentlewoman: again in 1554, £13 6s. 8d. deemed a competent sum to support a student at law. Annuities for life were regulated by law, 1777.

***Arithmetic***, by the Arabian figures, introduced into Europe by the Saracens of Spain, in the ninth and tenth centuries of the Christian era.

***Arundelian Marbles***—These celebrated chronological tables, were brought from Greece to England, in 1627, by Thomas earl of Arundel. They were composed of a large number of marble slabs or blocks, which were, however, mutilated, and in part lost during the civil wars in England, in the middle of the 17th century. Fortunately they have been at different times, and partly whilst the collection was complete, edited by Seldon, Iredeaux, Mattaire, Chandler, &c and though by some their genuineness has been doubted, they are now by the best critics, considered real and invaluable remains of the literature of ancient Greece. They contain a connected chronology in Greek capital letters, from the reign of Cecrops, king of Athens, B. C. 1582, to the Archonship of Astyanax in Paros, and of Diognetus at Athens, B C. 264. What remains entire are in the possession of the university of Oxford.

***Assassins***, a nation or sect of Persia and Phœnicia, which rose into notice about A. D. 891; about 1090, they were settled in Persia. These wretches were the common enemies of mankind, and have given their name to the most atrocious species of murder; they were extirpated about 1258, by Hulacu, the conqueror of Bagdad. Their chief was called "Sheikl Al Jebal" or Old Man of the Mountain.

***Astronomy***. According to Calisthenes, astronomical observations were made at ***Babylon*** as early as 2000 years before Christ. The science known to the Chinese, B. C. 1100; lunar eclipses accurately observed at Babylon, 720; spherical form of the earth and the true cause of lunar eclipses taught by Thales about 600; further discoveries in by ***Pythagoras***, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, &c. 500; ***Dionysius*** was the first who found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; ***Hipparchus*** began his observations at Rhodes, 167; and made further discoveries, 140, B. C.

The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered by ***Ptolemy***, A. D. 130. After the elapse of several centuries, during which time the science was neglected, it was resumed by the ***Arabs***, A. D. 800; brought into Europe by the ***Moors***, 1200.—***Copernicus*** revived the true doctrine of the planetary motions, 1530; his immortal work the "***Astronomia Instaurata***," was not published till after his death. 1543. ***Tycho Brahe*** made further discoveries in 1600. ***Telescopes*** invented by ***Galileo***, 1610. ***Kepler*** published his "***Astronomia Nova Celestis***," defining the true laws of the planetary motions, 1626. ***Gassendi***, ***Richer*** and ***Huygen's*** discoveries followed. ***Sir Isaac Newton's*** "***Principia***," (consummating what Copernicus and Kepler had begun, explaining the ***causes*** of the celestial phenomena, and firmly establishing the system as now taught,) published, 1687. Dr. ***Herschell***, discovered the Georgium Sidus, (which afterwards received his name,) 1781. ***Piazza*** discovered Ceres,—1801; Dr. ***Olbers*** of Bremen, discovered Pallas, 1802, and Vesta, 1807, and Mr. ***Harding*** discovered Juno, 1804.—***La Place's*** "***Mecanique Celeste***" published, 18—. "This immortal monument of human genius" has completed the most sublime of the sciences. It has been translated into English by Dr. ***Bowditch***, of Boston, Mass.

***Aurora Borealis***, first recorded to be seen March 6th, 1716; it had been no doubt occasionally observed from time immemorial.

## B

***Baize*** manufacture first introduced into England, at Colchester, 1660.

***Balloons***, said to have been invented by Gus-

mac, a Jesuit, 1729. Mr. Lunardi, at London, September 15th, 1784, rose from Moorfields, being the first ascent in England. First experiment with balloons in this country, were made by Dr. Rittenhouse and Francis Hopkinson, December, 1783. They connected several small balloons together, and thus enabled a man to ascend to the height of 100 feet, and to float to a considerable distance. Afterwards an ascent was made by Blanchard, at Philadelphia, January 9, 1793.

*Bank*, signifying literally a bench, from the custom of Italian merchants, exposing money to lend on a banco or bench, or tables. Banks commenced about the beginning of the ninth century; that of Venice, 1157; of Genoa, 1345; of Amsterdam, 1609; of Rotterdam, 1635; of England, 1640; old Scotch bank, 1649; of Hamburgh, 1710; Royal Bank of Scotland, 1727; of Ireland, 1783. Saving banks, first established in different places in England, 1816.

——, of England was originally projected by a merchant of the name of Patterson, and established, A. D., 1694.

——, of North America, incorporated by congress, December 31, 1781—first at Boston, 1784, and the bank of New-York commenced the same year. The banks of New-Hampshire and South Carolina, incorporated in 1792.

——, of the United States, incorporated March 2, 1791.

"The United States, Bank," with a capital of 35,000,000, of dollars, was chartered for 20 years, April, 1816, and with power to form branches. The mother bank at Philadelphia, went into operation January 1, 1817. It appears, by an official report to congress, 1828, from the treasury department, that the average annual amount of public money in the Bank of the United States and its branches, from 1817 to 1827, inclusive, was 3,554,756 dollars, 50 cents.

*Bankers*, the first were Lombard Jews, about A. D., 808. In England, the mint was used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which trusting to servants, till too many of them ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; they at first paid fourpence per cent. per diem, but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.

*Barometers*, invented 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; phosphoric, 1675; pendant, 1695; marine, 1700.

*Battering Ram*, invented 441, B. C.

*Bayonets*, invented at Bayonne, in France, 1670; first used in England, September 24th, 1693.

*Bellows*, invented 554, B. C.

*Bells*, invented by Paulinius, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used in the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III., placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's at Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900.

*Bills of Exchange* first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

*Blankets*, first made in England 1340.

*Blister plasters*, invented 60, B. C.

*Blue, Prussian*, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

*Blood*, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cisalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

*Bombs*, first invented at Venloo, and used in the siege of Wachtendonch, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

*Bomb vessels*, first invented in France, 1681.

*Books*, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 140 B.C. the first supposed to be written in Job's time; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis 1466; Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29th, 1762; books to the number of 200,000 burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I., 476: above 4,194 412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 volumes. See Library.

*Bread*, made from the flower of gramineous fruits, discovered in very early ages, but not made with yeast by the English until 1650.

*Breeches*, first introduced into England, 1654.

*Breviaries*, first introduced in 1080.

*Bricks*, first used in England by the Romans —the size ordered 1625, by Charles I.

*Bridge*, the first stone in England, was at Bow near Stratford, 1087.

*Building*, with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with bricks first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; reintroduced there by the earl of Arundel 1600, London being then almost entirely built with wood.

## C

*Calendar*, established by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C.; reformed by pope Gregory, XIII, 1582.

*Calico*, first imported into England, 1631; first made in Lancashire, 1772; calico-printing and the Dutch loom, first used in England, 1676.

*Camera Obscura*, invented, 1515.

*Canals*,—The first regular chain of artifi-

cial water inter-communication, of which history has transmitted to us the record, was that between the Nile and Red Sea. This canal route was examined with great care by the French engineers, and several portions found in 1798, in such a state of preservation as only to demand cleansing. It went from Balbeis, on the old Pelusiac branch of the Nile, to Abbaseh, the ancient Thou. It then enters the narrow valley of Arabes—Tomylat, thirty-two or thirty-three feet below the level of the Red Sea; and goes on to Aboukesheyd. The original authors of this work have been concealed in the morning darkness of time. The last period at which it was opened was by order of the caliph Omar, A. D. 644, but was again choaked up by order of Jaafar, at Mansur, the second Abasside caliph, 767. The present pacha of Egypt is taking measures to restore this great work.

The system of modern canal improvement may be stated to have commenced in Italy, at Viterbo, 1481, when sluices with double doors were invented, and first used on a large scale, near Milan, by Leonardi da Vinci. The canals of the Delta of the Rhine commenced, it is true, in the dark ages, but it was not before the end of the fifteenth century, that they were planned and constructed with scientific regularity of design. Such, however, has been the progress in the last three centuries, that from the Dollart bay to Ghent, in a distance of about 220 miles, with a mean width of 100 or 22,000 square miles, more than 1400 millions of dollars have been expended on inland navigation. One of the most expensive lines, that from the Holder to Amsterdam, completed, and first navigated in January, 1826.

—— of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean and Cantabrian seas, began by Louis XIV.; sixty-four leagues long, supported by 104 sluices.

—— in China, goes from Canton to Pekin, chiefly by the natural channels of rivers, upwards of 800 miles, having 75 locks, and 41 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it; finished in 980; 30,000 men were employed 43 years in making it. In 1355 a canal was dug in Persia, 100 miles long. The Russian chain of inland navigation, began by Peter the Great, in 1708, between the Caspian sea and the Baltic, was not entirely completed till 1780. The line of rivers and canals from the frontiers of China, to Petersburgh, is 4472 miles long, that from Astrachan to Petersburg, 1434 miles long; both of which were began by Peter the Great, who also began some others. In Prussia, a complete chain of inland navigation extends from the Elbe at Magdeberg in part through the channels of Havel, Oder, Netz, Vistula and Nieman, and in part by cuts over the intervening strips of land. This line, including the Elbe, reaches from the North Sea to the Memel, upwards of 800 miles. Besides this great longitudinal series, there are many of lesser note, chiefly constructed by that wonder of human nature, Frederick II. I. Flaven, seventeen miles from the bend of the Havel, near Brandenburgh, to the Elbe, and which shortens the route from Berlin to Magdeburg, 76 miles. II. The canal of Potsdam, a cut to shorten the navigation of the Havel. III. Finaw, 23 miles, uniting the Havel to the Oder. IV. Muhlrose, the oldest canal in Prussia, finished 1668; it is twenty-three miles long, connecting the Spree and Oder, extending from Muhlrose to the Oder, five miles above Frankfort. In Sweden, a project to construct a line of canal navigation from Gothenberg on the Cattegat, to Stockholm, through the Wesmer, and other lakes and rivers was formed as early as 1526, but not prosecuted with any great effect until within this century, and though much advanced is far from complete.

The canal of Kiel in Denmark, is one of the most useful, and in its excavation one of the most perfect canals ever made begun 1777, and finished 1784—length, 22½ miles, admitting vessels of nine feet draught; commencing to the north of Kiel, three English miles, and extends to Rendsberg on the Eyder River. The whole navigation from the North Sea to the Baltic by the Eyder and canal, about 120 miles, whilst the distance round Jutland and through the Danish islands, exceeds five hundred miles.

—— in the United States commenced in Massachusetts. The company formed to construct, what is now called the Middlesex canal, was incorporated 1789; commenced the work 1790: length 29¾ miles, and entire fall 107, by locks; 24 feet wide with four feet water.

The greatest of all works of this nature, yet executed in America, are the two great canals of New-York. The western canal from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, was first suggested by Mr. Gouverneur Morris about 1803: surveys were directed by a resolution of the legislature of New-York, in furtherance of this project, 1808; first board of commissioners organised, 1810, consisting of Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensalaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, William North, Thomas Eddy, and Peter B. Porter. Law authorizing the actual survey of the ground, passed, April 17th, 1816; this great work was commenced, July 4th, 1817; completed, and the water of Lake Erie let into it, Oct. 26th, 1825; employing 8 years and 144 days. The completion of the Northern, or Lake Champlain Canal, preceded that of Erie, and both taken together consummates the inland communication between the city of New York and the Basin of St. Lawrence. For other canals in the United States, see Statistics.

*Candles*, of tallow, so great a luxury in England, that splinters of wood were used for light, A. D., 1300—no idea of wax candles until long afterwards.

*Candle-light* introduced into churches on the continent of Europe, 274.

*Canon law*, first introduced into England, 1140.

*Canonization*, first used by papal authority, A. D., 993.

*Cards*, invented in France, first used for the amusement of Charles VI., 1380; their use was forbidden in Castile in 1387; 128,000 packs were stamped in Englandin 1775.

*Cards*, for carding cotton and wool, manufactory of, in England; exportation to America prohibited after the revolution, when the manufactory was carried on in several parts of the United States; and about 1800, an American citizen discovered a method of cutting and stamping holes in the leather, bending, cutting, and fixing in the teeth, by machinery, so that the cards, excepting the wood-work, drop completely finished from the machine.

*Carriages*, first introduced into Vienna, 1515; into London, 1580.

*Carving* in marble, invented, 772, B. C.

*Catalogues*, of English printed books, were first published 1595, in Ireland, 1632.

*Chain-shot*, invented by admiral de Witt, 1666.

*Chairs*, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen year's patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

*Cherries* brought to Rome, by Lucullus, 70; apricots were first introduced into England, from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.

*Chess*, the game of, invented 608, before Christ.

*Chest*, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.

*Chiaro-obscuro*, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used 1500.

*Chimneys* first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoky; where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

*China-ware*, made in England at Chelsea, in 1752; and in several parts of England, in 1760; by Mr. Wedgewood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony, 1706.

*Chocolate*, introduced into Europe from Mexico, 1520.

*Church Music*, introduced into worship, 350; choral service first used in England, at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.

*Church-Yards*, first consecrated, 317; admitted into cities, 740.

*Cinnamon trade*, first began by the Dutch, 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.

*Clocks*, called water clocks, first used in Rome, 158 B. C.; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name, N. O., now at Hampton-court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c., invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

*Cloth*, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

*Coaches*, first used in England, 1580: an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601. Began to be common in London, 1605. Hackney chariots, not to exceed 200, licensed 1814.

*Coals*, discovered near New-Castle, 1234.

*Coffee*, first brought into England by Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1641: first brought to Marseilles, 1644.

*Coffee-house*, the first in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the sign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650.

*Coffee-trees* were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West-Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

*Coin*—silver, coined at Rome, 269 B. C.; before then brass money was only used; coin first used in Britain, 25 years B. C.

The Mint of the United States of America, established 1793.

*Colleges*, as places of public instruction in which academical degrees were granted, were first known at Paris, A. D., 1215, and were completely established there 1231.

The following is a list of the principal colleges or universities in Europe: Cambridge began 626, according to some others, 909; revived, 1110: Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580; Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506; Geneva, 1365; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450: Goetingen, Hanover, 1734; Leipsic, Saxony, 1409; Moscow, 1751; Oxford, in England 866; Padua, Italy, 1197; Paris, 792; Petersburgh, Russia, 1747; Sorbonne, France, 1253; Strasburgh, Germany, 1538: Venice, 1592; Vienna, 1236; Utrecht, Holland, 1636; Wurtemburg, Saxony, 1502.

*Colleges*, or Universities in the United States—See Statistics.

Harvard college, or Cambridge university is the most ancient literary institution in the United States; founded, 1638; first degrees conferred, 1642.

*Companies, Societies, Offices*, &c., incorporated.—See Statistics.

*Comedy*, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarion and Dolon, 562 B. C.;

those of Terence first acted 154 B. C.; the first in England, 1551.

***Compass***, or the polarity of magnetised iron, one of the greatest, and as to the *date* of its discovery, most uncertain of human improvements. There is however, good evidence to prove that the mariner's compass was in use in Europe as early as A. D., 1180; variation first observed by Columbus and his companions, 1492; its dip, about 1576.

***Copper mines***, first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689; found in New-York, 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually.

***Copper mine***, discovered in Cornwall, 1806.

***Copper*** is found native in the United States, near the south side of Lake Superior, and in some other places.

***Counties***, first division of, in England, A. D., 900.

***Cow-pox***, inoculation by, as a security against the small-pox, introduced into England, by Dr. Jenner, 1860.

***Customs***, on exports and imports, first collected in England, about 979; amounted to but £14,000 in 1580; to £50,000 in 1592; to £300,000 in 1642; to £4,669,000 in 1786; to £4,965,000 in 1787; to £6,890,000 1790; to £9,973,240 in 1808, and to £11,498,762 in 1823.

## D

***Decimal Arithmetic***, introduced into common use in Europe, about 1600.

***Degrees***, academical, first granted at Paris, 1213.

***Diamonds***, first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

———, mines discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour in the East-Indies, 1640; that at Golconda, in 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or twelve ounces and a half; valued at 224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for £135,000, to the king of France. That which belonged to Aureng Zebe weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighed 279 carats, worth £779,244. The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats.

***Dice***, invented 1500 B. C.

***Distillation*** of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century. In Ireland in 1590.

***Duelling***, introduced into Europe as a public mode of trial, A. D., 1096; became common as a manner of settling points of honour, about 1520.

## E

***Earthern vessels***, first made by the Romans, 715, B. C.; the first made in Italy, 1710; the present improved kind began in 1763, by Mr. Wedgewood.

***Electricity***, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric spark discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the aurora borealis and of lightning in 1769.

***Engraving*** on metal plates, first known in Europe, 584, B. C., by a map on brass brought from Quonia by Anazagoras of Samos; and yet it was not until A. D., 1423, that impressions were taken on paper from engraved plates; the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Sarable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.

***Engraving on wood***, invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb. Durer, 1511; on glass invented 1799, at Paris, by Boudier,

***Etching*** on copper, with aqua fortis, invented, 1512.

***Excise***, the first used in England, 1643.

## F

***Faire***, and markets, first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called *ferie*, or fair.

***Fans***, muffs, masks and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

***Feudal laws***, the tenure of land, by suit and service, to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600; the slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

***Fire engine***, to force water, invented, 1663.

——— ships, first invented, 1588.

——— under water, invented, 622.

***Fortification***, the present mode introduced, about 1500.

## G

***Gamut***, in music, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

***Gardening***, introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported, till 1509; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages &c., brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damask rose brought by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.; pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascal, of Plumstead, in Sussex, 1525; currants or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1555; brought from the isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by lord Cromwell; apricots carried there by king Henry VIII's. gardener; tamarask plant from Germany, by archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted

flowers unknown in England, as gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; also beans, peas and salads, now in common use, 1660. To which subjoin the following list, with the countries whence they originally came.

Rye and wheat, from Tartary and Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in England; rice from Ethiopia; buckwheat, Asia; borage, Syria; cresses, Crete; cauliflower, Cyprus; asparagus, Asia; schervil, Italy; fennel, Canary Islands; annise and parsley, Egypt; garlick, the East; shallots, Siberia; horseradish, China; kidney beans, East Indies; gourds, Astracan; lentils, France; potatoes, Brazil; tobacco, America; cabbage, lettuce, &c. Holland.

Jassamine comes from the East Indies; the elder tree from Persia; the tulip from Cappadocia; the daffodil, from Italy, the lily from Syria; the tube-rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink. from Italy, &c.; ranunculus, from the Alps; apples from Syria; apricots, from Epirus; artichokes, from Holland; celery, from Flanders; cherries, from Pontus; currants, from Zant; damask and musk roses, from Damascus, as well as plums; hops, from Artois and France; gooseberries, from Flanders; gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. from Thoulouse, in France; oranges and lemons from Spain; beans and peas, from Spain.

*Gas*, use of, introduced in London, for lighting shops and streets, 1814; first into the United States, at Baltimore, 1821.

*Gazettes*, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England, was at Oxford, November 7, 1665; the London Gazette was first published February 5, 1665-6. One was ingeniously forged for a stock-jobbing purpose, November, 1787; the first published at Paris, was in 1723; at Leipzic, in 1715.

*Georgium Sidus* discovered by Herschell, 1781.

*Glass*, the art of making it, known to the Romans at least before 79; known to the Chinese about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking glasses and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773; window glass first made in England, 1557.

*Globe of the earth*, the first voyage round it was by Sir Francis Drake, 1580; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Cavendish, 1586; by lord Anson in 1740; by captain Cook in 1768; and by Peyrouse in 1793—4.

*Grammarians*, the first regular ones flourished, 276 before Christ.

*Greek* first introduced into England, 1491.

*Gregorian Calendar*, first used in the Catholic states of Europe, 1582; in most of the others, 1710; in England and in Sweden, 1752.

*Gristmills* invented in Ireland, 214.

*Gunpowder* invented, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.

*Guns*, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras, in Spain, in 1344; used at the Battle of Cressy, in 1346, when Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais, in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of brass, 1635; of iron, 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634.

## H

*Handkerchiefs* first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1748, when when £15,886 worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above £164,385.

*Harmonicon* or Musical Glasses, invented by Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia; also attributed to Dr. Franklin. Without knowledge of the preceding facts, Francis Hopkinson Smith, of Baltimore, greatly improved and adapted this simple, rich and delicate instrument, to every key of the gamut, 1825.

*Hats* invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.

*Hebrew Points* invented, 475.

*Hemp* and *Flax* first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000 pounds of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war.

*Heraldic Lines* for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.

*Heraldry* had its rise, 1100.

*Hour Glasses*, were invented in Alexandria, 240, and introduced at Rome, 158 years before Christ.

*Hydrostatics* taught by Archimedes, 200 years before Christ.

## I

*Indigo*, first produced in Carolina 1747; cultivated in the open air at Vaucluse, in France, 1808.

*Inoculation* first tried on criminals, 1721.

*Insurance on Ships* and *Merchandise*, Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

—— *on Shipping* began in England, 1560.

—— *Offices* established in London, and its vicinity, 1696.

—— *Policies* were first used in Florence in 1523; first society established at Hanover, 1530; that at Paris, 1740.

*Interest* first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.; in 1300, at 20 per cent.; in 1558, at 12 per cent.; in 1571, at 10 per

cent.; in 1625, at 8 per cent.; in 1749 the funds were reduced from 4 to 3½ and 3 per cent.

*Iron* discovered by the burning of mount Ida, 1406 B. C.; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, 1544; first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715; bullets first used in England, 1550.

*Italian method of book-keeping*, published in England, 1569.

*Journals* of the house of peers, the first taken, 1550.

*Jupiter's satellites*, discovered by Jansen, 1590.

*Juries*, first instituted by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant in those times used to feed them; whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.

*Kingdoms*, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2204 B. C.

*Knitting Stockings*, invented in Spain about, 1550.

*Knives*, first made in England, 1563.

## L

*Lace*, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 4*l*. Such an ounce made into lace may be sold for 40*l*. which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

*Lamp*, for preventing explosion by fire-damp in coal mines, invented by sir Humphrey Davy, 1815.

*Lanterns*, invented by king Alfred, 890.

*Library*, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 334 B. C.; the first public library in history was founded at Athens by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.; the second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C.; (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.)—The first library at Rome was established, 167; at Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D., 335; destroyed, 477; a second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642; the Vaticau at Rome, by pope Nicholas V., 1446; re-built and the library considerably improved by Sixtus V., 1588; the imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I., about 1506; the royal of Paris, by Francis I., about 1530; the escurial at Madrid, by Philip II., 1557; of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560: the Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598; the Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III., 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British museum, 1753; the Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000 to the university for that purpose, 1714; at Cambridge, 1720, to which George I., gave £5,000, to purchase Dr. Moore's collection: in U. S. See Statistics.

*Linen*, first made in England, 1253; the luxurious wore linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

*Lithographic printing*, art of, first brought into England, 1801.

*Load-stone*, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.

*Logwood*, first cut in the bay of Honduras and Campeachy by the English, 1662.

*Looking-glasses*, made only at Venice, 1300.

*Looms*, the power-loom invented by the Reverend Mr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, in England, 1787.

*Lotteries*, the first mentioned by historians for sums of money, 1630; established, by law 1693.

## M

*Magic lantern*, first invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.

*Magnifying glasses*, invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

*Map of England*, the first, 1520, by George Lilly; maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 600 B. C.; maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489.

*Mercators Chart*, invented, 1558.

*Microscopes*, first used, 1621; the double ones, 1624; solar microscopes invented 1740.

*Mile*, a measure of length common in Europe, but of very unequal length; the subjoined table shows the length in yards of miles, leagues, &c., ancient and modern:—

English and United States' mile, 1760 yards; ancient Roman mile, 1610.348; stadium olympic, or furlong, the 1-8 of a Roman mile, 201,293; stadium, equal to 1-10 of a Roman mile, 161,035; stadium the 1-1100 of a degree of the great circle, 111,2; risin, Jewish, 7½ to a Roman mile, 214,713; leuca, gallic 1½ Roman mile, 2415.522; rast, German or common French league, 4831.044; schoene, Egyptian, 4 Roman miles, 6441.392; league, German or Scandinavian, 9662.088; mile, German, 8239, 846; mile, Arabian, 1½ Roman miles, 2415.522: mile, Roman modern, 1628.466; mile, Greek modern, equal to the Russian werst, 1409.0545; league, modern French, equal to 2500 toises, 5328.75; werst, common of Russia, 1409.0545; league of Spain, 6441.392; league of Spain, large, 8051.74.

*Monastery*, the first founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270.

*Money*, first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the 23d chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a se-

pulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world, 2139; first made at Argos, 894 B. C.; has increased eighteen times its value from 1290 to 1640; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1800. Silver has increased thirty times its value since the Norman conquest, viz. a pound in that age was three times the quantity what it is at present, and ten times in value in purchasing any commodity.

*Mortars*, for bombs, first made in England, 1543.

*Musical notes*, as now used, 1330.

*Muskets*, first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use 1521.

*Muslins*, from India, first in England, 1670; first manufactured there 1781.

N

*Needles*, were first made in England by a native of India, 1545.

*New-style*, in Chronology, first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Holland and the protestant states, 1700; in England, 1752.

*Newspaper*, first published in England titled the English Mercury, one of which is remaining in the British Museum, dated, July 28, 1588.

*Newspapers*, in the United States—the first was the "Boston News Letter," in 1704.

The first printing press in North America, opened at Cambridge, 1639. Among the first books printed were an Indian version of the bible, and Sandy's translation of Ovid. Two licensers were appointed in Massachusetts, 1662; presses were forbidden in Virginia, 1683; the first printer in Connecticut, 1709.

O

*Opera*, first in London, 1692; by Handel, 1735; opera house burnt, 1789; new one built, 1790; another in the strand, 1816; opera house in Rome, roof fell in January 18, 1762.

*Organs* were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, in the Eastern Empire, 758.

*Orrery* invented, 1670.

P

*Painting*, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Etruria by Quintus, who on that account was styled Pictor, 291 B. C.; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.; in oil, said to have been invented by John Van Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish School, 1415; the first picture was an Ecce Homo, 1455; in chiara oscuro, 1500; introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

*Paper currency* established in America, May 15, 1775.

——— *money* first used in America, 1740.

——— *made of cotton* was in use in 1000; that of linen rags, in 1319; the manufacture of, introduced into England at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarcely any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England 1690; made of the asbestos at Danbury, in Connecticut, in North America, by Mr. Beach, who discovered a fine kind there, in 1792; stamped paper first used in Spain and Holland, in 1555; velvet or flocs for hanging apartments with, first used, in 1620; made from straw, 1800.

Justinian's Charta Pienaria Securitatis, is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and was deposited in the library of the late king of France.

The observations of the learned Carmelite Orlando, (noticed in the act. Erudit. Lyps. an. 1724, p. 102) on paper, refers the invention as far back as the eighth century, when Eustatius published his comment on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper. He adds that a MS. of Homer was shown in Geneva in his time, said to be eight hundred years old.

*Parchment* invented by king Attalus.

*Parliament* began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, January 23, 1265.

*Patent granted for titles*, first used, 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.

*Pawnbrokers* first in business, 1457.

*Pens* for writing were first made from quills in 635.

*Phosphorus*, artificial fire, discovered 1699; hermetic phosphorus was made in 1677.

*Pins* brought from France, 1543, and were first used in England by Catharine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Before that invention, both sexes used ribbons, loopholes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver and gold.

*Plaster of Paris*, the way first found out for taking a likeness in by And. Verocchio, 1470.

*Plays* first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks in 1390. Suppressed by parliament, in 1647: restored 1659.

*Porcelain* and tea from China, first spoken of in history, 1590.

*Posts*, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c., 1635. The emperor Cyrus was the first who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia; Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and employed post-chaises; Louis XI., first established post houses in France; and they were not settled in England till the 12th of Charles II.

*Printing*, Chinese mode of, on tables, invented, 930; first performed with wooden blocks, and almost immediately afterwards with separate wooden types, by L. Coster at Harlem, 1430; with metal types, by John Geinsfleich, his brother, Guttenburgh of Mentz, and Faust, 1444: Peter Schæffer, found the method of casting types, 1452; introduced at Oxford, with wooden types by Fr. Corsellis, from Har-

lem, 1459; brought into England by Wm. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a press in Westminster, till 1494, when he died; Aldus Manutius, cast the Hebrew, Greek and Italick characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book printed, 1478; the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 1638.

*Privy council* instituted by Alfred, 896.

*Pumps* invented 1425.

## Q

*Quadrant*, solar, introduced 290 B. C.

——— in Geometry, the fourth part of a circle, containing ninety degrees: also the area or space included between this arc and two radii, drawn from the centre to each extremity. The quadrant, an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, of great use in navigation and astronomy, originally invented by Godfrey of Philadelphia—falsely claimed in England as Hadley's quadrant, by which name this valuable instrument is now called.

## R

*Rail Roads*, first used near Newcastle upon Tyne, about 1650; wooden rails, four to eight inches square, resting upon transverse sleepers two feet apart, were in use for many years, when rails of the same description, covered with thin plates of iron, were substituted. The usual load for one horse on rail roads of this description, was 42 cwt. Wooden rail roads in pretty general use, to facilitate mining operations, prior to the year 1760. Train roads, with rails of cast iron, first introduced at Colebrook-dale iron works at the instance of Mr. Reynolds, in 1767; at the Sheffield colliery in 1776. Stone props for the support of the rails, substituted for timber in 1797, at Newcastle upon Tyne. Edge rails were brought into use by Mr. Jessop in 1789, at Loughborough. Malleable iron edge rails adopted at Newcastle in 1805, and at Tindale Fell in 1808. The improved malleable edge rail, now in use, was invented by Mr. Birkinsaw in 1820. A locomotive engine, propelled by steam, was employed for the first time on the Merthyn Tydvil rail road, in Wales, in 1804. Blenkinsop's locomotive engine, which operated by means of cog-wheels and rack-rails, was invented and applied on the Leeds rail road in 1811. But the locomotive engine that has obtained the greatest reputation, and been most generally adopted, is that invented by Mr. George Stevenson in 1814. This engine has undergone a variety of improvements since that time, and is deemed more efficient than any of its predecessors.

*Rail Roads* in the U. States. See Statistics.

*Registers*, of births, Marriages, and burials, began in 1533.

*Revenue*, of England at the revolution did not exceed £2,100.000, but in 1786, yield; ed £12,588,481; in 1787, £12,546,112 in 1791, above £16,000,000.

*Rice*, was cultivated in Ireland, in 1585; in England 1600; had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702.

## S

*Sail-cloth*, first made in England, 1590; cotton sail-cloth made at Baltimore and at Patterson, N. J., and brought into use in the United States, 1824.

*Salt mines*, in Staffordshire, discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered, about 950; in Poland 1289.

*Saltpetre*, first made in England, 1625.

*Scenes* first introduced into theatres, 1533.

*Sextant*, invented by Tycho Grabe, in 1550.

*Sheep*, the number in England is from 20 to 25 millions. The value of their wool, £3,200.000. Expense in manufacturing it £9.000 000. Exported annually upwards of £3,000,000. Number of persons employed in manufacturing it are above one million. From the wool grower to the consumer, a piece of cloth passes through one hundred different hands. Merino sheep imported into the United States by col. Humphries, the American minister at Spain.

*Ship*, the first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C.; the first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII., 1509; it was called the Great Harry, and cost £14,000; before this twenty-four gun ships were the largest in the navy, and these had no port holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII. 1500: there were not above four merchant ships of 120 tons burden, before 1551.

*Shoes*, of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633: but the buckle was not introduced till, 1670.

*Silk*, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C., From India, A. D. 274; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabulus first wore a garment all of silk, 220; silkworms were brought to Europe three hundred years later; in 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk brought by Roger, king of Sicily to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and to the south of France; Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, in 1286; Silk manufactured in England, 1604; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; silk worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV., through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England,

1620; Lombe's famous silk throwing machine, erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk.

***Silver Plate***, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, 1300.

***Slave Trade*** from Congo and Angola, begun by the Portuguese in 1482; begun with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; Abolished by the Quakers, 1784; by the French convention, 1794; by the British parliament, 1807; by the Prince of the United Netherlands, 1814; in France by Bonaparte, March 29, 1815; abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784; in 1768, there were 104,000 brought in the West-Indies, at £15 each, amounting to £1,582,000, sterling, chiefly by barter; by the French convention, February 4, 1794.

***Soap*** first made at Loudon and Bristol, 1524.

***Spectacles*** invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa 1299.

***Sphere*** invented by Archimedes, of Syracuse 209 B. C.

***Spinning-wheel*** invented at Brunswick, 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport in Yorkshire, which finishes on each spindle, three lays of thirty hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.

***Standing armies*** began in France, by Charles VII. in 1445.

***Star-chamber*** court in England, instituted 1487; abolished 1641.

***Starching*** linen first introduced into England, 1552.

***Statute*** miles first ascertained in England, 1593.

***Steam engine*** invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

***Steam-boat***, Fulton's (first in America,) succeeded in North River, New-York, October, 1807.

***Stereotype printing*** invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, of Edinburgh, 1725.

***Stockings***, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547; Howell says, that in 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk woman, and she never wore cloth ones any more; he adds that Henry VIII, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain by great chance a pair of silk stockings, for Spain very early abounded in silk; his son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of—consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

***Stone*** buildings first introduced into England, 674.

——— bullets in use in England so late as 1514.

***Stops*** in literature, introduced 1520; the colon 1580; semicolon 1599.

***Sugar*** first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West-Indies, by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbadoes, 1641; sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; practised first in England, in 1569.

***Sunday-schools*** first established in Yorkshire, by Robert Raikes, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, in 1789.

***Sun-dials***, invented, 558 B. C.; the first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.

***Surnames***, first introduced into England by the Normans, 1102; became common, 1200.

## T

***Tariff***, or duties on goods imported, estimated amount in the U. S. in 1789, average 7½ per cent.; in 1824, average amount, 25 per cent.; in 1828, average 35 per cent.;

***Tea***, first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591.

***Telegraphs***, invented, 1687; put into practice by the French, in 1794; by the English, January 28, 1796.

***Telescopes***, invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

***Theatre***, that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 B. C.; the ruins still exist; first introduced into England, 1566; the first royal license for one in England was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside, or in any part of England; plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II., licensed two companies, Killigrew's, and Davenant's; till this time boys performed women's parts; Italian opera first introduced in the United States, at the Park Theatre in New-York, with great success, 1825.

***Thermometers***, first invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and by Fahrenheit, 1749.

***Thread***, first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.

***Tides***, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1596.

***Tiles***, first used in England, 1246.

***Tilts*** and tournaments, instituted in Germany, 919.

***Time***, first computed from the christian era, 516; in history, 784; in Spain, 1258; in Arragon and Castile, 1383; in Portugal, 1415.

***Time-measure barometer***, introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper was six large wax tapers, each twelve inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood and thin-scraped plates of ox-horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time mea-

sures, hour glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

*Tin*, found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.

*Tithes*, given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C.; first granted to the church in England, 786; established by law by the Lateran council, 1200.

*Titles*, first creation to by patents, 1344. The following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in England; Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on him; Henry VI., that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII., "Highness;" Henry VIII., "Majesty;" (and was the first and last that was styled "Dread Sovereign;") and James I., that of "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty."

*Tournaments*, began in 170; instituted by Henry, emperor of Germany, 919.

*Tragedy*, the first acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, 585 B. C.

*Types*, of wood for printing, used, 1470.

*Vines*, planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

*Violins*, invented about 1477; and introduced in England by Charles II.

*Watches*, invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500.—The emperor Charles V., was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530.—Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577. Spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

*Water-mills*, for grinding corn, were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars; afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

*Weights and measures*, invented, 869 B. C.; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492.

*Whale fishery*, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitsbergen, 1598.

*Whalebone*, found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1521; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

*Windows*, of glass, first used in England for houses, 1180.

*Wines* sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20*s.* per ton; and the second sort at 13*s.* 4*d.*, 1369. In 1790 there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal.

*Wine*, from raisins, first made in England, in 1635.

*Wood cuts*, invented 1460.

*Woollen-cloth*, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21 B. C., relates that in the isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were brought at a talent each, or 100 pounds.

Woollen-cloth manufactories commenced at Sedan in France, 1646; the first made in England, in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England, in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787, was 3,687,795*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1778, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 pieces or 1,196, 964 yards of narrow cloth.

## Z

*Zodiac*, sign of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

TAB. X.

# EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*See List in the Introduction.* Bar. (*Barbarian,*) *includes several different nations, some not entirely uncivilized.* f. *is used for flourished.—In some cases the dates are necessarily left blank.*

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dan. | Aagesend, Svind, historian, | f. 1188 | |
| Jew. | Aaron, the first high priest, | B. C. 1570 | 1453 |
| Gr. | Aaron, of Alexandria, physician, | f. 622 | |
| Eng. | Abbot, George, Archbishop of Canterbury and author, | 1562 | |
| Fr. | Abelard, Peter, a celebrated scholastic divine, | 1079 | 1142 |
| Sp. | Abenezra, an astron., philos., poet. philologist, &c., | 1119 | 1174 |
| Eng. | Abercrombie, Sir Ralph, military commander, | 1738 | 1801 |
| Irish | Abernethy John, dissenting minister and author, | 1680 | 1740 |
| Fr. | Ablancourt N. N D., translator of the classics, | 1606 | 1664 |
| Jew | Abraham, the great progenitor of the Jewish nation, | B. C. 1995 | B. C. 1821 |
| Dan. | Absalom, (real name Axel,) archbishop of Den. Sw. and Nor., | 1128 | 1208 |
| Ara. | Abubeker, father in law and successor of Mahomet, | 561 | 634 |
| Syr. | Abulfeda, the Geographer, | 1273 | 1345 |
| Rom. | Accius, or Attius, a tragic poet, (works not extant,) | B. C. 171 | |
| Ital. | Accursius, or Accorso, an eminent critic, | | 1229 |
| Gr. | Achilles, one of the leaders in the Trojan war, | | f. 1184 |
| Gr. | Achilles Tatius, (of Alexandria) Christian bp. and author, | | |
| Gr. | Acropolita, of Constantinople, statesman and historian, | 1220 | 1282 |
| Eng. | Adam, Alexander, schoolmaster and author, | 1741 | 1809 |
| Eng. | Adam, Robert, an architectural author, | 1728 | 1794 |
| U. S. A. | Adams, Samuel, one of the patriotic founders of the republic, | 1726 | 1803 |
| U. S. A. | ——, John, patriot and statesman—2d. pres., U. S., | 1735 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Addison, Joseph, one of the ornaments of English literature, | 1672 | 1719 |
| Rom. | Adrian, the 15th. emp., (born in Spain,) | 76 | 138 |
| Gr. | Ælian, the historian and rhetorician, | 160 | |
| Gr. | Æneas, son of Priam, king of Troy, | f. B. C. | 883 |
| Gr. | Æschines, of Athens, philos.—disciple of Socrates, | | |
| Gr. | —— orator, | B. C. 327 | B. C. 412 |
| Gr. | Æschylus, —— the great tragic writer, | B. C. 468 | B. C. 400 |
| Gr. | Æsop, of Phrygia, the prince of fabulists, | f. B. C. 600 | |
| Rom. | Ætius, mil. com. (defeated Attila,) | | 454 |
| Rom. | Africanus, Julius, historian, | | 232 |
| Gr. | Agamemnon, "the king of kings," | | B. C. 904 |
| Gr. | Agathias, historian and poet, | f. 565 | |
| Gr. | Agesilaus II., king of Sparta; (defeats the Per., Egypt., and Gr.,) | | B. C. 361 |
| Gr. | Agis IV., the greatest of the Spartan kings, | | B. C. 251 |
| Eng. | Aglionby, one of the translators of the bible, | | 1610 |
| Rom. | Agricola, Cneius Julius, military commander, | 40 | 93 |
| Ger. | Agricola, John, a divine;—founder of the Antinomians, | 1490 | 1566 |
| Rom. | Agrippa, military commander, governor of Judea, | 40 | 94 |
| Fr. | ——, Cornelius, philosopher, &c., | 1486 | 1535 |
| Eng. | Aikin, John, M. D., an elegant writer; editor of poets, &c., | 1747 | 1822 |
| Eng. | Ainsworth, grammarian and lexicographer, | 1660 | 1743 |
| Tartar. | Akbar, Mohammed, a great Mogul sovereign, | 1555 | 1605 |
| Eng. | Akenside, Mark, a popular poet, | 1721 | 1770 |
| Swe. | Akerblad, philologist, | | 1819 |
| Bar. | Alaric I., king of the Visigoths, | | 411 |
| Span. | Alberoni, Julius, (cardinal,) statesman, | 1664 | 1752 |
| Ital. | Alberti, an eminent, writer, paint., sculp., &c., | 1398 | 1490 |
| Ger. | Albertus Magnus, philosophic writer; tutor of Aquinas, | 1205 | 1280 |
| Bur. | Alboin, the Lombard conqueror, | | 574 |
| Port. | Albuquerque, (the great.) military commander, | 1452 | |
| Gr. | Alcæus, of Lesbos, a lyric poet, | f. B. C. 606 | |
| Ital. | Alciati, of Milan, an eminent civilian and author, | 1492 | 1550 |
| Gr. | Alcibiades, a famous Athenian general and statesman, | B. C. 450 | B. C. 404 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Alcuinus, (founder of schools at Paris, &c.) | | 804 |
| Eng. | Aldhelm. St., an eminent scholar and poet, | | 709 |
| Fren. | Alembert, John le Rond d', math. hist. and philosopher, | 1717 | 1783 |
| Bar. | Alexander, the Great, founder of the Macedonian empire, | B. C. 356 | B. C. 323 |
| Rom. | ———, Severus, emperor, | 209 | 235 |
| Rus. | ———, Nevskoi, a saint and hero;—def. of the Tartars, &c. | 1218 | 1262 |
| Rus. | ——— I. emperor, (coalition against Napoleon,) | 1777 | 1825 |
| Greek, | Alexius Commenus, emperor of the east, | | 1118 |
| Italian, | Alfieri, Victor, an eminent tragic poet, | 1749 | 1803 |
| Eng. | Alfred, justly called the Great, king, | 849 | 900 |
| Italian, | Algarotti, a general scholar, and critic, | 1712 | 1764 |
| Bar. | Ali Bey, gov. of Egypt,—revolted against the Turks, | 1728 | 1773 |
| Bar. | — Tepolini, pacha of Janina, | 1744 | 1822 |
| U. S. A. | Allen, Ethan, an intrepid officer in the Revolution, | | 1789 |
| Sar. | Almamon, Caliph,—patron of learning, | | 833 |
| Sar. | Almanser, caliph,— do do. | | 775 |
| Span. | Alphonso X., king of Castile, Leon,—and author, | 1203 | 1284 |
| Port. | ——— I., Henriquez, founder of the Portuguese monarchy, | 1094 | 1185 |
| Span. | Alva, duke of, celebrated and barbarous mil. com. | 1508 | 1582 |
| Jew. | Amaziah, king of Judah. | B. C. | 809 |
| Ital. | Ambrose, St. bishop of Milan;—author, | 340 | 387 |
| Ital. | Americus Vespucius, (of Florence,)—explored the S. Amer. coast, | 1451 | 1512 |
| U. S. A. | Ames, Fisher, a statesman and orator, | 1758 | 1808 |
| Eng. | Amherst, Jeffrey, lord, mil. com. in Amer. &c. | 1717 | 1797 |
| Rom. | Ammianus, Marcellinus, historian, | | 390 |
| Gr. | Ammonius, a peripatetic philosopher, | B. C. | 24 |
| Fr. | Amyot, James, bp. of Auxerre—translator of Plutarch, | 1513 | 1593 |
| Bar. | Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher, and disciple of Solon, f. B. C. | 592 | |
| Gr. | Anacreon, a celebrated poet, | B. C. | 474 |
| Gr. | Anastasius, | | 518 |
| Gr. | Anaxagoras, a philosopher, | B. C. 500 | B. C. 428 |
| Gr. | Anaxarchus, a philosopher, companion of Alexander the Great f. B. C. | 340 | |
| Gr. | Anaximander of Miletus, an Ionic philosopher, | 611 B. C. | 547 |
| Gr. | Anaximenes, do do do | B. C. | 504 |
| Eng. | Anderson, Sir Edmund, a judge and author, | | 1605 |
| Scotch, | ——— Adam, commercial writer, | 1692 | 1765 |
| Eng. | Andrews, Lancelot, bishop of Winchester, | 1555 | 1696 |
| Gr. | Andronicus of Rhodes, a peripetetic philosopher, flourished, B. C. | 63 | |
| Ital. | Aniello, Thomas, (commonly called Masaniello,) a fisherman of Naples who rose to great power, | 1623 | 1646 |
| Gr. | Anne Commena, daughter of the Emperor Alexis I. historian, | 1083 | 1148 |
| Eng. | Annet, Peter, a deistical writer, | 1703 | 1778 |
| Bar. | Annibal, or Hannibal, a celebrated Carthagician general, | B. C. 247 | B. C. 183 |
| French, | Anquetil du Perron, a classic scholar, and author, | 1731 | 1805 |
| | Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury—a learned divine, | 1033 | 1109 |
| Eng. | Anson, George, lord, celebrated naval commander, | 1697 | 1762 |
| Rom. | Anthony, Mark, mil. com. and statesman, | B. C. 86 | B. C. 30 |
| Egypt, | Anthony, St., the founder of monastic institutions, | 251 | 356 |
| Ital. | ———, of Padua, a divine, | 1195 | 1231 |
| | Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, | | B. C. 301 |
| | Antiochus, | | B. C. 164 |
| | Antipater, | | B. C. 319 |
| Gr. | Antisthenes, a philos.—founder of the sect of Cynics, before Christ, | 423 | |
| Rom. | Antoninus Pius, emperor, | 86 | 161 |
| Rom. | ———, Marcus Aurelius, emperor—airnamed the philosopher, | 121 | 180 |
| Pers. | Anveri, a celebrated poet, | | 1201 |
| Egypt, | Apion, a grammarian, and bitter enemy of the Jews, flourished, | 80 | |
| Gr. | Apollonius, surnamed Rhodius, a poet, | B. C. 194 | |
| Gr. | ———, Pergamensis, a geometrician, flourished | B. C. 242 | |
| Gr. | ———, Tyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher, | | 97 |
| Gr. | Appian, an historian, flourished, | 143 | |
| Bar. | Apulius, a Platonic philosopher—(African,) flourished, | 147 | |
| Italian, | Aquinas, St. Thomas, a celebrated theologian, | 1224 | 1274 |
| Eng. | Aram, Eugene, a learned schoolmaster, executed for murder, | 1705 | 1759 |
| Gr. | Aratus, of Sicyon, mil com. and statesman, | B. C. 273 | B. C. 216 |
| Scotch, | Arbuthnot, John, Dr. a poet, | | 1735 |
| Gr. | Archelaus, Ionic philosopher, flourished, | B. C. 450 | |
| Gr. | Archias, a poet, flourished, | B. C. 719 | |
| Gr. | Archilochus, a poet, flourished, | B. C. 685 | |
| Gr. | Archidemes, a celebrated mathematician, | B. C. 287 | B. C. 212 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN | DIED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Archytas, a mathematician, | B. C. 408 | B. C. 360 |
| Italian, | Aretino, Guido, inventor of the gamut of music, | 995 | |
| Italian, | ——, Leonard, an historian, | 1369 | 1444 |
| Italian, | ——, Peter, satirist, | 1492 | 156 |
| Spanish, | Argensola, Lupercio, historian and poet, | 1565 | 1613 |
| Spanish, | ——————, Bartholomew, historian, | 1566 | 1631 |
| Italian, | Ariosto, Lewis, a celebrated poet, | 1474 | 1533 |
| Gr. | Aristarchus, of Samos, mathematician and philosopher, f. | B. C. 280 | |
| Gr. | ——————, grammarian and critic, | B. C. 160 | |
| Gr. | Aristides, an Athenian statesman, | | B. C. 467 |
| Gr. | ——————, Ælius, an orator and sophist, | 129 | 185 |
| Gr. | ——————, one of the fathers of the church, flourished, | 127 | |
| Gr. | Aristippus, of Cyrene, philoso.—founder of the Cyreniacs, | f. B. C. 392 | |
| Gr. | Aristomenes, a warrior and patriot, flourished | B. C. 662 | |
| Gr. | Aristophanes, an Athenian comic poet, | | B. C. 389 |
| Gr. | Aristotle, philosopher—founder of the Peripatetics, | B. C. 384 | B. C. 321 |
| Gr. | Arius, of Alexandria, the founder of the Arian sect, | | 336 |
| Spanish, | —— Montanus, Benedict,—orientalist, | 1527 | 1598 |
| Eng. | Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of spinning jennies, | 1732 | 1792 |
| Ger. | Arminius, the deliverer of Germany, | | 20 |
| Dutch, | ——, James, a celebrated divine—founder of a sect, | 1560 | 1610 |
| Eng. | Armstrong, John, M. D.—poet, | 1709 | 1779 |
| Italian, | Arnaud, Daniel,—troubadour, | | 1220 |
| Fr. | ——, Francis Baculard d', dramatist and poet, | 1718 | 1805 |
| Eng. | Arne, Thomas Augustus, musical composer, | 1710 | 1778 |
| Gr. | Arnobius, a defender of Christianity, | f. 303 | |
| Ital. | Arnold, of Brescia, a learned monk; disciple of Abelard, | | 1155 |
| U. S. A. | —— Benedict, major general—the traitor to his country, | | 1801 |
| Gr. | Arrian, historian—disciple of Epictetus, | f. 140 | |
| Eng. | Arrowsmith, Aaron, constructer of maps and charts, | | 1823 |
| Bar. | Arsaces I., the founder of the Parthian monarchy, | f. B. C. 250 | |
| Bar. | Artaxerxes I., King of Persia, | | B. C. 425 |
| Bar. | ———— founder of the new Persian kingdom, | | 242 |
| Brit. | Arthur, a prince celebrated in fable, | 472 | 542 |
| Eng. | Arundel, Thomas H., earl of, importer of the Arundelian marbles, | | 1646 |
| Eng. | Ascham, Roger, a learned writer, | 1515 | 1568 |
| Bar. | Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, | | B. C. 220 |
| Eng. | Asser, John, historian, | | 908 |
| Gr. | Athanasius, St., one of the fathers of the church, | 296 | 371 |
| Gr. | Athenagoras, philosopher, | f. 177 | |
| Gr. | Athenais, Emp. of the West, and authoress, (called also Eudoxia,) | | 460 |
| Gr. | Athenæus, a celebrated grammarian,—the Greek Varro, | f. 190 | |
| Bar. | Attalus, found. of the monarchy of Pergamus;—inv. of parchment, | | B. C. 198 |
| Gr. | ———— Rhodius, mathematician, | f. B. C. 173 | |
| Eng. | Atterbury, Francis, bp. of Rochester, exiled for conspiracy, | 1662 | 1731 |
| Rom. | Atticus, a knight, and author (works lost,) | B. C. 109 | B. C. 32 |
| Bar. | Attila, king of the Huns, "the Scourge of God," | | 453 |
| Eng. | Auckland, William, lord, statesman, | | 1814 |
| Fr, | Augereau, duke of Castiglione, mil. com., | 1757 | 1816 |
| | Augustine, St. a celebrated father of the church, | 354 | 430 |
| | ———— the Apostle of the English—1st archbishop of Canterbury, | | 604 |
| Rom. | Augustulus, Romulus, the last emperor of the West, | | 476 |
| Rom. | Augustus, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus,—1st emperor., | B. C. 63 | 14 |
| Rom. | Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, poet, | | 394 |
| Fr. | Auvergne, Theophilus,—republican—mil. com., | 1743 | 1800 |
| Ara, | Averroes, philosopher, physician, and author, | | 1198 |
| Ara. | Avicenna, do do do | 980 | 1037 |
| Eng. | Ayscough, Samuel, Comp. of Index to Shakspeare, &c. | | 1804 |

## B.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Bacchylides, lyric poet, | f. B. C. 450 | |
| Port. | Baccellar, a civilian, historian, and lyric poet, | 1610 | 1663 |
| U. S. A. | Backus, Isaac, a divine, and historian, | 1724 | 1806 |
| Eng. | Bacon, Roger, a monk, celebrated for his scientific knowledge, | 1214 | 1292 |
| Eng. | ——— Francis, lord Verulam, the celebrated philosopher, | 1561 | 1626 |
| Dan. | Baden, James, one of the founders of Danish literature, | 1735 | 1804 |
| Eng. | Bailey, Nathan, a grammarian and lexicographer, | | 1742 |
| Fr. | Baillet, a learned theologian, historian, and miscellaneous writer, | 1649 | 1706 |
| Fr. | Bailly, John Silvain, a learned author, and a leader in the rev. | 1736 | 1793 |
| Turk. | Bajazet, sultan, conquered by Tamerlane, | | 1413 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Baldwin, who became emperor of the East, | | 1206 |
| Swe. | Banier, or Banner, a celebrated military commander, | 1596 | 1641 |
| Eng. | Banks, Sir Joseph, navigator;—president Royal Society, | 1743 | 1820 |
| Russ. | Barattier, a Hebrew lexicographer before 10 years of age, | 1721 | 1740 |
| Eng. | Barbauld, Anna Letitia, a popular miscellaneous writer, | 1743 | 1825 |
| Turk, | Barbarossa, the celebrated corsair—usurper of Algiers, | | 1518 |
| Fr. | Barbeyrac, John, miscellaneous writer, | 1674 | 1729 |
| Eng. | Barclay, Robert, the celebrated vindicator of the Quakers, | 1648 | 1690 |
| Ital. | Baretti, Joseph, lexicographer;—author of Travels, &c. | 1716 | |
| U. S. A. | Barlow, Joel, a statesman, and poet, | 1756 | 1812 |
| Eng. | Barnes, Joshua, an eminent Greek scholar, | 1654 | 1712 |
| U. S. A. | ———, Daniel H., a distinguished conchologist, | | 1818 |
| Dutch, | Barneveldt, John, statesman, (beheaded), | 1547 | 1619 |
| U. S. A. | Barney, Joshua, a distinguished naval commander, | 1759 | 1818 |
| Fr. | Barras, Paul, count de, mem. of the direct. in the revolution, | 1755 | 1829 |
| Eng. | Barrow, Isaac, a divine, and mathematician, | 1630 | 1677 |
| Fr. | Barthelemy, John James, author of "Anacharsis, &c.," | 1716 | 1795 |
| U. S. A. | Barton Benj. Smith, M. D. a learned physician and botanist, | 1766 | 1815 |
| U. S. A. | Bartram, John, an eminent botanist, | 1701 | 1777 |
| Gr. | Basil, St., a celebrated father of the Greek church, | 326 | 379 |
| Fr. | Basnage De Beaval, James, historian, | 1653 | 1723 |
| Eng. | Bath, William Pulteney, earl of, statesman, | 1682 | 1764 |
| Eng. | Bathurst, earl of; statesman;—friend of Pope, &c., | 1684 | 1775 |
| Fr. | Batteux, Charles, rhetorician, and miscellaneous writer, | 1713 | 1780 |
| Eng | Baxter, Richard, an eminent divine, and author, | 1615 | 1691 |
| Fr. | Bayard, Peter, military commander, | 1476 | 1524 |
| U. S. A. | ——— James A., a distinguished statesman, and lawyer, | 1767 | 1815 |
| Ger. | Bayer, John, astronomer, | | 1627 |
| Ger. | ——— Theophilus, chronologist, and historian, | 1694 | 1738 |
| Fr. | Bayle, Peter, an eminent philosopher, and critic, | 1647 | 1706 |
| Eng. | Beattie, James L. L. D, poet, | 1735 | 1803 |
| Fr. | Beauharnois, Eugene, son of the empress Josephine, mil. com.—viceroy of Italy, &c. | 1780 | 1824 |
| Fr. | Beaumarchais, P. A. C. de, an eminent dramatist, | 1732 | 1799 |
| Eng. | Beaumont, Francis, dramatic writer, | 1555 | 1616 |
| Fr. | Beauzee, scholar, an eminent grammarian, | 1714 | 1789 |
| Ital. | Beccaria, John Baptist, an ecclesiastic, and philosopher, | 1716 | 1781 |
| Ital. | ——— Marquis, professor of political economy, and author, | 1735 | 1793 |
| Eng. | Becket, Thomas à., celebrated prelate and statesman, | 1119 | 1170 |
| Brit. | Bede, styled the Venerable, a learned Saxon monk, and historian, | 672 | 735 |
| Eng. | Bedford, John, duke of, military commander, | | 1435 |
| Ger. | Beethoven, Ludwig Von, celebrated musical composer, | 1770 | 1827 |
| Rom | Belisarius, a celebrated general and conqueror, | | 565 |
| Scotch, | Bell, John, an eminent surgeon, | | 1820 |
| U. S. A. | Bellamy, Joseph, D. D., a learned divine and author, | 1719 | 1790 |
| Italian, | Bellarmin, cardinal, the champion of the Roman Catholic Church, | 1542 | 1628 |
| Fr. | Bellau, Remi, poet, | 1528 | 1577 |
| Fr. | Belleisle, Count de, military commander, | 1684 | 1761 |
| Eng. | Beloe, William, a divine and critic;—trans. of Herodotus, &c. | | |
| Fr. | Belon, William, naturalist, and traveller, | 1518 | 1564 |
| Eng. | Belsham, William, historical, political and miscellaneous writer, | 1752 | 1827 |
| Ital. | Belzoni, the celebrated traveller in Egypt, | | 1823 |
| Ital. | Bembo, cardinal, one of the restorers of literature, | 1470 | 1542 |
| Eng. | Benbow, John, a gallant admiral, | 1650 | 1702 |
| Ital. | Benedict, St., one of the originators of monasteries, | 480 | 547 |
| Ital. | ——— XIII. pope;—theological writer, | 1649 | 1728 |
| Ital. | ——— XIV. do do do | 1675 | 1758 |
| Fr. | Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist and historian, (d. in America,) | 1713 | 1784 |
| Bar. | Benhadad, king of Syria, | | B. C. 895 |
| Fr. | Benserade, Isaac, a wit, and poet, | 1612 | 1691 |
| Eng. | Benthan, Jeremy, political and philosophical writer, | | 1832 |
| Eng. | Bentley, Richard, an eminent critic and scholar, | 1662 | 1742 |
| Swe. | Bergman, professor of chemistry at Upsal, | 1735 | 1784 |
| Den. | Behring, a navigator, from whom the strait dividing Asia and America was named, | f. 1730 | |
| Irish, | Berkely, George, bp., an eminent prelate and philosopher, | 1684 | 1753 |
| U. S. A. | ——— William, governor of Virginia, | | 1667 |
| Fr. | Bernard, St., preacher of crusades, and author, | 1091 | 1153 |
| Eng. | ——— Edward, a divine, astronomer, and author, | 1638 | 1697 |
| Dutch, | —— —— John Frederick, a bookseller, editor, and author, | | 1751 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. A. | Bernard, Francis, governor of Massachusetts, | | 1779 |
| Fr. | Bernardin De Saint Pierre, author of "Studies of Nature," &c., | 1737 | 1814 |
| Ital. | Berni, poet, (poisoned,) | | 1536 |
| Swiss, | Bernoulli, James, mathematician, | 1654 | 1705 |
| Bar. | Berosus, the Chaldean historian, | *f.* B. C. 268 | |
| Fr. | Berruyer, a Jesuit, author of a "History of the people of God," in 11 vols. 4to. | 1681 | 1751 |
| Fr. | Berthier, Alexander, a dist. military commander, | 1753 | 1815 |
| Fr. | Berthollet, Claude Louis, an eminent chemist, | 1748 | 1822 |
| Eng. | Berwick, duke of, military commander, (k. at Philipsburg,) | 1670 | 1734 |
| Fr. | Bessieres, duke of Istria, military commander, (k. at Lutzen,) | 1769 | |
| Ital. | Bettinelli, Xavier, an elegant miscellaneous writer, | 1718 | 1801 |
| Eng. | Beveridge, William, an eminent theologian, and orientalist, | 1638 | 1708 |
| | Beza, Theodore, an eminent reformer, | 1519 | 1605 |
| Fr. | Bezout, mathematician, | 1730 | 1783 |
| Ital. | Bianchini, Francis, mathematician and author, | 1662 | 1729 |
| Gr. | Bias, one of the seven sages, | *f.* B. C. 606 | |
| Fr. | Bichat, an eminent anatomist, and physiologist, | 1771 | 1802 |
| Eng. | Biddle, John, an eminent Socinian writer, | 1615 | 1662 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Nicholas, a captain in U. S. Navy, | 1750 | 1778 |
| Gr. | Bion, pastoral poet, | B. C. | 300 |
| Gr. | —— of Borysthenes, philosopher, (Cyreniac,) | B. C. | 240 |
| Fr. | Biron, duke of, military commander, (beheaded for conspiracy,) | 1561 | 1602 |
| Scotch, | Bisset, Robert, historian and biographer, | | 1805 |
| Span. | Bivar, Don Rodrigo, known in history and romance under the name of the Cid, | 1040 | 1099 |
| Eng. | Blackstone, Sir William, an eminent lawyer and author, | 1723 | 1780 |
| Scotch, | Blair, Robert, a divine and poet, | 1699 | 1777 |
| Scotch, | ——, John, a chronologist, | | 1782 |
| Scotch, | ——, Dr. Hugh, a divine and rhetorician, | 1718 | 1800 |
| Scotch, | ——, James, founder of William and Mary's college in Virginia, | 1660 | 1743 |
| Eng. | Blake, Robert, a celebrated admiral, | 1599 | 1657 |
| Eng. | Bloomfield, Robert, a poet, | 1766 | 1823 |
| Prus. | Blucher, a celebrated military commander, | 1742 | 1819 |
| Brit. | Boadicea, the warlike queen of the Iceni, | | 61 |
| Ital. | Boccacio, John, one of the great classic writers of modern Italy, | 1313 | 1373 |
| Ital. | Boccalini, a satirist, | 1556 | 1613 |
| Fr. | Bochart, Samuel, an eminent divine, and orientalist, | 1599 | 1667 |
| Fr. | Bodin, John, a lawyer and author, | 1530 | 1596 |
| Ger. | Bœhmen, Jacob, a fanatic, and author, | 1575 | 1624 |
| Dutch, | Boerhaave, one of the most eminent of modern physicians, | 1668 | 1738 |
| Rom. | Boethius, a statesman, and philosopher, | 455 | 526 |
| | Bohemond, a Norman adventurer, | | 1111 |
| Fr. | Boileau, Nicholas, an eminent poet, | 1636 | 1711 |
| Fr. | Boissy, Louis de, author of comedies, | 1694 | 1758 |
| Fr. | Boissy, D'Anglas, count de, statesman, and author, | 1756 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Bolinbroke, (Henry St. John,) lord, political and deistical writer, | 1678 | 1751 |
| Colum. | Bolivar, Simon, the heroic deliverer of his country, | 1785 | 1831 |
| Eng. | Bonner, bishop, the persecutor of Protestants, | | 1569 |
| Swiss, | Bonnet, Charles, a celebrated naturalist, | 1720 | 1793 |
| Eng. | Bonnycastle, John, mathematician, | | 1821 |
| U. S. A. | Boone, Daniel, the first settler of Kentucky, | 1730 | 1823 |
| Ital. | Borelli, philosopher, and mathematician, | | 1507 |
| Ital. | Borgia, Cæsar, the infamous pope, Alexander VI., | 1608 | 1679 |
| Ital. | Borromeo, cardinal, theological writer, | 1538 | 1584 |
| Fr. | Bosc, Louis A. W., naturalist, | 1759 | 1828 |
| Eng. | Boscawen, Edward, a brave and skilful admiral, | 1711 | 1761 |
| Ital. | Boscovich, mathematical, and philosophical writer, | 1711 | 1787 |
| Fr. | Bossuet, James B., a divine, and historian, | 1627 | 1704 |
| Fr. | Bossut, Charles, mathematician, | 1730 | 1814 |
| Scotch, | Boston, Thomas, a divine and author, | 1676 | 1732 |
| Eng. | Boswell, James, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, | 1740 | 1795 |
| Gr. | Botzarris, Mark, a gallant leader in the modern revolution, | 1780 | 1823 |
| U. S. A. | Boudinot, Elias, a statesman, and philanthropist, | 1740 | 1821 |
| Fr. | Boufflers, duke of, military commander, | 1644 | 1711 |
| Fr. | Bourgainville, Louis A., military commander, and author, | 1729 | 1811 |
| Fr. | Bourguer, Peter, mathematician, and hydrographer, | 1698 | 1758 |
| Fr. | Boursainvilliers, Henry, count de, historian, | 1658 | 1752 |
| Eng. | Boulton, Matthew, an eminent engineer, | 1728 | 1809 |
| Fr. | Bourcet, Peter J. de, an officer and topographer, | 1700 | 1780 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Bourdaloue, Louis, a noted preacher, | 1632 | 1704 |
| Fr. | Bourignon, Antoinetta, a fanatical author, | 1616 | 1680 |
| Eng. | Bourne, Vincent, an elegant Latin poet, | | 1747 |
| Fr. | Bousmard, M. de, a military engineer, | | 1807 |
| Eng. | Bowdler, Thomas, editor Shakspeare, &c. | 1754 | 1825 |
| U. S. A. | Bowdoin, James, L. L. D. philosopher and statesman, | 1727 | 1790 |
| U. S. A. | ——— James, (son of the last,) ambassador to Spain, | 1752 | 1811 |
| U. S. A. | Boylston, Zabdiel, an eminent physician, | 1680 | 1776 |
| Scotch, | Boyd, Mark Alexander, a poet, | 1562 | 1601 |
| Irish, | Boyle, Robert, an eminent philosopher, | 1626 | 1691 |
| Eng. | Bradley, Dr. James, astronomer and mathematician, | 1692 | 1762 |
| Eng. | Bradwardine, Thomas, mathematician and theologian, | | 1349 |
| Eng. | Brady, Robert, physician, and historian, | | 1700 |
| U. S. A. | Bradford, Wm. second governor of Plymouth colony, | 1588 | 1657 |
| U. S. A. | ——— William, attorney general of the United States, | 1755 | 1795 |
| Dan. | Brahe, Tycho, a celebrated astronomer, | 1546 | 1601 |
| Ger. | Brandes, John Christian, actor and dramatist, | 1735 | 1799 |
| U. S. A. | Brainard, David, Missionary to the Indians, | | |
| U. S. A. | Brainard, J. G. C., a poet, | 1797 | 1826 |
| Ger. | Breitkopf, John G. E., an eminent printer and type-founder, | 1719 | 1794 |
| Bar. | Brennus, the leader of the Gauls, . . . f. B. C. | 390 | |
| Eng. | Bridgewater, duke of, introducer of canals in England, | 1736 | 1803 |
| Eng. | Briggs, Henry, mathematician, | 1536 | 1630 |
| Fr. | Brisson, Mathurin James, naturalist, | 1723 | 1806 |
| Fr. | Bissot, John Peter, a revolutionist and author, | 1757 | 1793 |
| Irish, | Brooke, Henry, miscellaneous writer, | 1706 | 1783 |
| U. S. A. | Brooks, John, L. L. D., governor of Massachusetts, | 1752 | 1825 |
| Fr. | Brotier, G., a Jesuit,—editor of Tacitus, | 1723 | 1789 |
| U. S. A. | Brown, Arthur, a distinguished scholar, and barrister, | | 1805 |
| U. S. A. | Brown, Charles Brockden, a novelist, | 1771 | 1810 |
| Eng. | Brown, John, D. D., miscellaneous writer, | 1715 | 1766 |
| Scotch, | Brown, John, a divine and author, | 1722 | 1787 |
| Scotch, | Brown, Dr. Thomas, metaphysician and poet, | 1777 | 1820 |
| Eng. | Browne, Sir Thomas, a physician and writer, | 1605 | 1682 |
| Irish, | Browne, George, count de, an officer in the Russian service, | 1698 | 1792 |
| Eng. | Browne, William George, a traveller in Africa, &c. | | 1814 |
| Scotch, | Bruce, Robert, the deliverer of his country, | | 1329 |
| Eng. | Bruce, James, a celebrated traveller, | 1730 | 1794 |
| Fr. | Brueys, Francis Paul, admiral, | 1750 | 1798 |
| Fr. | Brumoy, Peter, a jesuit and author, | 1688 | 1742 |
| Fr. | Brune, William Mary Ann, marshal and revolutionist, | 1763 | 1815 |
| Fr. | Bruno, St., founder of the Carthusian order, | 1377 | 1444 |
| Ger. | Brunswick, Ferdinand, duke of, military commander, | 1721 | 1792 |
| Ger. | Brunswick Lunenburg, Charles, Wm. Fer. duke of, mil. com. | 1735 | 1806 |
| Rom. | Brutus, Lucius Junius, founder of the republican government, | B. C. | 505 |
| Rom. | ——— Marcus Junius, conspirator against Cæsar, | B. C. | 42 |
| Fr. | Bruyere, John de la, a celebrated writer, | 1644 | 1697 |
| Dutch, | Bruyn, Cornelius le, traveller, | 1652 | |
| Eng. | Bryant, Jacob, a philologist, and antiquary, | 1715 | 1804 |
| Fr. | Buat Nancay, Louis G. count de, a learned writer, | | |
| Fr. | Bucer, Martin, one of the fathers of the reformation, | 1491 | 1551 |
| Scotch, | Buchan, William, a physician and author, | 1729 | 1791 |
| Scotch, | Buchanan, George, an eminent writer, | 1506 | 1582 |
| Scotch, | ———, Claudius, a divine, | 1766 | 1805 |
| Eng. | Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, statesman, | 1592 | 1628 |
| Eng. | do do do son of the former, | 1627 | 1688 |
| Polish, | Buffier, Claude, a jesuit, and miscellaneous writer, | 1661 | 1737 |
| Fr. | Buffon, George L., le Clerc, count of, celebrated naturalist, | 1707 | 1788 |
| Swiss, | Bullinger, Henry, reformer and author, | 1504 | 1575 |
| Eng. | Bunyan, John, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," | 1628 | 1688 |
| Swiss, | Burckhardt, John Louis, oriental traveller, | 1784 | 1815 |
| Ger. | Burckhardt, John Charles, mathematician, | 1773 | 1815 |
| Eng. | Burgoyne, John, military commander and author, | | 1792 |
| Irish, | Burke, Edmund, a great statesman and writer, | 1730 | 1797 |
| Eng. | Burleigh, William Cecil, lord, eminent statesman, | 1520 | 1598 |
| Dutch, | Burman, Peter, critic and editor, | 1668 | 1741 |
| Scotch, | Burnet Gilbert, a divine and historian, | 1643 | 1715 |
| Eng. | Burney, James, admiral and author, | 1739 | 1820 |
| Eng. | ———, Charles, a doctor of music, | 1726 | 1814 |
| Scotch, | Burns, Robert, a popular and national poet, | 1759 | 1796 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Burton, Robert, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," | 1576 | 1639 |
| Ger. | Busching, Anthony Frederick, philos. and geog. writer, | 1721 | 1793 |
| Eng. | Bute, John Stuart, earl of, statesman, | 1738 | 1792 |
| Eng. | Butler, Samuel, a humorous poet, | 1612 | 1680 |
| Eng. | ——, Joseph, bishop, an eminent prelate and author, | 1692 | 1752 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Richard, colonel, an officer in the revolution, | | 1791 |
| Ger. | Buxtorf, John, a Hebrew, and Chaldaic lexicographer, | 1564 | 1629 |
| Ger. | ——, do (son of the preceding) do | 1599 | 1664 |
| Eng. | Byng, honourable John, admiral, | 1704 | 1757 |
| Eng. | Byron, honourable John, admiral, | 1723 | 1786 |
| Eng. | Byron, George Gordon, lord, a popular poet, | 1788 | 1824 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Cabot, Sebastian, (son of John,) navigator, | 1477 | |
| Port. | Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, navigator, | f. 1500 | |
| Fr. | Cadet De Grassicourt, Charles L., chemist and philosopher, | 1769 | 1821 |
| Ital. | Cadamosta, Louis da, navigator, | f. 1456 | |
| Rom. | Cæsar, Caius Julius, warrior, statesman and author, | B. C. 100 | B. C. 44 |
| Ital. | Cajetan, Cardinal, diplomatist and author, | 1510 | 1593 |
| Gr. | Calaber, Quintus, poet, | f. 250 | |
| Span. | Calderon de La Barca, don Pedro, dramatist, | 1600 | 1687 |
| Ital. | Calepino, Ambrose, author of a Lexicon in 11 languages, | 1435 | 1511 |
| Gr. | Callippus, astronomer and mathematician, | f. B. C. 330 | |
| Gr. | Callimachus, a poet, | f. B. C. 150 | |
| Gr. | Callisthenes, philosopher and historian, | B. C. 328 | |
| Fr. | Calmet, Augustine, an erudite divine and author, | 1672 | 1757 |
| Ital. | Calogera, Angelo, a learned monk and author, | 1699 | 1768 |
| Fr. | Calonne, Charles Alex. de, minister of state, | 1734 | 1802 |
| Fr. | Calvin, John, one of the apostles of the Reformation, | 1509 | 1564 |
| U. S. A. | Calvert, Leonard, first governor of Maryland, | | 1676 |
| Fr. | Cambaceres, John J. R., distinguished revolutionist, | 1753 | 1824 |
| Eng. | Camden, Wm., an eminent antiquary and historian, | 1551 | 1623 |
| Rom. | Camillus, Marcus Furius, a distinguished dictator, | B. C. 365 | |
| Port. | Camoens, Louis, the most eminent poet of his country, | 1517 | |
| Scotch | Campbell, George, a divine and author, | 1709 | 1796 |
| Scotch | Campbell, John, D. D., a multifarious writer, | 1709 | |
| Ger. | Camper, Peter, an eminent naturalist, | 1722 | 1789 |
| Fr. | Campiston, John G. de, dramatist, | 1656 | 1723 |
| Fr. | Cange, Charles Dufresne, Sieur du, historian, | 1610 | 1688 |
| Eng. | Canning, George, statesman, orator and poet, | 1770 | 1827 |
| Span. | Capmany, Don Antonio, historian, | 1754 | 1810 |
| Rom. | Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor, | 188 | 217 |
| Brit. | Caractacus, prince of the Silures, a brave warrior, | (ab.) 100 | |
| Ital. | Cardan, Jerom, philosopher, mathematician and physician, | 1501 | 1576 |
| Fr. | Cardonne, Dennis D., an eminent orientalist, | 1720 | 1 83 |
| Eng. | Carey, Henry, earl of Monmouth, translator, | 1596 | 1661 |
| Ital. | Carissimi, James, musical composer, | 1600 | |
| Irish | Carleton, Sir Guy, military commander, and gov. of Canada, | 1724 | 1808 |
| Ital. | Carli, John Rinaldo, count de, author, | 1720 | 1795 |
| Gr. | Carneades, philosopher, founder of the 3d. Academy, | B. C. 218 | B. C. 128 |
| Fr. | Carnot, Lazarus Nicholas, revolutionist, | 1753 | 1823 |
| Eng. | Carter, Elizabeth, a learned translatress, &c., | 1717 | 1806 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Nathaniel H., a scholar and traveller, | | 1830 |
| Eng. | Cartwright, major John, parliament reformer, | 1740 | 1824 |
| U. S. A. | Carver, Jonathan, traveller and author, | 1732 | 1780 |
| U. S. A. | ——, John, first governor of Plymouth colony, | | 1621 |
| Span. | Casas, Bartholomew de las, philanthropist and, historian, | 1474 | 1564 |
| Fr. | Cassini, John Dominic, astronomer, | 1625 | 1712 |
| Ital. | Cassiodorus, Marcus Aur., statesman and historian, | 470 | 516 |
| Rom. | Cassius Longinus, Caius, conspirator against Cæsar, | B. C. | 42 |
| Eng. | Castell, Edmund, divine and lexicographer, | 1606 | 1685 |
| Ital. | Castiglione, Balthasar, statesman and author, | 1468 | 1529 |
| Eng. | Catesby, Mark, naturalist, | 1680 | 1749 |
| Russ. | Catherine II., a powerful and profligate empress, | 1729 | 1796 |
| Rom. | Catiline, Lucius Sergius, patrician conspirator, | B. C. | 62 |
| Fr. | Catinat, Nicholas, military commander, | 1637 | 1712 |
| Rom. | Cato, Marcus Portius, the Censor, statesman and author, | B. C. 232 | B. C. 147 |
| Rom. | Cato, Marcus Porcius, "of Utica," statesman, | B. C. 95 | B. C. 46 |
| Rom. | Catullus, Caius Valerius, poet, | B. C. 86 | |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Cussain, Nicholas, a Jesuit, author of "the Holy Court," | 1583 | 1651 |
| Eng. | Cavendish, Sir Wm., courtier and writer, | 1505 | 1557 |
| Eng. | ———, Thomas, navigator, | | 1591 |
| Eng. | Caxton, Wm., the introducer of printing into England, | 1410 | 1492 |
| Fr. | Cazales, James A. M. de, an eloquent orator, | 1758 | 1805 |
| Fr. | Cayles, A. C. P., count de, miscellaneous writer, | 1720 | 1765 |
| Rom. | Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, a celebrated physician, | f. 30 | |
| Gr. | ———, an Epicurean philosopher, | f. 150 | |
| Rom. | Censorinus, a critic and grammarian, | f. 240 | |
| Irish. | Centlivre, Susanna, dramatic writer, | 1667 | 1723 |
| Span. | Cervantes, Saavedra Michael, author of "Don Quixotte," | 1547 | 1617 |
| Ital. | Cesarotti, Melchior, a voluminous author, | 1730 | 1808 |
| Scotch, | Chalmers, George, miscellaneous writer, | 1744 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Chambers, Sir Wm., an architect, | | 1796 |
| Eng. | Chapman, George, poetical translator, | 1557 | 1634 |
| Eng. | Chapone, Hester, miscellaneous writer, | 1727 | 1801 |
| Fr. | Charles Martel, statesman and warrior, | | 741 |
| Fr. | Charlemagne, emperor of the west, and king of France, | 742 | 814 |
| Swed. | Charles XII., king, a celebrated warrior, | 1682 | 1718 |
| Fr. | Charlevoix, Peter F. X. de, a Jesuit historian, | 1682 | 1761 |
| Eng. | Chatham, Wm. Pitt. earl of, statesman, | 1708 | 1778 |
| Eng. | Chatterton, Thomas, famed for precocious talent, | 1752 | 1770 |
| Eng. | Chaucer, Geoffrey, the Father of English poetry, | 1328 | 1400 |
| U. S. A. | Chauncey, Charles, D. D., president of Harvard College, | | 1671 |
| Eng. | Cheselden, Wm., an eminent anatomist, | 1688 | 1752 |
| Eng. | Chesterfield, Philip D. Stanhope, earl of, statesman and writer, | 1694 | 1773 |
| Gr. | Chilo, Ephorus of Sparta—one of the 7 wise men, | f. B. C. 598 | |
| Swed. | Christina, queen, (daughter of G. Adolphus,) | 1626 | 1689 |
| Afric. | Christophe, a slave—afterwards king of Hayti, | 1767 | 1820 |
| Gr. | Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher, | B. C. 280 | B. C. 207 |
| Gr. | Chrysostom, St. John, Christian father and orator, | 344 | 407 |
| Eng. | Churchill, Charles, a satirical poet, | 1731 | 1764 |
| U. S. A. | Church, Benjamin, military commander, | 1639 | 1718 |
| Eng. | Cibber, Colley, tragic and comic actor and poet, | 1671 | 1757 |
| Roman, | Cicero, Marcus Tullius, one of the greatest of orators, | B. C. 105 | B. C. 43 |
| Italian, | Cimarosa, Dominic, dramatic and music composer, | 1754 | 1801 |
| Gr. | Cimon, an Athenian general, | | B. C. 449 |
| Rom. | Cincinnatus, Lucius Quinctius, the patriot, flourished, | B. C. 456 | |
| Rom. | Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, partizan of Marius, flourished, | B. C. 87 | |
| Ital. | Cirillo, Dominic, a botanist and physician, | 1734 | 1799 |
| U. S. A. | Clair, Arthur, St. a distinguished officer in the revolution, | | 1818 |
| Fr. | Clairaut, Alexis Claude, geometrician, | 1713 | 1765 |
| Scotch, | Clapperton, Hugh, traveller in Africa, | 1788 | 1827 |
| Eng. | Clarendon, Edw. Hyde, earl of, statesman and historian, | 1608 | 1674 |
| Eng. | Clarke, Samuel, Dr. theologian and philosopher, | 1675 | 1729 |
| Eng. | ———, Dr. Edw. Danl., traveller and mineralogist, | 1767 | 1821 |
| Eng. | ———, Dr. Adam, a celebrated theologian, and commentator, | 1760 | 1832 |
| U. S. A. | Clap, Thomas, president of Yale College, | 1703 | 1767 |
| U. S. A. | Clayton, John, an eminent physician and botanist, | 1705 | 1773 |
| Gr. | Cleanthes, a Stoic philosopher, flourished, | B. C. 260 | |
| Gr. | Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men, flourished, | B. C. 559 | |
| Egypt, | Cleopatra, a voluptuous queen, | | B. C. 30 |
| U. S. A. | Clinton, George, gov. of New-York, and 4th vice pres. of U. S. | 1739 | 1812 |
| U. S. A. | ———, Dewitt, governor and benefactor of New-York, | 1769 | 1828 |
| Eng. | Clive, Robert, lord, military commander, | 1725 | 1774 |
| U. S. A. | Coddington, William, a distinguished patriot of Rhode-Island. | | |
| Eng. | Cogan, Thomas, phys. and misc. writer, | 1736 | 1818 |
| Eng. | Coke, Sir Edward, a learned judge, | 1549 | 1634 |
| Fr. | Colbert, John Baptist, an eminent statesman, | 1619 | 1683 |
| U. S. A. | Colden, Cadwallader, an eminent botanist, astronomer, &c. | 1688 | 1776 |
| Eng. | Collier, Jeremy, a divine and miscellaneous writer, | 1630 | 1726 |
| Eng. | Collingwood, Cuthbert, lord, admiral, | 1748 | 1810 |
| Eng. | Collins, William a popular poet, | 1720 | 1756 |
| Eng. | Coleman, George, dramatic writer, | 1733 | 1784 |
| U. S. A. | ———, Benjamin, a learned divine, (in Boston,) | 1673 | 1747 |
| Ital. | Columbus, Christopher, the discoverer of America, | 1441 | 1506 |
| Fr. | Conde, Louis II. of Bourbon, Protestant mil. com. | 1621 | 1686 |
| Fr. | Condillac, Stephen Bonnot de, metaphysical writer, | 1715 | 1780 |
| Chinese, | Confucius, a celebrated philosopher, | B. C. 550 | |
| Eng. | Congreve, William, a comic dramatist, | 1670 | 1729 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Conon, an Athenian general, | B.C. | 390 |
| Gr. | Constantine (the Great,) the first Christian emperor, | 274 | 337 |
| Gr. | ———, VII. (Porphyrogenitus,) emperor and author, | 905 | 959 |
| Gr. | ———, (Paleologus,) the last of the Greek emperors, | 1403 | 1453 |
| Eng. | Cook, James, a celebrated circumnavigator, | 1728 | 1776 |
| Eng. | Cooke, Thomas, editor and translator, | 1702 | 1756 |
| Eng. | ——, George F. an eminent actor, | 1756 | 1812 |
| U. S. A. | Cooper, Samuel, D. D. a divine, and political writer, | 1725 | 1793 |
| Irish, | Coote, Sir Eyre, military commander in India, | 1726 | 1783 |
| Pruss. | Copernicus, Nicholas, a celebrated astronomer,—the reviver of the Pythagorean system of the universe, | 1473 | 1543 |
| Gr. | Corinna, a poetess, flourished, in the fifteenth century, before Christ. | | |
| Rom. | Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, a warrior, | B. C. | 488 |
| Ital. | Cornaro, Lewis, a noble,—author of a book on temperance, | 1467 | 1565 |
| Fr. | Corneille, Peter, an eminent dramatic writer, | 1606 | 1684 |
| Eng. | Cornwallis, Charles, marquis, military commander, | 1738 | 1805 |
| Fr. | Cornelli, Mark, Vincent, a Venetian geographer and historian, | | 1718 |
| Port. | Cortereal, Gaspar, a navigator, flourished, | 1500 | |
| Span. | Cortes, Ferdinand, the brutal conqueror of Mexico, | 1485 | 1554 |
| Dutch, | Coster, John Laurence, one of the supposed inventors of printing, | 1370 | |
| Fr. | Cottin Sophia, madame, a novelist, | 1773 | 1807 |
| U. S. A. | Cotton, John, (of Boston,) a learned divine, | 1585 | 1652 |
| Fr. | Coulomb, Charles, Augustine de, philosopher, | 1736 | 1806 |
| Fr. | Courier, Paul Louis, political writer, | 1774 | 1825 |
| Fr. | Court de Gebelin, Anthony, an antiquarian and author, | 1725 | 1784 |
| Fr. | Cousin, Louis, historian, | 1627 | 1707 |
| Eng. | Cowley, Abraham, poet, | 1618 | 1667 |
| Eng. | Cowper, William, poet, | 1731 | 1800 |
| Eng. | Coxe, William, traveller and historian, | 1747 | 1828 |
| Ger. | Cramer, John Andrew, miscellaneous writer, | 1723 | 1788 |
| Eng. | Cranmer, Thomas, a celebrated reformer, | 1489 | 1556 |
| Rom. | Crassus, Marcus, Lucinius, (the Rich,) military commander, | B. C. | 53 |
| Fr. | Crebillon, Prosper Jolyott de, tragic poet, | 1674 | 1762 |
| Fr. | Crevier, John Baptist Lewis, historian, | 1693 | 1765 |
| Eng. | Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex, successor of Wolsey, | 1490 | 1540 |
| Eng. | ———, Oliver, military commander and statesman, | 1599 | 1658 |
| Scotch, | Cruden, Alexander, author of a Concordance to the Bible, | 1701 | |
| Eng. | Cudworth, Ralph, philosopher, | 1617 | 1688 |
| Scotch, | Cullen, William, an eminent physician, | 1712 | 1790 |
| Eng. | Cumberland, William Augustus, duke of, military commander, | 1721 | 1765 |
| Eng. | Cumberland, Richard, a multifarious writer, | 1732 | 1811 |
| Irish, | Curran, John Philpot, a celebrated barrister and orator, | 1750 | 1817 |
| Rom. | Curtius, Rufus Quintus, history, | | |
| Fr. | Cuvier, baron, one of the greatest of naturalists, | 1769 | 1832 |
| | Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, an eminent father of the church, | | 258 |
| | Cyril, St., the apostle of the Sclavi, | | 822 |

## D

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|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Dacier, Andrew, a critic and translator, | 1651 | 1722 |
| Fr. | ———, Anne, a celebrated classical scholar, | 1651 | 1720 |
| Swed. | Dalin, Olaus Von, the father of Swedish poetry, | 1708 | 1763 |
| U. S. A. | Dallas, James Alexander, secretary treasury U. S. | 1759 | 1817 |
| Ger. | Damm, Christian Tobias, Greek lexicographer, | 1699 | 1778 |
| Eng. | Dampier, William, an eminent navigator, | 1652 | 1711 |
| Ital. | Dante Alighieri, "the sublimest of the Italian poets," | 1265 | 1321 |
| Eng. | Darwin, Erasmus, a poet, physician and botanist, | 1721 | 1802 |
| Aust. | Daun, Leopold Joseph Mary, count de, military commander, | 1705 | 1766 |
| U. S. A. | Davidson, Lucretia M., a youthful poetess of uncommon genius, | 1808 | 1825 |
| U. S. A. | Davies, Samuel, president of Princeton college,—an author, | 1724 | 1761 |
| Ital. | Davila, Henry Catharine, an historian, | 1576 | 1631 |
| Eng. | Davis, John, a navigator—discoverer of "Davis' Straits," | | 1605 |
| | Davy, Sir Humphrey, the most eminent of chemists, | 1778 | 1829 |
| U. S. A. | Deane, Silas, minister of the U. S. to France, | 1758 | 1789 |
| U. S. A. | Dearborn, Henry, a distinguished officer of the American wars, | 1751 | 1829 |
| Fr. | Debrue, William Francis, a bookseller, and bibliographer, | 1731 | 1782 |
| U. S. A. | Decatur, Stephen, a gallant commodore, in the U. S. navy, | 1779 | 1820 |
| Eng. | Defoe, Daniel, miscellaneous writer, | 1661 | 1731 |
| Fr. | Delambre, John Baptist Joseph, astronomer, | 1749 | 1822 |
| Fr. | Delille, James, a celebrated poet, | 1738 | 1813 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Delisle, Joseph Nicholas, an eminent astronomer, | 1688 | 1768 |
| Gr. | Democritus, a celebrated philosopher, | B. C. 460 | |
| Gr. | Demosthenes, one of the greatest of orators, | B. C. 381 | B. C. 322 |
| Eng. | Denham, lieut. colonel Dixon, an enterprising traveller, | 1786 | 1828 |
| Ital. | Denina, Charles John Maria, an historian, | 1731 | 1813 |
| Russ. | Derzhavine, Gabriel, R., a poet and statesman, | 1743 | 1816 |
| Fr. | Desaix, Louis Charles Anthony, military commander, | 1768 | 1800 |
| Fr. | Descartes, Rene, an eminent philosopher, | 1596 | 1650 |
| Afr. | Dessalines, John James,—emperor of Hayti, | | 1806 |
| Fr. | Destouches, Philip Nericault, dramatic writer, | 1680 | 1754 |
| Dutch, | Desrhoff, William, founder of a sect, and an author, | 1650 | 1717 |
| Dutch, | De Witt, John, an eminent statesman, | 1625 | 1672 |
| Port. | Diaz Bartholomew, discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, | | 1500 |
| Eng. | Dibdin, Charles, a dramatic and musical composer, | 1748 | 1814 |
| Fr. | Diderot, Denis, first editor, of "the Encyclopedia," &c. | 1713 | 1784 |
| Fr. | Didot, Francis A., a celebrated printer and type-founder, | 1730 | 1804 |
| Egypt, | Didymus, who wrote from 3000 to 6000 works, | f. B. C. 30 | |
| Span. | Dies, John Martin, a patriotic military commander, | 1775 | 1825 |
| Maced. | Dinocrates, an architect—(built Alexandria, &c.) | f. B. C. 350 | |
| Gr. | Dion Cassius, author of Roman history, | | |
| Gr. | Dio Chrysostom, a rhetorician and philosopher, | f. 30 | |
| Gr. | Diodorus, Siculus, a historian, | | |
| Gr. | Diogenes, the Cynic, a philosopher, | B. C. 413 | B. C. 323 |
| Gr. | Diogenes, Laertius, biographer, | | |
| Gr. | Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, critic and historian, | | 52 |
| Gr. | Dionysius, a geographer, | f. 140 | |
| Eng. | Dodd, Dr. William, miscellaneous writer, | 1729 | 1777 |
| Eng. | Doddridge, Phillip, a gifted and pious divine and writer, | 1702 | 1756 |
| Ital. | Doria, Andrew, the deliverer of his country, (Genoa,) | 1468 | 1560 |
| Scotch, | Douglas, Gawin, a poet and translator, | 1474 | 1521 |
| Gr. | Draco, an Athenian legislator, | f. 623 | |
| Eng. | Drake, Sir Francis, a celebrated circumnavigator, | 1545 | 1596 |
| Dutch, | Drebbel, Cornelius Van, inventor of the thermometer, | 1572 | 1634 |
| Eng. | Dryden, John, an eminent poet, | 1631 | 1700 |
| Fr. | Ducheene, Andrew, an historian, | 1584 | 1640 |
| Fr. | Duclos, Charles Pineau, an historian, | 1704 | 1772 |
| Fr. | Duguesclin, Bertrand, military commander, | 1314 | 1380 |
| Fr. | Dumont, John, traveller, and political writer, | | 1726 |
| Fr. | Dumourier, Charles Francis Duperier, military commander, | 1739 | 1823 |
| Scotch, | Dunbar, William, a poet, | 1465 | 1535 |
| Scotch, | Duncan, William, logician and translator, | 1717 | 1760 |
| Scotch, | ——— Adam, viscount, a successful admiral, | 1731 | 1804 |
| Fr. | Dupin, Louis Ellies, an ecclesiastical historian, | 1637 | 1719 |
| Fr. | Duquesne, Abraham, a gallant admiral, | 1610 | 1688 |
| Fr. | Duroc, Michael, duke of Friuli, military commander, | 1772 | 1813 |
| U. S. A. | Dwight, Dr. Timothy, an eminent divine and writer, | 1752 | 1817 |

E

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ger. | Eckhard, John George, an antiquary and historian, | 1674 | 1730 |
| Eng. | Edward, the Black Prince, a warrior, | 1330 | 1376 |
| U. S. A. | Edwards, Jonathan, an able divine and metaphysician, | 1703 | 1757 |
| Eng. | ———, Bryan, an historian, | 1743 | 1800 |
| Gr. | Eginhard, an historian, | | 839 |
| Eng. | Elizabeth, queen, | 1533 | 1603 |
| U. S. A. | Elliot, John, "the apostle to the Indians," | 1604 | 1690 |
| U. S. A. | Ellsworth, Oliver, a distinguished chief justice of the U. S. | 1745 | 1807 |
| Eng. | Emerson, William, an eminent mathematician, | 1701 | 1782 |
| Irish, | Emmet, Thomas Addis, an eminent lawyer and orator, | 1764 | 1827 |
| Ger. | Empedocles, a Pythagorean philosopher, | | |
| Eng. | Enfield, William, miscellaneous writer, | 1741 | 1797 |
| Fr. | Eon De Beaumont, Chevalier, an eccentric writer, | 1728 | 1810 |
| Gr | Epaminondas, an illustrious Theban general, | | B. C. 363 |
| Gr. | Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, | f. 40 | |
| Gr. | Epicurus, founder of the Epicurean sect of philosophers, | B. C. 342 | B. C. 271 |
| Dutch, | Erasmus, Desiderius, a celebrated scholar and author, | 1467 | 1536 |
| Span. | Ercilla, Don Alonzo, a poet, | 1525 | 1595 |
| Span. | Ericeira, Ferdinand, a statesman and historian, | 1614 | 1699 |
| Eng. | Erigena, John Scotus, a learned man of the 9th century, | | |
| Ger. | Ernesti, John, Augustus, an eminent critic, | 1707 | 1781 |
| Scotch, | Erskine, Thomas, lord, a celebrated forensic orator, | 1750 | 1823 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Span. | Escobar Y Mendoza, Anthony, a celebrated casuist, | 1589 | 1669 |
| Eng. | Essex, Robert Devereux, earl of, a warrior, | 1567 | 1601 |
| Ger. | Euclid, an eminent geometrician, f. B. C. | 300 | |
| Fr. | Eugene, Francis, prince, a great warrior, (in the German service,) | 1663 | 1736 |
| Swiss, | Euler, Leonard, an eminent mathematician, | 1707 | 1783 |
| Bar. | Eumenes, one of Alexander's generals, | B. C. | 315 |
| Gr. | Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet, B. C. | 480 | |
| Gr. | Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, a learned father of the church, and ecclesiastical historian, | | 340 |
| Rom. | Eutropius, an historian, | | |
| Rom. | Eutyches, an ecclesiastic, founder of a sect, | | |
| Eng. | Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer, | | 1651 |

F

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|---|---|---|---|
| Rom. | Fabius, Quintus M. V., a skilful warrior, | B. C. | 204 |
| Ger. | Fabricius, John Albert, a critic and bibliographer, | 1668 | 1736 |
| Ger. | ———, John Christian, a celebrated entomologist, | 1742 | 1807 |
| Ital. | Fabroni, Angelo, a learned biographer, | 1732 | 1803 |
| Prus. | Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, an experimental philosopher, | 1686 | 1736 |
| Eng. | Fairfax, Thomas, lord, a general in the civil war, | 1611 | 1671 |
| Eng. | Falconer, Wm., a poet, | 1730 | 1769 |
| Ital. | Faliero, Marino, doge of Venice, (beheaded) | | 1355 |
| Port. | Faria Y Souza, Manuel, an historian and poet, | 1588 | 1647 |
| Irish. | Farquar, George, a dramatist, | 1678 | 1707 |
| Ger. | Faust, John, one of the inventors of printing, | | 1466 |
| Eng. | Fawkes, Francis, a poet and translator, | 1721 | 1777 |
| Fr. | Fayette, Mary, M., countess of, miscellaneous writer, | 1632 | 1693 |
| Fr. | Fenelon, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, an able writer and one of the most virtuous of men, | 1651 | 1715 |
| Swed. | Ferber, John James, an eminent mineralogist, | 1743 | 1790 |
| Eng. | Ferguson, James, a self-educated astronomer, philosopher &c., | 1710 | 1776 |
| Eng. | ———, Adam, an historian and moral philosopher, | 1724 | 1816 |
| Span. | Ferreras, John de, a celebrated historian, | 1652 | 1735 |
| Span. | Feyjoo Y Montenegro, an able miscellaneous writer, | 1701 | 1764 |
| Ital. | Ficino, Marsilius, a Platonic philosopher, | 1433 | 1499 |
| Eng. | Fielding, Henry, a humorous novelist and dramatist, | 1707 | 1754 |
| Ital. | Fiesco, John Louis, the conspirator against Doria, | | 1547 |
| Eng. | Flavel, John, an eminent non-conformist divine, | 1627 | 1691 |
| Fr. | Flechier, Esprit, a celebrated prelate, | 1632 | 1710 |
| Eng. | Fletcher, John, a dramatist, | 1576 | 1625 |
| Fr. | Fleury, Claude, a divine and historian, | 1640 | 1722 |
| Fr. | ———, Andrew Hercules de, a cardinal and statesman, | 1653 | 1743 |
| Fr. | Florian, John Peter Claris de, miscellaneous writer, | 1755 | 1794 |
| Fr. | Fontenelle Bernard le Bovier de, miscellaneous writer, | 1657 | 1757 |
| Eng. | Foote, Samuel, a comic writer and actor, | 1721 | 1771 |
| Ital. | Forcellini, Giles, a Latin lexicographer, | 1688 | |
| Eng. | Ford, John, an early dramatic writer, | 1586 | 1639 |
| Fr. | Fouche, Joseph, duke of Otranto, a brutal revolutionist, | 1763 | 1820 |
| Eng. | Fox, John, a divine, author of the Book of Martyrs, | 1517 | 1587 |
| Eng. | ——, George, the founder of the society of friends or quakers, | 1624 | 1690 |
| Eng. | ——, Charles James, one of the greatest of statesmen and orators, | 1748 | 1806 |
| Irish. | Francis, Sir Philip, political writer, | 1740 | 1818 |
| U. S. A. | Franklin, Benj. a celebrated philosopher and statesman, | 1706 | 1790 |
| Prus. | Frederick II., the Great, king, an able general and author, | 1712 | 1786 |
| Eng. | Frobisher, Sir Martin, a celebrated navigator, | | 1594 |
| Fr. | Froissart, John, a chronicler and poet, | 1333 | 1400 |
| Eng. | Fuller, Thomas, a divine and historian, | 1608 | 1661 |
| Eng. | ———, Andrew, an eminent Baptist minister, | 1754 | 1815 |
| U. S. A. | Fulton, Robert the introducer of steamboats in America, | 1767 | 1815 |
| Fr. | Furitiere, Antony, a philologist, | 1620 | 1689 |

G

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|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Gagnier, John, an orientalist and author, | 1670 | 1740 |
| Fr. | Gaillard, Gabriel Henry, miscellaneous writer and historian, | 1728 | 1806 |
| Fr. | Galen, Claudius, a celebrated ancient physician, | 131 | |
| Ital. | Galileo, an illustrious philosopher and astronomer, | 1564 | 1642 |
| Ger. | Gall, John Joseph, a celebrated physiologist and founder of the science of phrenology, | 1758 | 1828 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Galvani, Louis, a physician and experimental philosopher, discoverer of galvanic electricity, | 1737 | 1798 |
| Port. | Gama, Vasco da, navigator, first who doubled the Cape of Good Hope | | 1594 |
| Span. | Garcias Lasso, de la Vega, "the Prince of Spanish Poetry," | 1503 | 1536 |
| Eng. | Garrick, David, a celebrated actor and dramatist, | 1716 | 1779 |
| Eng. | Gascoigne, Sir Wm., the Judge who imprisoned Henry prince of Wales for a misdemeanor, | 1350 | 1413 |
| Fr. | Gassendi, Peter, a celebrated philosopher, | 1592 | 1655 |
| U. S. A. | Gates, Horatio, a distinguished officer in the revolution, | 1728 | 1806 |
| Eng. | Gay, John, a popular poet, | 1688 | 1732 |
| Ger. | Gellert, Christian Furchtegott, a poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1715 | 1769 |
| Bar. | Genghis Khan, a celebrated conqueror, | 1164 | 1227 |
| Fr. | Genlis, Stephanie Felicity, countess de, miscellaneous writer | 1746 | 1830 |
| Eng. | Geoffrey of Monmouth, an historian of the 12th century, | | |
| Rom. | Germanicus, Tiberius Drusus Cæsar, military commander, | | 19 |
| Fr. | Gerson, John Charlier de, an ecclesiastic and author, | 1363 | 1429 |
| Swiss, | Gesner, Conrad, an eminent naturalist, | 1516 | 1565 |
| Ger. | Gesner, John Matthias, a philologist, | 1691 | 1761 |
| U. S. A. | Gerry, Elbridge, a distinguished patriot, vice pres., U. S., | | 1814 |
| Ital. | Giannone, Peter, an historian, | 1676 | 1758 |
| Eng. | Gibbon, Edward, one of the greatest of English historians, | 1737 | 1794 |
| U. S. A. | Gibson, Col. John, and Col. Geo., both officers in the Revolution, | | |
| Eng. | Gifford, William, a critic and poet, | 1757 | 1826 |
| Eng. | ———, John, an historical and political writer, | 1758 | 1818 |
| Eng. | Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, one of the earliest adventurers in America, | | |
| Eng. | Gill, John, a divine, oriental scholar and author, | 1697 | 1771 |
| Swed. | Gmelin, John Frederick, a chemist, | 1748 | 1805 |
| Fr. | Godfrey of Bouillon, a celebrated leader in the Crusades, | | 1100 |
| U. S. A. | Godman, John, M. D., a distinguished naturalist, &c., | | 1830 |
| Ger. | Goethe, a celebrated dramatist, | | 1831 |
| Ital. | Goldoni, Charles, "the Italian Moliere," | 1707 | 1793 |
| Irish, | Goldsmith, Oliver, a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1731 | 1774 |
| Dutch, | Golius, James, an orientalist and lexicographer, | 1596 | 1667 |
| Span. | Gonsalvo of Cordova, a celebrated warrior, | 1443 | 1515 |
| Gr. | Gorgias, an orator and sophist, f. B. C. 5th century, | | |
| Eng. | Gower, John, one of the earliest English poets, | | 1402 |
| Rom. | Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, a celebrated democrat, | | B. C. 133 |
| Rom. | ———, Caius Sempronius, | | B. C. 121 |
| Ger. | Græfe, or Grævius, an erudite classic writer, | 1632 | 1703 |
| Scotch, | Grahame, James, a poet, | 1765 | 1811 |
| Eng. | Granville, John Carteret, earl, a statesman, | 1690 | 1763 |
| Ital. | Gratian, a monk, compiler of the canon law, f. 12th century, | | |
| Irish, | Grattan, Henry, a distinguished orator and statesman, | 1750 | 1820 |
| Dutch, | Gravesande, Wm. Jacob, a geometrician and philosopher, | 16-8 | 1742 |
| Eng. | Gray, Thomas, a poet, | 1716 | 1771 |
| | Gregory Nazianzen, St., Christian writer, | 328 | 389 |
| | Gregory of Nyssa, St., do. | 331 | 396 |
| Fr. | Gregory (of Tours,) St., an historian, | 544 | 593 |
| Fr. | Gregory I., the Great, pope, an author, | 544 | 604 |
| Ital. | ———, VII., ———— (Hildebrand,) a celebrated despot, | | 1085 |
| Scotch, | ———, James, a philosopher and mathematician, | 1648 | 1685 |
| Scotch, | ———, David, do. | 1661 | 1710 |
| Irish | ———, George, D. D., a miscellaneous writer, | 1754 | 1808 |
| U. S. A. | Greene, Nathaniel, maj. gen., distinguished in the Revolution, | 1741 | 1786 |
| Eng. | Grey, lady Jane, the accomplished victim of another's ambition, | 1537 | 1554 |
| Ger. | Griesbach, John James, an eminent theologian, | 1745 | 1819 |
| Dutch, | Gronovius, James, an erudite critic, | 1645 | 1716 |
| Dutch, | Grotius, or De Groot, Hugh, an eminent scholar, | 15-3 | 1645 |
| Ger. | Gryph, Andrew, a dramatist, | 1616 | 1664 |
| Ital. | Guarini, John Baptist, a poet, | 1537 | 1612 |
| Ger. | Guericke, Otto, exp. philos.,—inventor of the air-pump, | 1602 | 1686 |
| Ital. | Guicciardini, Francis, an historian, | 1482 | 1540 |
| Nor. | Guiscard, Robert, a Norman warrior, | 1015 | 1085 |
| Fr. | Guise, Francis of Lorraine, duke of, a celebrated warrior, | 1519 | 1563 |
| Fr. | ———, Charles of, Cardinal, a bigoted and ambitious statesman, | 1525 | 1574 |
| Fr. | ———, Henry of Lorraine, duke of, an ambitious warrior, | 1550 | 1589 |
| Eng. | Gunter, Edmund, a mathematician—inventer of the "Gunter's scale," &c. | 1581 | 1619 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swe. | Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, an able warrior. | 1594 | 1633 |
| Scotch, | Guthrie, William, author of a history of England, Scotland, &c. | 1708 | 1770 |
| Ger. | Guttemberg, John, one of the inventors of printing, | 1400 | 1468 |

H

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pers. | Hafiz, Mohammed, a poet—the Anacreon of Persia, | | 1389 |
| Ger. | Hahn, Simon Frederick, an historian, | 1692 | 1729 |
| Eng. | Hakluyt, Richard, author of voyages, &c. of the English, | 1553 | 1616 |
| Eng. | Hale, Sir Matthew, an eminent and incorruptible judge, | 1609 | 1676 |
| Eng. | Hall, Robert, an eminent divine, | | 1831 |
| Swiss, | Haller, Albert Von, miscellaneous writer, | 1708 | 1777 |
| Eng. | Halley, Edmund, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, | 1656 | 1741 |
| U. S. A. | Hamilton, Alexander, a statesman—first sect'y of treasury, U. S. | 1757 | 1804 |
| Irish, | Hamilton, Elizabeth, a talented miscellaneous writer, | 1758 | 1816 |
| Eng. | Hampden, John, a celebrated patriot, | 1594 | 1643 |
| U. S. A. | Hancock, John, a distinguished patriot—president of Congress, | 1737 | 1793 |
| Ger. | Handel, Geo. Frederick, one of the greatest musical composers, | 1684 | 1758 |
| Eng. | Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, a celebrated statesman, | 1661 | |
| Sar. | Haroun Al Raschid, caliph, a patron of learning, | | 808 |
| Eng. | Harris, James, compiler of the first Cyclopedia, &c. | 1670 | 1719 |
| U. S. A. | Harvard, John, founder of Harvard College, | | |
| Eng. | Harvey, William, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, | 1569 | 1658 |
| Eng. | Hastings, Warren, governor-general of British India, | 1733 | 1818 |
| Eng. | ———, marquis of, military commander, | 1754 | 1825 |
| Fr. | Hauy, Renatus Justus, mineralogist, | 1742 | 1822 |
| Eng. | Hawke, Edward, lord, a brave and successful admiral, | 1713 | 1781 |
| Eng. | Hawkesworth, Dr. John, miscellaneous writer, | 1715 | 1773 |
| Eng. | Hawkins, Sir John, a navigator—originator of the slave trade, | 1520 | 1595 |
| Ger. | Hayden, Joseph, a celebrated musical composer, | 1732 | 1809 |
| Eng. | Hayley, William, a poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1745 | 1820 |
| Eng. | Hazlitt, William, a miscellaneous writer, | | 1830 |
| Eng. | Heber, Reginald, a divine, and poet, | 1783 | 1826 |
| Ger. | Hederich, Benjamin, a lexicographer, | 1675 | 1748 |
| Ger. | Hedwig, John, a physician and botanist, | 1730 | 1799 |
| | Heliodorus, (of Emesa,) the first romance writer, flourished in the 4th century. | | |
| Ger. | Helvicus, Christopher, a chronologist, | 1581 | 1617 |
| Fr. | Henry IV., an able and popular monarch, | 1553 | 1610 |
| Eng. | Henry, Robert, an historian, | 1718 | 1790 |
| U. S. A. | ———, Patrick, an orator and patriot, | 1736 | 1799 |
| Gr. | Heraclitus, a philosopher, flourished before Christ | 504 | |
| Ger. | Herder, John Godfrey, a philosophical writer, | 1744 | 1803 |
| Gr. | Hermogenes, a rhetorician, flourished, | 180 | |
| Gr. | Herodian, an historian, | | |
| Gr. | Herodotus, the earliest of the Greek historians whose works are extant, | B. C. 484 | |
| Span. | Herrera, Anthony, an historian, | 1559 | 1625 |
| Eng. | Herrick, Robert, a poet, | 1591 | |
| Eng. | Herschel, sir Wm., one of the greatest of astronomers, | 1738 | 1822 |
| Eng. | Hervey, James, a pious and amiable divine and writer, | 1713 | 1758 |
| Gr. | Hesiod a poet, a contemporary of Homer, flourished, | B. C. 907 | |
| Ger. | Heyne, C. G. a learned critic and writer, | 1729 | 1812 |
| Eng. | Hickes, George, a theologian and philologist, | 1642 | 1715 |
| Eng. | Hill, sir John, a botanist and multifarious writer, | 1716 | 1775 |
| Jew. | Hillel, the elder, one of the compilers of the Talmud, | B. C. 112 | |
| Gr. | Hipparchus, one of the greatest ancient astronomers, | | |
| Gr. | Hippocrates, the father of medicine, before Christ, | 460 | |
| Eng. | Hoadley, William, a celebrated prelate and author, | 1676 | 1761 |
| U. S. A. | Hobart, John Henry, bishop of New-York, | 1776 | 1830 |
| Eng. | Hobbes, Thomas, a philosopher and translator, | 1588 | 1679 |
| Fr. | Hoche, Lazarus, military commander, | 1768 | 1797 |
| Swiss, | Hofer, Andrew, a Tyrolian Patriot, | 1765 | 1810 |
| Dan. | Holberg, Louis, baron de, an historian, | 1685 | 1754 |
| Eng. | Holcroft, Thomas, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, | 1744 | 1809 |
| Eng. | Holingshed, a chronicler, | | 1562 |
| Eng. | Holland, Philemon, a translator, | 1551 | 1636 |
| Scotch, | Home, John, a divine, dramatist and historian, | 1724 | 1808 |
| Gr. | Homer, the "greatest of poets," [supposed to have] flourished, | B. C. 907 | |
| Eng. | Hood, Samuel, viscount, a naval officer, | 1724 | 1816 |
| Dutch, | Hoogvliet, Arnold, a poet, | 1687 | 1763 |
| Eng. | Hook, Robert, a mathematician, | 1635 | 1702 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Hooke, Nathaniel, author of a Roman History, | | 1763 |
| Eng. | Hooker, Richard, an eminent divine, | 1553 | 1600 |
| Eng. | Hoole, John, a poet and translator, | 1717 | 1803 |
| Eng. | Hooper, John, one of the first Protestant martyrs, | 1495 | 1555 |
| Eng. | Hope, Thomas, a miscellaneous writer, | | 1831 |
| U. S. A. | Hopkins, Samuel, an eminent divine and author, | 1721 | 1803 |
| Rom. | Horace, Quintus Flaccus, an eminent poet, | B. C. 65 | B. C. 8 |
| Eng. | Horne, George, a learned prelate, | | |
| Eng. | Horsley, Samuel, a prelate and Mathematician, | 1731 | 1806 |
| Eng. | Howard, John, a celebrated philanthropist, | 1726 | 1790 |
| Eng. | Hudson, Henry, discoverer of "Hudson river," | £ 1600 | |
| Fr. | Huet, Peter Daniel, an erudite prelate and author, | 1630 | 1721 |
| Scotch, | Hume, David, an historian and philosopher, | 1711 | 1776 |
| | Hunniades, John, a celebrated warrior, | | 1456 |
| Eng. | Huskisson, Rt. hon. Wm., an able statesman, | | 1830 |
| Ger. | Huss, John, the great Bohemian reformer, | 1376 | 1416 |
| Irish, | Hutcheson, Francis, a philosophical writer, | 1694 | 1747 |
| U. S. A. | Hutchinson, Thomas, a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, and historian, | 1711 | 1780 |
| Scotch, | Hutton, Charles, a geologist and philosopher, | 1736 | 1797 |
| Eng. | Hutton, Samuel, an eminent mathematician, | 1737 | 1823 |
| Dutch, | Huygens, Christian, a scientific author, | 1629 | 1705 |
| Ind. | Hyder Ali, a celebrated warrior, | | 1788 |

## I

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Ibycus, a lyric poet, | | |
| Span. | Ignatius De Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, | 1491 | 1556 |
| Eng. | Inchbald, Elizabeth, a dramatist and novelist, | 1756 | 1821 |
| Gr. | Isæus, an orator, | B. C. 418 | |
| Gr. | Isocrates, an orator, | B. C. 436 | |
| Mex. | Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, | | 1824 |

## J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dutch, | Jacquin, Nicholas Joseph, a botanist, | 1727 | 1817 |
| Ger. | Jahn, John, an eminent oriental scholar, | | 1817 |
| Dutch, | Jansen, Cornelius, founder of a sect, | 1585 | 1638 |
| U. S. A. | Jay, John, a distinguished patriot and statesman, | | 18— |
| U. S. A. | Jefferson, Thomas, a patriotic statesman, 3d pres. U. S., | 1743 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Jenner, Edward, introducer of the vaccine inoculation, | 1749 | 1823 |
| Eng. | Jenyns, Soame, a poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1704 | 1787 |
| | Jerome, St., one of the Fathers of the church, | | 420 |
| Ger. | Jerome, of Prague, a reformer, companion of Huss, | | 1416 |
| Eng. | Jewel, John, a learned prelate and author, | 1522 | 1571 |
| Fr. | Joan of Arc, "the greatest of heroines," | 1410 | 1431 |
| Eng. | Johnson, Samuel, a divine and writer in the cause of liberty, | 1649 | 1703 |
| Eng. | ——, Samuel, "the colossus of English literature," | 1709 | 1800 |
| Ital. | Jomelli, Nicholas, a dramatic and musical composer, | 1714 | 1774 |
| Eng. | Jones, Inigo, an eminent architect, | 1572 | 1652 |
| Eng. | ——, William, a divine and author, | 1726 | 1800 |
| Eng. | ——, Sir William, an eminent poet, scholar, and lawyer, | 1746 | 1794 |
| Scotch, | ——, John Paul, a captain in the navy of the United States, | 1736 | 1792 |
| Eng. | Jonson, Benjamin, a celebrated poet and dramatist, | 1574 | 1637 |
| Eng. | Jortin, Dr. John, a learned theologian and author, | 1698 | 1770 |
| | Josephine, empress of the French, (born in Martinico,) | 1761 | 1814 |
| Jew. | Josephus, a celebrated historian and warrior, | 37 | 95 |
| Ger. | Juan, or John, of Austria, don, a warrior, | 1546 | 1578 |
| Jew. | Judah, Hakkadosh, a famous rabbi and Talmudist, | 120 | 194 |
| Dan. | Juel, Nicholas, a celebrated admiral, | 1629 | 1697 |
| | Julian, Flavius Claudius, a Roman emperor and author, | 331 | 363 |
| Ger. | Junge, Joachim, Philosopher, | 1587 | 1657 |
| Dutch, | Junius, Adrian, a voluminous writer, | 1512 | 1575 |
| Fr. | Junot, Andoche, duke d' Abrantes, military officer, | 1771 | 1813 |
| | Justin the Martyr, one of the fathers of the Church, | | 165 |
| Rom. | Juvenal, Decius Junius, the most vehement of Satirists, | | 128 |

## K

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ger. | Kæmpfer, a naturalist, traveller and historian, | 1651 | 1716 |
| Ger. | Kæstner, Abraham Gothelf, a mathematician and astronomer, | 1719 | 1799 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Kalb, baron de, who generously aided the American cause, | | 1780 |
| Scotch, | Kames, Henry Home, lord, a judge and author, | 1696 | 1782 |
| Russ. | Karamsin, Nicholas M. historiographer of the empire, | 1765 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Keats, John, a poet, | 1796 | 1820 |
| Scotch, | Keith, James, an officer in the Russian and Prussian service, | 1696 | 1758 |
| Irish, | Kelly, Michael, a composer and singer, | 1762 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Kemble, John Philip, a celebrated tragedian, | 1757 | 1823 |
| French, | Kempis, Thomas à, supposed author of the "Imitation of Christ," | 1380 | 1471 |
| Eng. | Kennet, White, a learned prelate and author, | 1660 | 1728 |
| Eng. | Kennicott, Benjamin, a divine and biblical critic, | 1718 | 1783 |
| Ger. | Kepler, John, an Eminent Astronomer, | 1571 | 1630 |
| Scotch, | Kerr, Robert, a miscellaneous writer, | | 1814 |
| Eng. | Kitchiner, William, writer on cookery, | | 1827 |
| Fren. | Kleber, John Baptist, military officer, | 1754 | 1800 |
| Ger. | Klopstock, "the Milton of Germany," | 1724 | 1803 |
| Scotch, | Knox, John, the great champion of the reformation, | 1505 | 1572 |
| Eng. | ——, Dr. Vicesimus, a divine and miscellaneous writer, | 1752 | 1821 |
| U. S. A | Knox, Henry, military officer and statesman, | 1750 | 1806 |
| Ger. | Koch, Christopher William, an historian, | 1737 | 1813 |
| Polish, | Kosciusko, Thaddeus, a warrior and patriot, (Served in the American army during the revolution.) | 1746 | 1817 |
| Ger. | Kotzebue, Augustus Frederick, Fer. Von, an historian, &c. | 1761 | 1819 |
| Russ. | Kutusoff, Michael L. G., field marshal, | 1745 | 1813 |

L

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|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Lacepede, Bernard G. S. de la Ville, count de, naturalist, | 1756 | 1825 |
| | Lactantius, L. C., a father of the church; styled the Christian Cicero, | | 325 |
| Fr. | Laennec, R. T. H., an eminent physician, | 1781 | 1826 |
| Fr. | Lafontaine "an inimitable fabulist," | 1621 | 1695 |
| Italian, | Lagrange, Joseph Louis, an able mathematician, | 1736 | 1813 |
| Fr. | La Harpe, John Francis de, a dramatist, critic, &c. | 1739 | 1793 |
| Fr. | Lalande, Joseph J. le Francis de, astronomer, | 1732 | 1807 |
| Fr. | Lamarque, a general of the revolution of 1789, | 1770 | 1832 |
| Fr. | Landon, C. P., author of works on the fine arts, | | 1826 |
| Ital. | Langfranc, a learned archbishop of Canterbury. | 1005 | 1089 |
| Eng. | Langton, Stephen, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, | | 1228 |
| Eng. | Lansdown, Henry Petty, marquis of,—premier, | 1737 | 1805 |
| Fr. | Laplace, marquis Peter Simon, an eminent astron. and geom. | 1749 | 1827 |
| Eng. | Lardner, Nathaniel, a learned dissenting divine, | 1684 | 1768 |
| Eng. | Latimer, Hugh, a prelate—martyred for being a reformer, | 1470 | 1555 |
| Eng. | Laud, William, a prelate, famed for his tyranny and superstition, | 1573 | 1645 |
| U. S. A. | Laurens, Henry, a patriot and statesman, | | 1792 |
| Swiss, | Lavater, John Caspar, a celebrated physiognomist, | 1741 | 1801 |
| Fr. | Lavoisier, Anthony L. a celebrated chemist, | 1743 | |
| Fr. | Lebrun, Pontius D. E., a poet, | 1729 | 1807 |
| | Leclerc, John, an eminent critic, | 1657 | 1736 |
| U. S. A. | Ledyard, John, an intrepid and enterprising traveller, | | 1788 |
| U. S. A. | Lee, Charles, an officer in the revolution, | | 1782 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Richard Henry, president of congress, | 1732 | 1794 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Arthur, M. D. a statesman, | 1740 | 1792 |
| Ger. | Leibnitz, Godfrey William, an able and learned philosopher, | 1646 | 1716 |
| Scotch, | Leighton, Robert, an able prelate, | 1613 | 1684 |
| Eng. | Leland, John, an eminent divine, and author, | 1691 | 1766 |
| Irish, | ——, Thomas, —— —— ——, | 1772 | 1785 |
| Eng. | Lempriere, John, a biographer and lexicographer, | | 1824 |
| Ital. | Leo X., pope, (John de Medici,) a patron of injustice and the arts, | 1475 | 1521 |
| Gr. | Leonidas I., King of Sparta—the Hero of Thermopylæ, | f. B. C. 491 | |
| Fr. | Lesage, Alain Rene, a novelist and dramatist, | 1668 | 1747 |
| Fr. | Levisac, John P. B. L. de, a grammarian, | | 1813 |
| Eng. | Lewis, Matthew Gregory, miscellaneous writer | 1773 | 1818 |
| Ger. | Lichtenberg, George C., experimental philosopher, | 1742 | 1799 |
| Eng. | Lightfoot, John, a learned divine and author, | 1602 | 1675 |
| Dutch, | Ligne, Charles Joseph, military officer, and author, | 1735 | 1814 |
| Dutch, | Limborch, Philip, a theologian and author, | 1633 | 1712 |
| French, | Linguet, Simon N. H., political writer, and historian, | 1736 | 1794 |
| Swed. | Linnæus, Charles Von, the most celebrated of naturalists, | 1707 | 1778 |
| Eng. | Liverpool, Robert Banks Jenkinson, earl of, premier, | 1770 | 1828 |
| Rom. | Livius, or Livy, Titus, a celebrated historian, | | 17 |
| U. S. A. | Livingston, William, a poet, | 1723 | 1790 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Locke, John, an eminent philosopher, and metaphysician, | 1632 | 1704 |
| Russ. | Lomonosoff, Michael V., a poet and historian, | 1711 | 1765 |
| Irish, | Londonderry, Robert Stewart, marquis of, a statesman, | 1789 | 1822 |
| Gr. | Longinus, Dionysius Cassius, a critic and philosopher, | | |
| Span. | Lope, De Vega Carpio, Felix, a poet and dramatist, | 1562 | 1635 |
| Eng. | Lowth, Robert, an eminent divine and author, | 1710 | 1787 |
| | Lucan, Marcus Annæus, a Latin poet, | | 37 |
| Gr | Lucian, a celebrated writer, | 120 | 210 |
| Rom. | Lucilius, the earliest Roman satirist, | B. C. 148 | B. C, 191 |
| Rom. | Lucretius, Caius Titus, an eminent poet, | B. C. 95 | |
| Rom. | Lucullus, a wealthy warrior, | B. C. 115 | B. C. 49 |
| Ger. | Luther, Martin, the parent of the protestant reformation, | 1484 | 1546 |
| Fr. | Luxemburg, duke of, a military officer, | 1628 | 1695 |
| Gr. | Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator, | B. C. 898 | |
| Gr. | Lysander, a famous Spartan general, | | B. C. 395 |
| Gr | Lysias, an orator, | B. C. 459 | |
| Eng. | Lyttleton, George, lord, a poet and historian, | 1709 | 1763 |

## M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italian, | Machiavel, Nicholas, a celebrated writer, | 1469 | 1527 |
| Scotch, | Mackenzie, Henry, "the Addison of the North," | 1745 | 1831 |
| Eng. | Mackintosh, Sir James, a celebrated literary character, | | 1832 |
| Scotch, | Macknight, James, a divine and author, | 1721 | 1800 |
| Scotch, | Maclaurin, Colin, a mathematician, | 1698 | 1746 |
| Scotch, | Macpherson, James, a miscellaneous writer, | 1738 | 1796 |
| Rom. | Mæcenas, Caius C., the minister of Augustus, and patron of lit., | | B. C. 9 |
| Port. | Magellan, Ferdinand, a celebrated navigator, | | 1521 |
| Sar. | Mahomet, or Mohammed, the founder of the religion which bears his name, | 569 | 632 |
| Turkish, | Mahomet II., 7th Turkish sultan,—conqueror of Constantinople, | 1430 | 1481 |
| Fr. | Maimbourg, Louis, an historian, | 1610 | 1686 |
| Jew. | Maimonides, Moses, a celebrated rabbi, | 1131 | 1204 |
| Fr. | Maintenon, Frances d' Aubigne, queen, | 1635 | 1719 |
| Eng. | Maittaire, Michael, a bibliographer, &c., | 1668 | 1747 |
| Eng. | Malmesbury, William of, an historian, | | 1143 |
| Eng. | Malone, Edward, a dramatic commentator, | 1741 | 1812 |
| Ital. | Malpighi, Marcellus, a naturalist, and anatomist, | 1628 | 1694 |
| Ger. | Malte-Brun, Conrad, a poet and geographer, | 1775 | 1826 |
| Pers. | Manes, or Manichæus, founder of the Manichæan sect, | 239 | 274 |
| Ger. | Mansfield, Ernest of, a warrior, | 1585 | 1626 |
| Ital. | Manutius, Aldus, a celebrated printer and author, | 1447 | 1515 |
| Fr. | Marat, John Paul, an infamous revolutionist, | 1744 | 1793 |
| Span. | Mariana, John, a celebrated historian, | 1537 | 1624 |
| U. S. A. | Marion, Francis, a distinguished officer in the revolution, | | 1795 |
| Rom. | Marius, Caius, a famous general and demagogue, | B. C. 153 | B. C. 86 |
| Eng. | Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of, an able warrior, | 1650 | 1722 |
| Fr. | Marmontel, John Francis, a celebrated writer, | 1723 | 1799 |
| Rom. | Martial, Marcus Valerius, an epigrammatist, | 40 | 100 |
| Ital. | Martyr, Peter, a reformer and theologian, | 1500 | 1561 |
| Eng. | Mason, John, a divine and author, | 1706 | 1763 |
| Eng. | ——, William, a divine and poet, | 1725 | 1797 |
| U. S. A. | ——, John, M., an eminent divine, | 1770 | 1829 |
| Fr. | Massena, Andrew, one of the ablest of Napoleon's marshals, | 1758 | 1817 |
| Fr. | Massilon, John Baptist, an eloquent divine, | 1663 | 1742 |
| Eng. | Massinger, Philip, a dramatist, | 1584 | 1639 |
| U. S. A. | Mather, Cotton, a divine, | 1663 | 1728 |
| Irish, | Maturin, Charles Robert, a divine, dramatist and poet, | 1782 | 1825 |
| Fr. | Maupertius, Peter L. M. a geometrician and astronomer, | 1698 | 1759 |
| Fr. | Maury, John Siffrein, a cardinal and statesman, | 1746 | 1817 |
| Eng. | Mawe, Joseph, a mineralogist, | 1755 | 1829 |
| Fr. | Mazarin, Julius, cardinal, an able statesman, | 1602 | 1661 |
| | Mazeppa, John, prince of the Cossacks, | | 1709 |
| Ital. | Medici, Lorenzo d', a poet,—governor of Florence, and patron of the arts, | 1448 | 1492 |
| Ger. | Meiners, Christopher, an historian, | 1747 | 1810 |
| Ger. | Melancthon, Philip, a celebrated reformer, | 1497 | 1560 |
| Gr. | Menander, a comic poet, | B. C. 342 | B. C. 290 |
| Ger. | Meninski, Francis M., a learned orientalist, | 1623 | 1698 |
| Dutch, | Mercator, Gerard, a geographer, | 1512 | 1594 |
| Ital. | Metastasio, Peter B., a celebrated poet, | 1698 | 1782 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dutch, | Meursius, John, an erudite critic, | 1579 | 1639 |
| Fr. | Mezerai, Francis, Eudes de, an historian, | 1610 | 1683 |
| Ger. | Michaelis, John David, a learned orientalist and critic, | 1717 | 1791 |
| Eng. | Middleton, Conyers, a divine, and an elegant writer, | 1683 | 1750 |
| Fr. | Millevoye, Charles Hubert, a poet, | 1782 | 1816 |
| Fr. | Millin, Aubin Louis, a naturalist, &c., | 1759 | |
| Fr. | Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, an historian, | 1726 | 1785 |
| Eng. | Mills, Charles, an historian, | 1788 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Milner, Joseph, author of Church History, | 1744 | 1797 |
| Gr. | Miltiades, an illustrious Athenian general, | B. C. | 489 |
| Eng. | Milton, John, the Homer of Britain, | 1608 | 1674 |
| U. S. A. | Mitchell, Samuel L., celebrated physician and naturalist, | 1763 | 1831 |
| Fr. | Mirabeau, H. G. Riquetti, count de, a celebrated character in the Revolution, and author, | 1749 | 1791 |
| Span. | Miranda, Francis, a revolutionary general, | 1750 | 1816 |
| Eng. | Mitford, William, an historian and philologist, | 1734 | 1827 |
| | Mithridates, king of Pontus, a warrior, | B. C. 123 | B. C. 64 |
| Sar. | Mohammed Ben Abd Al Wahab, Shiek, founder of the sect of Wahabites, flourished | 1650 | |
| Fr. | Moleville, Anthony F. de Bertrand, count de, an historian, | 1754 | 1817 |
| Fr. | Moliere, John Baptist, a celebrated comic writer, | 1622 | 1673 |
| Fr. | Monge, Gaspar, an eminent geometrician, | 1746 | 1818 |
| Eng. | Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, military officer, | 1608 | 1670 |
| U. S. A. | Monroe, James, a statesman, 5th president U. S. | 1759 | 1831 |
| Fr. | Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, a chronicler, | 1390 | 1452 |
| Eng. | Montagu, lady Mary Wortley, an elegant writer, | 1690 | 1762 |
| Fr. | Montaigne, Michael de, an eminent essayist, | 1533 | 1592 |
| Fr. | Montebello, John Lannes, duke of, marshal, | 1769 | 1809 |
| Ger. | Montecuculi, Raymond, a warrior, | 1609 | 1681 |
| Fr. | Montesquieu, Charles, baron de, an able writer, | 1689 | 1755 |
| U. S. A. | Montgomery, Richard, an intrepid military officer, | 1737 | 1775 |
| Ital. | Monti, Vincent, a poet, | 1753 | 1828 |
| Fr. | Montmorenci, Anne de, marshal, | 1493 | 1567 |
| Eng. | Moore, Sir John, General, | 1761 | 1809 |
| Eng. | Moore, Sir Thomas, chancellor, | 1480 | 1535 |
| Fr. | Moreau, John Victor, a celebraied general, | 1763 | 1813 |
| U. S. A. | Morris, Robert, a signer of the Dec. Ind., and a financier, | 1703 | 1806 |
| U. S. A. | ——, Governeur, a distinguished statesman, | 1752 | 1816 |
| U. S. A. | Morse, Jedidiah, a geographer and statistical writer, | 1761 | 1827 |
| Gr. | Moschus, a bucolic poet, | | |
| Ger. | Mosheim, John Laurence, an ecclesiastical historian, | 1695 | 1755 |
| | Mouradgea D'Ohsson, an Armenian historian, | 1740 | 1807 |
| Ger. | Mozart, John C. W. T., an eminent composer, | 1756 | 1792 |
| Swiss, | Mullen, John Von, a celebrated historian, | 1752 | 1809 |
| Fr. | Murat, Joachim, an intrepid marshal, and king of Naples, | 1771 | 1815 |
| Ital. | Muratori, Louis Anthony, an historian, | 1672 | 1750 |
| Irish, | Murphy, Arthur, a dramatist and translator, | 1727 | 1805 |
| Eng. | Murray, Lindley, a grammarian, | 1745 | 1826 |
| Scotch, | Murray, Alexander, a self taught linguist, | 1775 | 1813 |
| U. S. A. | ——, William Vans, a statesman, | 1761 | 1803 |
| Gr. | Musæus, an Athenian poet, flourished | B. C. 1243 | |

N

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|---|---|---|---|
| Pers. | Nadir Shah, or Thamas Kouli Khan, a warrior and king, | 1688 | 1747 |
| Scotch, | Napier, John, baron, inventor of logarithms, | 1550 | 1617 |
| Fr. | Napoleon I., (Bonaparte,) | 1769 | 1821 |
| Pers. | Narses, a warrior, in the service of Justinian I., the emperor, | | 567 |
| Dutch, | Nassau, prince Maurice of, an able general, | 1567 | 1625 |
| Pers. | Nassir Eddyn, a celebrated astronomer, | 1201 | 1274 |
| Eng. | Neal, Daniel, author of History of the Puritans, &c., | 1678 | 1743 |
| Fr. | Necker, James, an eminent financier and statesman, | 1732 | 1804 |
| Eng. | Neele, Henry, a poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1798 | 1828 |
| Eng. | Nelson, Horatio, viscount, a celebrated admiral, | 1758 | 1805 |
| Rom. | Nepos, Cornelius, an historian, | | |
| Eng. | Newton, Sir Isaac, the greatest of philosophers, | 1642 | 1727 |
| Eng. | ——, Thomas, a learned prelate, | 1704 | 1782 |
| Eng. | ——, John, a Calvinistic divine and writer, | 1725 | 1807 |
| Fr. | Ney, Michael, marshal, "the bravest of the brave," | 1769 | 1815 |
| Eng. | Nicholson, William, writer on nat. philosophy and chemistry, | 1753 | 1815 |
| Ger. | Nicolai Chris., Fred., a bookseller and author, | 1733 | 1811 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ger. | Niebuhr, Carsten, a celebrated traveller, | 1733 | 1815 |
| Ger. | ———, B. G., a statesman and historian, | | 1830 |
| Eng. | North, Frederick, lord, prime minister, | 1732 | 1792 |
| Eng. | Nott, John, a poet and translator, | 1751 | 1826 |
| | **O** | | |
| Eng. | Oates, Titus, the infamous pretender of the "Popish Plot," | 1619 | 1705 |
| Eng. | Ockley, Simon, an orientalist, | 1678 | 1720 |
| Arab. | Odenatus, a warrior, the husband of Zenobia, | | 267 |
| Gr. | Oppian, a poet, | f. 150 | |
| Dutch, | Orange, William of Nassau, prince of, the founder of the Dutch republic, | 1533 | 1584 |
| Dutch, | Origen, one of the fathers of the church, | 185 | 253 |
| Eng. | Orme, Robert, an historian, | 1728 | 1801 |
| Eng. | Ormond, James Butler, duke of, a statesman, | 1610 | 1688 |
| Gr. | Orpheus, a poet, sometimes styled "the father of poetry," | | |
| Port. | Osorio, Jerome, a philosopher, historian, and theological writer, | 1506 | 1580 |
| U. S. A. | Otis, James, a patriot and statesman, | 1725 | 1772 |
| Eng. | Otway, Thomas, a celebrated dramatist, | 1651 | 1685 |
| Rom. | Ovid, Publius Naso, a poet, | B. C. 43 | 17 |
| Eng. | Owen, John, an eminent divine, | 1765 | 1822 |
| | **P** | | |
| Eng. | Paine, Thomas, a political and deistical writer, | 1736 | 1809 |
| Eng. | Paley, William, an eminent divine and author, | 1745 | 1805 |
| Fr. | Pallisset De Montenoy, Charles, a satirist, | 1730 | 1815 |
| Pruss. | Pallas, Peter Simon, traveller and naturalist, | 1741 | 1811 |
| | Paoli, Pascal, a Corsican patriot and general, | 1726 | 1807 |
| | Papinian, Æmilius, a civil lawyer, | 145 | 212 |
| Swiss, | Paracelsus, A. P. T. B. de H, an alchemist, | 1493 | 1541 |
| Eng. | Paris, Matthew, an historian, | | 1259 |
| Scotch, | Park, Mungo, a celebrated traveller, | 1771 | 1804 |
| Eng. | Parkes, Samuel, a chemist and author, | 1759 | 1825 |
| Eng. | Parkhurst, John, Hebrew and Greek lexicographer, | 1723 | 1797 |
| Ital. | Parma, Alexander Farnese, duke of, a warrior, | | 1592 |
| Fr. | Pascal, Blaize, eminent as a geometrician and writer, | 1623 | 1662 |
| Rom. | Paterculus, Caius Velleius, an historian, | | |
| Gr. | Pausanias, an orator and historian. | | |
| Brit. | Pelagius, a monk, founder of a sect, | 354 | |
| Gr. | Pelopidas, an illustrious Theban general, | B. C. | 364 |
| Eng. | Penn, William, the founder and legislator of Pennsylvania, | 1644 | 1718 |
| Fr. | Perefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, historian, | 1605 | 1670 |
| Gr. | Pericles, an able Athenian orator and statesman, | B. C. 490 B. C. | 429 |
| Fr. | Perrier, M. Cassimir, a statesman, | | 1832 |
| Fr. | Perouse, John F. Galaup, de la, a navigator, | 1741 | 1788 |
| Rom. | Persius Flaccus, Aulus, a satirist, | 34 | 62 |
| Swiss, | Pestalozzi, Henry, introducer of a new system of education, | 1745 | 1827 |
| Fr. | Peter the Hermit, the first mover of the Crusades, | | 1115 |
| Russ. | Peter I., the Great, a warrior and statesman, | 1672 | 1725 |
| Eng. | Peterborough, Charles Mordaunt, earl of, a warrior, | 1658 | 1735 |
| | Petion, Alexander, a mulatto, president of Hayti, | 1770 | 1818 |
| Ital. | Petrarch, Francis, one of the four greatest of Italian poets, | 1304 | 1374 |
| Rom. | Phædrus, a fabulist, | | |
| | Philip II., king of Macedon, a warrior, | B. C. 383 B. C. | 336 |
| Gr. | Philopœmen, a celebrated general, | B. C. 253 B. C. | 183 |
| Gr. | Phocion, an eminent Athenian, | B. C. 400 B. C. | 318 |
| | Photius, a learned patriarch of Constantinople, | | 891 |
| Fr. | Picard, Louis Benedict, a dramatist and novelist, | 1769 | 1824 |
| Fr. | Pichegru, Charles, an eminent general, | 1761 | 1804 |
| U. S. A. | Pickering, Timothy, a distinguished statesman, | 1746 | 1829 |
| Gr. | Pindar, the greatest of lyric poets, | B. C. 522 B. C. | 442 |
| Scotch, | Pinkerton, John, a fertile and eccentric author, | 1758 | 1826 |
| U. S. A. | Pinkney, William, a distinguished orator and diplomatist, | 1765 | 1822 |
| Span. | Pinzon, Vincent Yanez, a navigator, discovered Brazil, | f. 1500 | |
| Fr. | Piron, Alexis, a poet, dramatist and wit, | 1689 | 1773 |
| Gr. | Pisistratus, sovereign of Athens, | B. C. | 527 |
| Eng. | Pitt, Christopher, a poet and translator, | 1699 | 1748 |
| Eng. | ——, William, a celebrated statesman, | 1759 | 1806 |
| Gr. | Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the seven sages, | B. C. 650 B. C. | 570 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Span. | Pizarro, Francis, the conqueror of Peru, | 1475 | 1541 |
| Gr. | Plato, an illustrious philos.—founder of the academic sect. | B. C. 430 | B. C. 347 |
| Rom. | Plautus, a comic poet, | B. C. 227 | B. C. 184 |
| Scotch, | Playfair, John, an eminent mathematician and natural philos., | 1749 | 1819 |
| Rom. | Pliny, the elder, or C. P. Secundus, author of Natural History, | 23 | 79 |
| Rom. | ——, the younger, a warrior and author, | 61 | 115 |
| Egypt. | Plotinus, a Platonic philosopher, | 203 | 270 |
| Gr. | Plutarch, a celebrated biographer, | 50 | 120 |
| Eng. | Pole, Reginald, a cardinal, and statesman, | 1500 | 1558 |
| Fr. | Polignac, Melchior de, a cardinal and statesman, | 1611 | 1741 |
| Ital. | Polo, Mark, a celebrated Venetian traveller, | 1250 | 1523 |
| Gr. | Polybius, an eminent historian, | B. C. 205 | B. C. 123 |
| Rom. | Pompey, Cneus, a statesman and warrior, | B. C. 106 | B. C. 48 |
| Pol. | Poniatowski, Joseph, prince, an able general, | 1763 | 1814 |
| Eng. | Pool, Matthew, an able divine and author, | 1624 | 1679 |
| Eng. | Pope, Alexander, a celebrated poet, | 1688 | 1744 |
| | Porphyry, a Platonic philosopher, | 233 | 304 |
| Eng. | Porson, Richard, an eminent hellenist and critic, | 1759 | 1808 |
| Ital. | Porta, John Baptist, a natural philosopher, | 1540 | 1615 |
| Eng. | Porteus, Beilby, an eminent prelate, | 1731 | 1808 |
| Eng. | Potter, Robert, a divine, poet and translator, | 1721 | 1804 |
| Eng. | Prideaux, Humphry, a learned divine, | 1648 | 1724 |
| Eng. | Priestley, Joseph, an eminent philosopher and writer, | 1733 | 1804 |
| Eng. | Prior, Matthew, a poet and statesman, | 1664 | 1721 |
| Gr. | Proclus, a platonic philosopher, | 410 | 487 |
| Gr. | Procopius, an historian, | | 560 |
| Rom. | Propertius, Sextus Aurelius, a poet, | B. C. 52 | B. C. 12 |
| Egypt. | Ptolemy, Claudius, an eminent astronomer and geographer, | 70 | |
| Ger. | Puffendorf, Samuel, a publicist and historian, | 1632 | 1694 |
| Ital. | Pulci, Louis, a Poet, | 1432 | 1487 |
| U. S. A. | Putnam, Israel, a distinguished officer in the revolution, | 1718 | 1790 |
| Gr. | Pyrrho, a philosopher, founder of the Skeptic sect, | f. B. C. 300 | |
| Gr. | Pythagorus, a celebrated philosopher, | B. C. 586 | B. C. 497 |

## Q

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|---|---|---|---|
| Span. | Quevedo De Villegas, Francis, a poet, | 1580 | 1645 |
| Fr. | Quinault, Philip, a lyrical dramatist, | 1635 | 1666 |
| Rom. | Quintilian, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated orator, | 42 | 122 |

## R

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Racine, John, an eminent dramatist, | 1639 | 1699 |
| Eng. | Radcliffe, Anne, a celebrated romance writer, | 1764 | 1823 |
| Eng. | Raleigh, or Ralegh, Sir Walter, "a man illustrious in arms and literature," | 1552 | 1618 |
| Scotch, | Ramsay, Allan, a poet, | 1685 | 1758 |
| U. S. A. | Ramsay, David, an historian, | 1749 | 1812 |
| U. S. A. | Randolph, Peyton, first president of Congress, | 1723 | 1775 |
| Eng. | Ray, John, a naturalist and author, | 1628 | 1705 |
| Fr. | Raynal, William Thomas Francis, an historian and philosopher, | 1713 | 1796 |
| Eng. | Reed, Isaac, a critic and editor, | 1742 | 1807 |
| Eng. | Rees, Dr. Abraham, editor of an enclycopedia, &c. | 1743 | 1825 |
| Eng. | Reeve, Clara, a novelist, | 1723 | 1803 |
| Fr. | Regnard, John Francis, a comic writer, | 1647 | 1709 |
| Scotch, | Reid, Thomas, a celebrated metaphysician, | 1710 | 1796 |
| Eng. | Rennie, John, an eminent engineer, | 1761 | 1821 |
| Fr. | Retz, John F. P. de Gondi, cardinal de, a demagogue, | 1614 | 1679 |
| Eng. | Ricaut, Sir Paul, a traveller and historian, | | 1700 |
| Eng. | Richardson, Samuel, an eminent novelist, | 1689 | 1761 |
| French, | Richelieu, A. J. du Plessis, cardinal and duke, a statesman, | 1585 | |
| Ger. | Richter, John Paul Frederick, a novelist, &c. | 1763 | 1825 |
| Span. | Riego Y Nunez, Raphael del, a patriot, | 1783 | 1825 |
| Ital. | Rienzi, Nicholas Gabrino de, a political reformer, | | 1354 |
| U. S. A. | Rittenhouse, David, a philosopher and astronomer, | 1731 | 1796 |
| Eng. | Robertson, William, a celebrated historian, | 1721 | 1793 |
| Fr. | Robespierre, F. M. J. I. the "terrorist" of the Revolution, | 1759 | 1794 |
| Fr. | Rochefoucauld, Liancourt, F. A. F. duke de la, | 1747 | 1827 |
| Fr. | Rochejaquelein, H. de la, a royalist leader, | 1773 | 1794 |
| Eng. | Rodney, George Brydges, lord, an able admiral, | 1717 | 1792 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Roland de la Platriere, J. M. a revolutionist and author, | 1732 | 1793 |
| Fr. | Rollin, Charles, a celebrated historian, | 1661 | 1741 |
| Eng. | Romaine, William, a divine and author, | 1714 | 1795 |
| Rom. | Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome, | | B. C. 716 |
| Eng. | Rooke, Sir George, an admiral, | 1650 | 1708 |
| Rom. | Roscius, Quintus, an actor of proverbial talent, | | B. C. 61 |
| Eng. | Roscoe, William, a biographer and miscellaneous writer, | 1751 | 1831 |
| Fr. | Rousseau, John Baptist, a poet, | 1670 | 1741 |
| Fr. | ———, John James, an eloquent and paradoxical writer, | 1712 | 1778 |
| Eng. | Rowe, Nicholas, a poet and dramatist, | 1673 | 1718 |
| U. S. A. | Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, count, an officer, (in foreign service,) and philosopher, | 1753 | 1814 |
| Ger. | Rupert, prince, a warrior, | 1619 | 1682 |
| U. S. A. | Rush, Benjamin, an eminent physician and author, | 1745 | 1813 |
| Eng. | Russel, lord, William, one of the martyrs of liberty, | 1641 | 1683 |
| Eng. | ———, lady Rachael, (wife of the last,) author of "Letters." | | 1723 |
| Eng. | Russell, William, an historian, | 1746 | 1794 |

S

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|---|---|---|---|
| Pers. | Sadi, or Saadi, a poet, | | 1296 |
| Ital. | Saint Real, Cæsar Vichard, abbe de, an historian, | 1639 | 1693 |
| Eng. | Saint Vincent, John Jervis, earl of, admiral, | 1734 | 1823 |
| | Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, a celebrated warrior, | 1137 | 1193 |
| Eng. | Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of, a statesman, | 1550 | 1612 |
| Rom. | Sallust, Caius Crispus, an historian, f. B. C. | 86 | B. C. 35 |
| Fr. | Salmasius, Claudius, a scholar and author, | 1588 | 1653 |
| Eng. | Sandwich, Edward Montague, earl of, naval officer, | 1623 | 1672 |
| Fr. | Sanson, Nicholas, a geographer and engineer, | 1600 | 1667 |
| Gr. | Sappho, a poetess, flourished, B. C. | 606 | |
| Ital. | Sarpi, Peter, known as father Paul, a patriot and author, | 1552 | 1623 |
| Fr. | Saurin, James, a divine and sermon writer, | 1677 | 1730 |
| Prus. | Saxe, Maurice, count de, a celebrated general in the French service, | 1696 | 1750 |
| Ger. | Saxe-Weimar, Bernard, duke of, a warrior, | 1600 | 1639 |
| Ital. | Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, a learned critic, | 1484 | 1558 |
| | Scanderbeg, (real name George Castriot,) an Albanian prince and warrior, | 1404 | 1467 |
| Ger. | Scapula, John, a lexicographer, | | 1600 |
| Swed. | Scheele, Charles William, an eminent chemist, | 1742 | 1786 |
| Prus. | Schill, Ferdinand Von, an intrepid and patriotic officer, | 1773 | 1809 |
| Ger. | Schiller, John Frederic C. an eminent historian and dramatist, | 1759 | 1805 |
| Ger. | Schmidt, Michael Ignatius, an historian, | 1736 | 1794 |
| Dutch, | Schomberg, Armand Frederick, a warrior, | 1619 | 1690 |
| Dutch, | Schrevelius, Cornelius, a lexicographer, | 1615 | 1667 |
| Ger. | Schulembourg, John Matthias, a warrior, | 1661 | 1747 |
| U. S. A. | Schuyler, Philip, an officer in the revolution, | | 1804 |
| Ger. | Scioppius, Gaspar, a philologist and grammarian, | 1576 | 1649 |
| Rom. | Scipio, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, an able warrior, | | B. C. 189 |
| Rom. | ———, Æmilianus, Publius, ——— | | B. C. 128 |
| Scotch, | Scott, Michael, a philosopher—supposed magician, | | 1291 |
| Eng. | ——, Thomas, a divine, and biblical commentator, | 1747 | 1821 |
| Scotch, | ——, Sir Walter, one of the most eminent, voluminous, and popular writers of modern times, | | 1832 |
| Eng. | Secker, Thomas, an eminent prelate, | 1693 | 1768 |
| Fr. | Segur, count Louis de, a diplomatist and writer, | 1753 | 1830 |
| Rom. | Seneca, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated philosopher, statesman and moralist, B. C. | 2 | 65 |
| Span. | Sepulveda, John Ginez de, an historian, | 1490 | 1572 |
| Roman, | Sertorius, Quintus, a warrior, | | B. C. 73 |
| Fr. | Sevigne, Mary de, marchioness of, an epistolary writer, | 1627 | 1696 |
| Eng. | Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of, a statesman, | 1621 | 1683 |
| Eng. | Shakespeare, William, the greatest of dramatic poets, | 1564 | 1616 |
| Eng. | Sharpe, Granville, a philanthropist, | 1734 | 1813 |
| Eng. | Shaw, George, a naturalist, | 1751 | 1813 |
| Eng. | Shelly, Percy Bysshe, an eminent poet and atheist, | 1792 | 1822 |
| Eng. | Shenstone, William, a poet, | 1714 | 1763 |
| Eng. | Sheridan, Thomas, an actor and author, | 1721 | 1788 |
| Eng. | ———, Richard Brinsley, a dramatist and orator, | 1751 | 1816 |
| Eng. | Sherlock, Thomas, a prelate, | 1678 | 1761 |
| U. S. A. | Sherman, Roger, a patriot and self-taught statesman, | 1721 | 1793 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, an able naval officer, | 1650 | 1705 |
| Eng. | Siddons, Sarah, the most eminent of tragic actresses, | 1755 | 1831 |
| Eng. | Sidney, Sir Philip, an accomplished officer and author, | 1554 | 1586 |
| Eng. | ———, Algernon, a martyr of liberty and an author, | 1620 | 1683 |
| Eng. | Simpson, Thomas, a mathematician, | 1710 | 1761 |
| Eng. | ———, Robert do | 1687 | 1768 |
| Ger. | Sleidan, John Philipson, an historian, | 1506 | 1556 |
| Eng. | Sloane, Sir Hans, an eminent naturalist, | 1660 | 1752 |
| Eng. | Smart, Christopher, a poet and translator, | 1722 | 1770 |
| Eng. | Smeaton, John, an eminent civil engineer, | 1724 | 1792 |
| Scotch, | Smellie, William, a naturalist, | 1740 | 1795 |
| Eng. | Smith, William, a divine and translator, | 1711 | 1787 |
| Scotch, | ———, Adam, a celebrated writer, on morals and political economy, | 1723 | 1790 |
| Eng. | ———, Charlotte, a poetess, | 1749 | 1806 |
| Eng. | Smollet, Dr. Tobias, a novelist and historian, | | 1771 |
| Pol. | Sobieski, John III., king of Poland, a warrior, | 1629 | 1696 |
| Ital. | Socinus, Faustus, founder of the Socinian sect, | 1539 | 1594 |
| Gr. | Socrates, one of the greatest of ancient philosophers, | B. C. 470 | B. C. 400 |
| Gr. | Solon, the illustrious legislator of Athens, | flourished B. C. 598 | |
| Gr. | Sophocles, an eminent tragic poet, | B. C. 495 | 404 |
| Eng. | South, Robert, an eminent, divine, | 1638 | |
| Eng. | Southcott, Joanna, a fanatic, (her sect not yet extinct,) | 1750 | 1814 |
| Eng. | Spencer, Edmund, an eminent poet, | 1553 | 1598 |
| Span. | Spinola, Ambrose, marquis de, a warrior, | 1571 | 1630 |
| Ger. | Spurzheim, Dr., a celebrated Phrenologist, (d. at Boston,) | 1776 | 1832 |
| Fr. | Stael, Madame de, a talented writer, | 1693 | 1750 |
| Eng. | Stackhouse, Thomas, a divine and author, | 1680 | 1752 |
| Fr. | Stael-Holstien, Anne L. G., baroness de, an authoress, | 1766 | 1817 |
| Eng. | Stanhope, Charles, earl, a politician and inventor, | 1753 | 1816 |
| U. S. A. | Stark, John, a distinguished officer in the revolution, | 1728 | 1822 |
| Irish, | Steel, Sir Richard, an essayist and dramatist, | 1671 | 1729 |
| Irish, | Sterne, Lawrence, a miscellaneous writer, | 1713 | 1768 |
| Pruss. | Steuben, Fred. W. A., baron, who generously aided the Am. cause, | | 1794 |
| Scotch, | Stewart, Dugald, an eminent philosopher and writer, | 1753 | 1828 |
| Gr. | Strabo an eminent geographer, | | |
| Eng. | Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of, a statesman, | 1593 | 1641 |
| Eng. | Stuart, James, an architect and author, | 1713 | 1788 |
| Scotch, | ———, Gilbert, an historian, | 1742 | 1786 |
| Fr. | Suchet, Louis Gabriel, a celebrated marshal, | 1772 | 1826 |
| Rom. | Suetonius, Tranquillus Caius, an historian, | | |
| Rom. | ———, Paulipus, a warrior, | 37 | |
| Dan. | Suhm, Peter Frederick, an eminent historian, | 1728 | 1798 |
| | Suidas, a Greek lexicographer, | | |
| Fr. | Sully, Maximilian de Bethune, a warrior and statesman, | 1560 | 1641 |
| Eng. | Surrey, Henry Howard, earl of, a poet, | 1515 | 1547 |
| Russ. | Suvaroff, or Suwarrow, prince Alexander, a celebrated and cruel warrior, | 1730 | 1800 |
| Swed. | Swedenborg, Emanuel, founder of a sect, | 1689 | 1772 |
| Irish, | Swift, Jonathan, a celebrated satirist, | 1667 | 1745 |
| Rom. | Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, a warrior, and a brutal usurper, | B. C. 137 | B. C. 78 |
| | **T** | | |
| Rom. | Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, an eminent historian, | 56 | 135 |
| Fr. | Talma, Francis Joseph, one of the greatest of actors, | 1763 | 1826 |
| | Tamerlane, Timur Beg, or Timour, a celebrated Tartar prince and conqueror, | 1336 | 1405 |
| Ital. | Tasso, Bernardo, a poet,—author of Amadis de Gaul, | 1493 | 1569 |
| Ital. | ———, Torquato, one of the greatest of Italian poets, | 1544 | 1595 |
| Eng. | Taylor, Jeremy, a prelate and eloquent writer, | 1613 | 1667 |
| Swiss, | Tell, William, one of the champions of Swiss liberty, | | 1354 |
| Eng. | Temple, Sir William, a statesman and writer, | 1628 | 1698 |
| Rom. | Terence, or Terrentius, a comic writer, | B. C. 192 | |
| | Tertullian, Q. S. F., one of the most learned of the fathers of the church, | 160 | 245 |
| Gr. | Thales, one of the seven sages—founder of the Ionic school of philosophy, | B. C. 639 | B. C. 543 |
| Gr. | Themistocles, an illustrious Athenian, | B. C. 535 | B. C. 470 |
| Gr. | Theocritus, a pastoral poet, | flourished B. C. 285 | |
| Rom. | Theodosius, Flavius, a Roman emperor and warrior, | 346 | 395 |
| Gr. | Theophrastus, a celebrated philosopher, | B. C. 371 | |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Thespis, a poet, said to be the inventor of tragedy, | B. C. 576 | |
| Eng. | Thompson, James, a popular poet, | 1700 | 1748 |
| Gr. | Thucydides, an historian, | B. C. 460 | B. C. 400 |
| Rom. | Tiberius, Claudius Drusus Nero, a warrior and emperor, | B. C. 34 | 37 |
| Rom. | Tibullus, Aulus Albius, an elegiac poet, | f. B. C. 30 | |
| Eng. | Tillotson, John, an eminent prelate, | 1630 | 1694 |
| | Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore India, a warrior, | 1749 | 1799 |
| Rom. | Titus, Sabinus, Vespasianus Flavius, an emp. the father of his people, | 40 | 81 |
| Eng. | Tomline, George, a prelate and writer, | 1750 | 1787 |
| Eng. | Tooke, John Horne, a politician and philologist, | 1736 | 1812 |
| Eng. | ——, William a miscellaneous writer, | 1744 | 1800 |
| Eng. | Toplady, Augustus M., an eminent divine, | 1740 | 1778 |
| Rom. | Trajan, Marcus U. C., an able emperor and warrior, | 52 | 117 |
| Prus. | Trenck, Frederick, baron de, celebrated for his adventures, | 1726 | 1794 |
| Dutch, | Tromp, Martin H., a celebrated admiral, | 1597 | 1653 |
| U. S. A. | Trumbull, Jonathan, a statesman, | | 1809 |
| U. S. A. | ——, a poet; born in Connecticut, | 1750 | 1831 |
| Eng. | Tucker, Abraham, a metaphysical writer, | 1705 | 1774 |
| Fr. | Turenne, viscount de, an eminent warrior, | 1611 | 1675 |
| Fr. | Turgot, Anne Robert James, a statesman, | 1727 | 1781 |
| Eng. | Tyrrel, James, an historian, | 1642 | 1718 |
| Gr. | Tyrtæus, a poet, | | |
| Scotch, | Tytler, William, an historical and miscellaneous writer, | 1711 | 1792 |
| Scotch, | ——, Alexander Fraser, —— —— | 1747 | 1813 |

## U

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Span. | Ulloa, don Anthony de, a navigator and author, | 1716 | 1795 |
| Irish, | Usher, James, a learned divine and historian, | 1580 | 1656 |

## V

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Vaillant, Sebastian, an eminent botanist, | 1669 | 1722 |
| Dutch, | Valckenaer, Louis, Gaspar, an able philologist and critic, | 1715 | 1785 |
| Fr. | Valdo, Peter, founder of the sect of Waldenses, f. in 12th century. | | |
| Rom. | Valerius Maximus, an historian, | | |
| Ital. | Valla, Laurence, an eminent philologist, | 1406 | 1457 |
| Eng. | Vancouver, George, a navigator, | 1750 | 1798 |
| Eng. | Vane, Sir Henry, an advocate of republicanism, | 1612 | 1662 |
| Rom. | Varro, Marcus T. "the most learned of the Romans," | B. C. 116 | B. C. 27 |
| Ger. | Vater, John Severinus, an eminent philologist, | 1771 | 1826 |
| Fr. | Vauban, S. le P. de, marshal, a military engineer, | 1633 | 1707 |
| Fr. | Vendome, Louis Joseph, duke of, a warrior, | 1654 | 1712 |
| Eng. | Vernon, Edward, admiral, | 1684 | 1759 |
| Fr. | Vertot, Rene Aubert, abbe de, an historian, | 1655 | 1735 |
| Rom. | Vespasian, Titus Flavius, a warrior and emperor, | | 79 |
| Ital. | Vespucius, Americus, a navigator whose name was unjustly given to the new world, | 1451 | 1516 |
| Ital. | Vida, Mark Jerome, a Latin poet, | 1490 | 1566 |
| Fr. | Villars, Louis Hector, duke of, an able general, | 1653 | 1734 |
| Eng. | Vince, Samuel, an eminent mathematician, | | 1821 |
| Rom. | Virgil, or Pub., Virgilius Maro, the greatest of the Roman poets, | B. C. 70 | B. C. 19 |
| Fr. | Volney, count de, a celebrated writer, | 1757 | 1820 |
| Fr. | Voltaire, Mary Arouet de, —— | 1694 | |

## W

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Wakefield, Gilbert, a scholar and critic, | 1756 | 1801 |
| Eng. | Walker, John, a lexicographer, | 1732 | 1807 |
| Scotch, | Wallace, William, a patriot and hero, | 1276 | 1305 |
| Ger. | Wallenstein, A. V. E., a celebrated general, | 1583 | 1634 |
| Eng. | Waller, Sir William, a parliamentary general, | 1597 | 1668 |
| Eng. | ——, Edmund, an elegant poet, | 1603 | 1687 |
| Eng. | Walpole, Robert, earl of Orford, a statesman, | 1676 | 1745 |
| Eng. | ——, Horace, —— —— an author, | 1718 | 1797 |
| Eng. | Walsingham, Sir Francis, a statesman, | 1536 | 1590 |
| Eng. | Walton, Izaak, an angler and biographer, | 1503 | 1683 |
| Eng. | ——, Brian, a divine and orientalist, | 1600 | 1664 |
| Eng. | Warburton, William, an eminent prelate and writer, | 1698 | 1779 |
| U. S. A. | Ward, Artemas, an officer in the revolution, | 1748 | 1800 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Warren, Sir John Borlase, a naval officer, | 1754 | 1829 |
| Eng. | Warton, Joseph, a poet and critic, | 1722 | 1800 |
| Eng. | ——, Thomas, | 1728 | 1790 |
| U. S. A. | Washington, George, the father of his country, | 1732 | 1799 |
| Scotch, | Watson, Robert, an historian, | 1730 | 1780 |
| Eng. | ——, Richard, an eminent prelate and writer, | 1737 | 1816 |
| Scotch, | Watt, James, a celebrated natural philosopher and engineer, | 1736 | 1819 |
| Scotch, | ——, Robert, a bibliographer, | 1774 | 1819 |
| Eng. | Watts, Dr. Isaac, a pious and highly gifted divine, poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1674 | |
| Ger. | Weber, Carl Martan Von, an eminent composer | 1786 | 1826 |
| Eng. | Wells, Edward, a theologian and scholar, | 1663 | 1727 |
| Ger. | Werner, Abraham Theophilus, a mineralogist, | 1750 | 1817 |
| Ger. | ——, Fred L. Z., a poet and dramatist, | 1768 | 1823 |
| Eng. | Wesley, John, the founder of the Methodist Society, | 1703 | 1791 |
| Eng. | Whiston, William, a divine, mathematician and translator, | 1667 | 1752 |
| Eng. | Whitby, David, a learned divine, | 1638 | 1726 |
| Eng. | White, Henry Kirke, a poet, | 1785 | 1806 |
| Eng. | Whitefield, George, founder, of the Calvinistic Methodists, | 1714 | 1770 |
| Eng. | Wickliffe, or Wiclif, John, the morning star of the reformation, | 1324 | 1384 |
| Ger. | Wieland, Christopher M., an able and fertile writer, | 1733 | 1813 |
| Eng. | Wilkes, John, a celebrated political character, | 1717 | 1797 |
| Eng. | Williams, Helen Maria, a miscellaneous, writer, | 1762 | 1827 |
| U. S. A. | Wilson, Alexander, a celebrated naturalist, | | 1813 |
| Eng. | Windham, William, a statesman, | 1750 | 1810 |
| U. S. A. | Wistar, Caspar, an eminent physician and anatomist, | 1761 | 1818 |
| U. S. A. | Witherspoon, John, an able divine and patriot, | 1722 | 1794 |
| U. S. A. | Wolcott, Oliver, a patriot—signer dec. Ind., | 1727 | 1797 |
| Eng. | ——, John, known as Peter Pindar, a poet, | 1738 | 1818 |
| Eng. | Wolfe, James, a distinguished general, | 1726 | 1759 |
| Ger. | Wolff, John Christian, a philosopher and mathematician, | 1679 | 1754 |
| Eng. | Wollaston, William Hyde, an experimental philosopher, | 1766 | 1828 |
| Eng. | Wolsey, Thomas, cardinal, a celebrated statesman, | 1471 | 1530 |
| Eng. | Wren, Sir Christopher, a celebrated architect, | 1632 | 1723 |
| U. S. A. | Wythe, George, an eminent lawyer, statesman and patriot, | | 1806 |

## X

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Xavier, St. Francis, "the Apostle to the Indies," | 1506 | 1552 |
| Gr. | Xenocrates, a philosopher, | B. C. 406 | B. C. 314 |
| Gr. | Xenophenes, a philosopher,—founder of the Eleatics, | flourished | |
| Gr. | Xenophon, a celebrated philosopher, historian and general, | B. C. 446 | B. C. 360 |
| Span. | Ximenes, Francis, cardinal, an eminent statesman, | 1457 | 1517 |

## Y

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Young, Edward, a poet and miscellaneous writer, | 1681 | 1765 |
| Eng. | ——, Arthur, an agricultural writer, | 1741 | 1820 |
| Eng. | ——, Thomas, a physician and philosopher, | 1774 | 1829 |
| | Ypsilanti, prince Alexander, a leader in the modern Greek revol. | | 1821 |
| Spanish, | Yriarte, don Thomas de, an eminent poet, | 1750 | 1790 |

## Z

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Zaccaria, Francis A., a voluminous writer, | 1714 | 1795 |
| Gr. | Zeno, of Elea, a philosopher, | B. C. 463 | |
| Gr. | ——, the founder of the sect of Stoics, | B. C. 362 | B. C. 264 |
| Ital. | ——, Apostolo, an eminent writer, | 1668 | 1750 |
| | Zenobia, Septimia, queen of Palmyra, a conqueror, and patroness of the arts, | | 300 |
| Swiss, | Zimmerman, John George, a miscellaneous writer, | 1728 | 1795 |
| Swiss, | Zuinglius, Ulric, an enlightened reformer, | 1484 | 1531 |

TAB. XI.

# HEATHEN DEITIES, AND OTHER FABULOUS PERSONS,

WITH THE

# HEROES AND HEROINES OF ANTIQUITY.

## A

*Ab'aris*, a Scythian, priest of Apollo.
*Abeo'na*, a goddess of voyages, &c.
*Abreta'nus*, a surname of Jupiter.
*Ab'ron*, a very voluptuous Grecian.
*Aby'la*, a famous mountain in Africa.
*Acan'tha*, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
*Acas'tus*, the name of a famous hunter.
*Ace'tus*, one of the priests of Bacchus.
*Achæ'menes*, the first king of Persia.
*Acha'tes*, a trusty friend of Æneas.
*Ach'eron*, a son of Titan and Terra, changed into a river of hell for assisting the Titans in their war against Jupiter.
*Achil'les*, son of Peleus, king of Thrace, and Thetis, a goddess of the sea, who, being dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, by which she held him; after signalizing himself at the siege of Troy, for his valour, as well as cruelty, he was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
*Acid alia*, and *Arma'ta*, names of Venus.
*Acida'lus*, a famous fountain of Bœotia.
*Ac'is*, a Sicilian shepherd, killed by Polyphemus, because he rivalled him in the affections of Galatea.
*Ac'mon*, a famous king of the Titans.
*Ac'ratus*, the genius of drunkards at Athens.
*Ac'tæon*, a celebrated hunter, who, accidentally discovering Diana bathing, was by her turned into a stag, and devoured by his own hounds.
*Admo'tus*, a king of Thessaly.
*Ado'nis*, the incestuous offspring of Cinyras and Myrrha, remarkably beautiful, beloved by Venus and Proserpine.
*Adras'tea*, the goddess Nemesis.
*Æ'acus*, one of the infernal judges.
*Æ'ga*, Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.
*Æge'us*, a king of Attica, giving name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself in it.
*Ægi'na*, a particular favourite of Jupiter.
*Æ'gis*, a Gorgon, whom Pallas slew.
*Æ'gle*, one of the three Hesperides.
*Æ'gon*, a wrestler famous for strength.
*Ægyp'tus*, son of Neptune and Lybia.
*Æ'gle*, one of the three Harpies.
*Æne'as*, son of Anchises and Venus.
*Æo'lus*, the god of the winds.
*Æ'os*, oneof the four horses of the sun.
*Æscula'nus*, a Roman god of riches.
*Æscula'pius*, the god of physic.
*Æthal'ides*, a son of Mercury.
*Æ'thon*, one of the four horses of the sun.
*Æt'næus*, a title of Vulcan.
*Æto'lus*, a son of Endymion and Diana.
*Agamem'non*, a brother to Menelaus, chosen captain-general of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.
*Agasip'pe*, daughter of the river Permessus, which flows from mount Helicon.
*Age'nor*, the first king of Argos.
*Ageno'ria*, the goddess of industry
*Agelas'tus* and *Agesi'laus*, names of Pluto.
*Agla'ia*, one of the three graces.
*Aj'ax*, one of the most distinguished princes and heroes at the siege of Troy.
*Albu'nea*, a famous sybil of Tripoli.
*Alci'des*, a title of Hercules.
*Alci'nous*, a king of Corcyra.
*Alci'oneus*, a giant slain by Hercules.
*Alci'ope*, a favourite mistress of Neptune.
*Alcme'na*, the wife of Amphitryon.
*Alec'to*, one of the three Furies.
*Alec'tryon*, or *Gal'lus*, a favourite of Mars.
*Al'mus*, and *Alum'nus*, titles of Jupiter.
*Alo'a*, a festival of Bacchus and Ceres.
*Alæ'us*, a giant who warred with Jupiter.
*Amalthæ'a*, the goat that suckled Jupiter.
*Amberva'le*, a spring sacrifice to Ceres.
*Ambro'sia*, the food of the gods.
*Am'mon*, a title of Jupiter.
*Amphiara'us*, son of Apollo and Hypermnastra, a very famous augur.
*Amphime'don*, one of the suitors of Penelope.
*Amphi'on*, a famous musician.
*Amphitri'te*, the wife of Neptune.
*Amyntor*, a king of Epirus.
*Ana'tis*, the goddess of prostitution.
*Ancæ'us*, a king of Arcadia.
*Androge'us*, the son of Minos.
*Andromache*, the wife of Hector.
*Andromeda*, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contending for the prize of beauty with the Nereides, was by them bound to a rock and exposed to be devoured by a sea monster; but Perseus slew the monster, and married her.

*Ange'rona*, the goddess of silence.
*Anna*, the sister of Pygmalion, and Dido.
*Anta'us*, a giant son of Neptune and Terra; he was squeezed to death by Hercules.
*Anteros*, one of the names of Cupid,
*Antever'ta*, a goddess of women in labour.
*Anthia*, and *Argi'va*, titles of Juno.
*Anubis*, an Egyptian god with a dog's head.
*Aon'ides*, a name of the muses
*Apatu'ria*, and *Aphrodi'tis* titles of Venus.
*A'pis*, son of Jupiter and Niobe, called also, Serapis, and Osiris: he first taught the Egyptians to sow corn and plant vines; after his death they worshipped him in the form of an ox, a symbol of husbandry.
*Arach'ne*, a Lydian princess, turned by Minerva, into a spider, for presuming to vie with her at spinning.
*Arethu'sa*, the daughter of Nereus.
*Argenti'nus*, and *Æscula'nus*, gods of wealth.
*Ar'go*, the ship that conveyed Jason and his companions to Colchis, and reported to have been the first man of war.
*Ar'gonauts*, the companions of Jason.
*Ar'gus*, son of Aristor, said to have had a hundred eyes; also an architect, who built the ship Argo.
*Ariad'ne*, daughter of Minos, who, from love, gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth: being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
*Arimas'pi*, a warlike people of Scythia.
*Arv'on*, a lyric poet of Methymna.
*Arista'us*, son of Apollo and Cyrene.
*Aristome'nes*, a cruel Titan.
*Aristoph'anes*, a comic poet, born at Lindus, a town of Rhodes.
*Arte'mis*, the Delphic cybil; also Diana.
*Ascle'pia*, festivals of Æsculapius.
*Asco'lia*, feasts of Bacchus, celebrated in Attica.
*Aste'ria*, daughter of Ceus.
*Astrapæ'us*, and *Ataby'rus*, Jupiter.
*Astræ'a*, the goddess of justice.
*Astrol'ogus*, a title of Hercules.
*Asty'amax*, the only son of Hector.
*Astypalæ'a*, daughter of Phœnix.
*A'te*, the goddess of revenge.
*Atlan'tes*, a savage people of Ethiopia.
*At'las*, a king of Mauritania.
*At'ropos*, one of the three Fates.
*Aver'nus*, a lake on the borders of hell.
*Averrunc'us*, a god of the Romans.
*Auge'as*, a king of Elis whose stable of 3000 oxen was not cleansed for 30 years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.
*A'vistuper*, a title of Priapus.
*Au'rea*, a name of Fortuna.
*Auro'ra*, the goddess of morning.
*Auto'leon*, a general of the Crotonians.
*Autum'nus*, the god of fruits.

## B

*Bac'chus*, the god of wine.
*Bay'ta*, the goddess of shame.
*Barba'ta*, a title of Venus and Fortuna.
*Bas'areus*, a title of Bacchus.

*Bat'tus*, a herdsman, turned by Mercury into a loadstone.
*Bau'cis*, an old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, entertained Jupiter and Mercury, travelling over Phrygia, when all others refused.
*Bellero'phon*, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who underwent numberless hardships for refusing an intimacy with Sthenobœa, the wife of Prœtus, king of Argos.
*Bello'na*, the goddess of war.
*Berecyn'thia Ma'ter*, a title of Cybele.
*Bereni'ce*, a Grecian lady, who was the only person of her sex permitted to see the Olympic games.
*Ber'gion*, a giant, slain by Jupiter.
*Bib'lia*, the wife of Duillius, who first instituted a triumph for naval victory.
*Bi'ceps*, and *Bi'frons*, names of Janus.
*Bisul'tor*, a name of Mars.
*Bi'thon*, a remarkably strong Grecian.
*Boli'na*, a nymph rendered immortal for her modesty and resistance of Apollo.
*Bo'na De'a*, a title of Cybele, and Fortuna.
*Bo'nus Dæ'mon*, a title of Priapus.
*Bo'reas*, son of Æstræus and Heribeia, generally put for the north wind.
*Bre'vis*, a title of Fortuna.
*Bri'areus*, a monstrous giant, son of Titan and Terra: the poets feign him to have had a hundred arms and fifty heads.
*Bri'mo*, and *Bu'bastis*, names of Hecate.
*Brise'is*, daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus, a city of Troas, by the Greeks.
*Bron'tes*, a maker of Jupiter's thunder.
*Bro'thens*, a son of Vulcan, who threw himself into mount Ætna, on account of his deformity.
*Bruma'lia*, feasts of Bacchus.
*Bubo'na*, the goddess of oxen.
*Busi'ris*, a son of Neptune, and a most cruel tyrant; he was slain by Hercules.
*Byb'lis*, the daughter of Miletus.

## C

*Cabar'ni*, priests of Ceres.
*Cabi'ri*, priests of Cybele.
*Ca'brus*, a god of the Phaselitæ.
*Ca'cus*, a son of Vulcan.
*Cad'mus*, son of Agenor and Telephessa, who, searching in vain for his sister, built the city of Thebes, and invented 16 letters of the Greek alphabet.
*Cadu'ceus*, Mercury's golden rod or wand.
*Ca'ca*, and *Conserva'trix*, titles of Fortuna.
*Cæc'ulus*, a robber, son of Vulcan.
*Cæ'neus*, a title of Jupiter.
*Cal'chas*, a famous Greek soothsayer.
*Calis'to*, the daughter of Lycaon.
*Calli'ope*, the muse of heroic poetry.
*Calyp'so*, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained and became enamoured of Ulysses, on his return from Troy.
*Cam'bles*, a gluttonous king of Lydia.
*Camby'ses*, the son of Cyrus, and king of the Medes and Persians.
*Cama'na*, and *Carna*, goddess of infants.
*Ca'nes*, a title of the furies.

*Canopus*, an Egyptian god.
*Carna*, a household goddess.
*Carmenta*, a name of Themis.
*Carna*, a Roman goddess.
*Caryatis*, a title of Diana.
*Castyli*, a people of Hyrcania, who were said to starve their parents to death when 70 years old, and to train up dogs for war.
*Cassandra*, a daughter of Priam, and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.
*Castalides*, the Muses, from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.
*Castor*, son of Jupiter and Leda, between whom and his brother Pollux immortality was alternately shared.
*Catius*, a tutelar god to grown persons.
*Cecrops*, the first king of Athens.
*Celæno*, one of the three Harpies.
*Centaurs*, children of Ixion, half men, half horses, inhabiting Thessaly.
*Cephalus*, the son of Mercury and Hersa.
*Cepheus*, a prince of Arcadia and Ethiopia.
*Cerasius*, a title of Jupiter.
*Cerberus*, a dog with three heads and necks, who guarded the gates of hell.
*Cerealia*, festivals in honour of Ceres.
*Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture.
*Cerus*, or *Servus*, the god of opportunity.
*Chalcea*, festivals in honour of Vulcan.
*Charites*, a name of the graces.
*Charon*, the ferryman of Hell.
*Chimera*, a strange monster of Lycia, which was killed by Bellerophon.
*Chiron*, the preceptor of Achilles.
*Chrysaorius*, a surname of Jupiter.
*Chrysis*, a priestess of Juno at Argos.
*Circe*, a famous enchantress.
*Cirrha*, a cavern of Phocis, near Delphi, whence the winds issued which caused a divine rage, and produced oracular responses.
*Cithærides*, a title of the Muses.
*Clausina*, a name of Venus.
*Clausius*, or *Clusius*, a name of Janus.
*Cleomedes*, a famous wrestler.
*Clio*, the muse presiding over history, and patroness of heroic poets.
*Clotho*, one of the three Fates.
*Clytemnestra*, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, killed by her son, Orestes, on account of her adultery with Ægisthus.
*Cocytus*, a river of hell, flowing from Styx.
*Collina*, the goddess of hills.
*Compitalia*, games of the household gods.
*Comus*, the god of festivals and merriment.
*Concordia*, the goddess of peace.
*Conservator*, and *Custos*, titles of Jupiter.
*Consus*, a title of Neptune.
*Cortina*, the covering of Apollo's tripos.
*Corybantes*, and *Curetes*, priests of Cybele.
*Crion*, a king of Thebes.
*Cirinis*, a priest of Apollo.
*Crinisus*, a Trojan prince, who could change himself into any shape.
*Crœsus*, a rich king of Lydia.
*Cronia*, festivals in honour of Saturn.
*Cteesibus*, a famous Athenian parasite.
*Cunia*, the goddess of new-born infants.
*Cupid*, son of Mars and Venus, the god of love, smiles, &c.
*Cyclops*, Vulcan's workmen, with only one eye in the middle of their forehead.
*Cybele*, the wife of Saturn.
*Cycnus*, a king of Liguria; also a son of Neptune, who was invulnerable.
*Cyllenius*, and *Camillus*, names of Mercury.
*Cynocephali*, a people of India, said to have heads resembling those of dogs.
*Cynthia*, and *Cynthius*, Diana, and Apollo.
*Cyparissea*, a title of Minerva.
*Cypria*, *Cythere*a, titles of Venus.

## D

*Dædalion*, the son of Lucifer.
*Dædalus*, an artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumbline, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
*Damon*, the sincere friend of Pythias.
*Dæmon Bonus*, *Dithyrambus*, and *Dionysius*, titles of Bacchus.
*Danae*, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a golden shower.
*Danaides*, or *Belides*, the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands, the sons of their uncle Ægyptus, on the marriage night: they were therefore condemned to draw water out of a deep well with sieves, so that their labour was without end or success.
*Daphne*, a nymph beloved by Apollo.
*Dardanus*, the founder of Troy.
*Dares*, a very ancient historian who wrote an account of the Trojan war.
*Dea Syria*, a title of Venus.
*Decima*, a title of Lachesis.
*Deianira*, the wife of Hercules.
*Deidamia*, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, while he lay concealed in woman's apparel in the court of Lycomedes, to avoid going to the Trojan war.
*Deiopea*, a beautiful attendant on Juno.
*Deiphobe*, the Cumean sybil.
*Deiphobus*, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
*Delia*, *Delius*, Diana and Apollo.
*Delos*, the island where Apollo was born.
*Delphi*, a city of Phocis, famous for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.
*Delphicus*, *Didymæus*, titles of Apollo.
*Demades*, an Athenian orator.
*Derbices*, a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death.
*Deucalion*, son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and re-peopled the world.
*Deverra*, the goddess of breeding women.
*Diagoras*, a Rhodian, who died for joy, because his three sons had on the same day gained prizes at the Olympic games.
*Diana*, the goddess of hunting, &c.
*Dido*, daughter of Belus, the founder and queen of Carthage, whom Virgil fables to

have burnt herself through despair, because Æneas left her.

*Di'es*, and *Dies'piter*, titles of Jupiter.

*Din'dyme*, *Dindyme'ne*, titles of Cybele.

*Diome'des*, a king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and, accompanied by Ulysses, carried off the Palladium; also, a tyrant of Thrace.

*Dio'ne*, one of Jupiter's mistresses.

*Dionys'ia*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

*Dioscu'ri*, a title of Castor and Pollux.

*Di'ræ*, a title of the furies.

*Dis*, a title of Pluto.

*Discor'dia*, the goddess of contention.

*Domidu'ca*, a title of Juno.

*Domidu'cus*, and *Domi'tius*, nuptial gods.

*Dom'ina*, a title of Proserpine.

*Dry'ades*, nymphs of the woods and forests.

E

*Echi'on*, a companion of Cadmus.

*Ec'ho*, daughter of Aer and Tellus, who pined away for love of Narcissus.

*Edon'ides*, priestesses of Bacchus.

*Edu'ca*, a goddess of new born infants.

*Ege'ria*, a title of Juno; also a goddess.

*Elec'tra*, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated Orestes to revenge their father's death on their mother and her adulterer Ægisthus.

*Eleus*, and *Eleuthe'rius*, titles of Bacchus.

*Eleusin'ia*, feasts in honour of Ceres and Proserpine.

*Elo'ides*, nymphs of Bacchus.

*Empu'sæ*, a name of the Gorgons,

*Endym'ion*, a shepherd of Caria, who, for insolently soliciting Juno, was condemned to a sleep of 30 years; Luna visited him by night in a cave of mount Latmus.

*Enia'lius*, a title of Mars.

*En'yo*, the same as Bellona.

*Epe'us*, the artist of the Trojan horse.

*Epig'ones*, the sons of the seven worthies who besieged Thebes, a second time.

*Epilæ'nea*, sacrifices to Bacchus.

*Epistro'phia*, and *Erycī'na*, titles of Venus.

*Epizeph'rii*, a people of Locris, who punished those with death that drank more wine than physicians prescribed.

*Era'to*, the muse of love poetry.

*Er'ebus*, an infernal deity, son of Chaos and Nox: a river of hell.

*Er'eane*, a river whose waters inebriated.

*Eriotho'nius*, a king of Athens, who, being lame and very deformed in his feet, invented coaches to conceal his lameness.

*Erin'nys*, a common name of the furies.

*E'ros*, one of the names of Cupid.

*Eros'tratus*, the person who, to perpetuate his name, set fire to the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus.

*Ete'ocles*, and *Poly'nices*, sons of Oedipus, who violently hated, and, at last killed each other.

*Evad'ne*, daughter of Mars and Thebe, who threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband Cataneus, from affection.

*Euc'rates*, a person remarkable for shuffling, duplicity, and dissimulation.

*Eumen'ides*, a name of the Furies.

*Euphros'yne*, one of the three Graces.

*Euro'pa*, the daughter of Agenor, who, it is said, was carried by Jupiter, in the form of a white bull into Crete.

*Eury'ale*, one of the three Gorgons.

*Eurydi'ce*, the wife of Orpheus.

*Eurym'one*, an infernal deity.

*Euter'pe*, the muse presiding over music.

*Euthy'mus*, a very famous wrestler.

F

*Fab'ula*, the goddess of lies.

*Fabuli'nus*, a god of infants.

*Fa'ma*, the goddess of report, &c.

*Fas'cinum*, a title of Priapus.

*Fates*, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, Clothos, Lachesis, and Atropos, entrusted with the lives of mortals, &c.

*Fau'na*, and *Fat'ua*, names of Cybele.

*Fau'nus*, the son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauns, rural gods.

*Feb'rua*, *Flor'ida*, *Fluo'nia*, titles of Juno.

*Feb'rua*, a goddess of purification.

*Feb'ruus*, a title of Pluto.

*Feli'citas*, the goddess of happiness.

*Fer'culus*, a household god.

*Fere'trius*, and *Fulmina'tor*, titles of Jupiter.

*Fero'nia*, a goddess of woods.

*Fesso'nia*, a goddess of wearied persons.

*Fid'ius*, the god of treaties.

*Flam'ines*, priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.

*Flo'ra*, the goddess of flowers.

*Fluvia'les*, or *Potamides*, nymphs of rivers.

*For'nax*, a goddess of corn and bakers.

*Fortu'na*, or *For'tune*, the goddess of happiness, &c., said to be blind.

*Fu'ries*, or *Eumen'ides*, the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, named Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, with hair composed of snakes, and armed with whips, chains, &c.

G

*Galate'a*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, passionately beloved by Polyphemus.

*Gal'li*, castrated priests of Cybele.

*Gal'lus*, or *Alec'trion*, a favourite of Mars, and changed by him into a cock.

*Game'lia*, a title of Juno.

*Gan'ges*, a famous river of India.

*Ganymede*, the cup-bearer of Jupiter.

*Gelasi'nus*, the god of mirth and smiles.

*Gelo'ni*, a people of Scythia, who used to paint themselves in order to appear more terrible to their enemies.

*Ge'nii*, guardian angels.

*Ge'nius*, a name of Priapus.

*Ger'yon*, a king of Spain, who fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.

*Glauco'pis*, a name of Minerva.

*Glau'cus*, a fisherman made a sea god by eating a certain herb: also the son of Hippolochus, who exchanged his arms of gold for the brazen ones of Diomede.

*Gnos'is*, a name of Ariadne.

*Gor'dius*, a husbandman but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords on which the empire of Asia

depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander the great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.

*Gor'gons*, the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno, who could change into stone those whom they looked on; Perseus slew Medusa, the principal of them.

*Gorgoph'orus*, a title of Pallas.

*Gra'ces*, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome; attendants on Venus and the Muses.

*Gradi'vus*, a title of Mars.

*Gy'ges*, a Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of Lydia, showed his queen naked, which so incensed her that she slew Candaules, and married Gyges; also a shepherd, who by means of a ring could render himself invisible.

## H

*Ha'des*, a title of Pluto.

*Hamaxo'bii*, a people of Scythia, who lived in carts, and removed from place to place, as necessity required.

*Harmo'nia*, a famous artist of Troy.

*Harpal'yca*, a very beautiful maid of Argos.

*Har'pies*, three monsters, Aello, Celœno, and Ocypete, with the faces of virgins, bodies of vultures, and hands armed with monstrous claws.

*Harpoc'rates*, the Egyptian god of silence.

*He'be*, the goddess of youth.

*He'brus*, a river in Thrace.

*He'calius*, a title given to Jupiter by Theseus.

*Hec'ate*, Diana's name in hell.

*Hec'tor*, a son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most valiant of all the Trojans.

*Hec'uba*, the wife of Priam.

*Hegesius*, a philosopher of Cyrene, who described the miseries of life with such a gloomy eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves through despair.

*Hel'ena*, the wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman in the world, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.

*Hel'enus*, a son of Priam and Hecuba.

*Hel'icon*, a famous mountain of Bœotia, dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

*Hera'ia*, sacrifices to Juno.

*Her'cules*, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, remarkable for his numerous exploits and dangerous enterprises.

*Heriбe'ia*, the wife of Astreus.

*Her'mæ*, statutes of Mercury.

*Her'mes*, a name of Mercury.

*Hermi'one*, a daughter of Mars and Venus, married to Cadmus; also a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.

*He'ro*, a beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, priestess of Venus; Leander, of Abydos, loved her so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself into the sea, through despair.

*Herod'otus*, a very famous historian of Halicarnassus.

*Heroph'ila*, the Erythræan sybil.

*Hersili'a*, the wife of Romulus.

*Hes'perus*, or *Vesper*, the evening star.

*Hes'perides*, the daughters of Hesperus; Ægle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa, who had a garden bearing golden apples, watched by a dragon, which Hercules slew, and bore away the fruit.

*He'sus*, a name of Mars among the Gauls.

*Hip'pias*, a philosopher of Elis.

*Hippocam'pi*, Neptune's horses.

*Hip'pocrene*, a fountain at the bottom of mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo.

*Hippol'ytus*, the son of Theseus and Antiope or Hyppolite, who refused intimacies with his stepmother Phædro. At the request of Diana, Æsculapius restored him to life, after he had been thrown from his chariot, and dragged through the woods till he was torn in pieces.

*Hippo'na*, the goddess of horses and stables.

*Histo'ria*, the goddess of history.

*Horten'sis*, a name of Venus.

*Ho'rus*, a title of the sun.

*Hostili'na*, a goddess of corn.

*Hy'ades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra; Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, Pasithoe, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche.—They were changed by Jupiter into seven stars.

*Hy'bla*, a mountain in Sicily, universally famous for its thyme and bees.

*Hy'dra*, a serpent, which had seven heads or as some say, nine, others fifty, killed by Hercules in the lake Lerna.

*Hyge'ia*, the goddess of health.

*Hyl'lus*, the son of Hercules and Dejanire.

*Hy'men*, the god of marriage.

*Hype'rion*, a son of Cœlus and Terra.

*Hypsip'yle*, a queen of Lemnos, who was banished for preserving her father when all the other men of the island were murdered by their kindred.

## I

*Iac'chus*, a name of Bacchus.

*Ian'the*, the beautiful wife of Iphis.

*Iape'tus*, a son of Cœlum and Terra.

*Iar'bas*, a cruel king of Mauritania.

*Ica'rius*, the son of Oebalus, who having received from Bacchus a bottle of wine, went into Attica, to show men the use of it; but, making some shepherds drunk, they thought he had given them poison, and therefore threw him into a well.

*Ica'rus*, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea, thence called the Icarian sea.

*Ida*, a mountain near Troy.

*Ide'a Mater*, a name of Cybele.

*Idæ'i Dact'yli*, a priest of Cybele.

*Ida'lia*, a name of Venus.

*Id'mon*, a famous soothsayer.

*Ido'thea*, Jupiter's nurse.

*Ili'one*, the eldest daughter of Priam.

*Ilis'us*, a river in Attica.

*Ilus*, the son of Tros and Callirrhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium.

*Imperā'tor*, a name of Jupiter.
*Īn'achis* and *Īsis*, names of Io.
*Īno*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermiones, and wife of Athamas.
*Intercido'na*, a goddess of breeding women.
*Interdu'ca*, and *Ju'ga*, names of Juno.
*Īn'uus*, and *Inc'ubus*, names of Pan.
*Īo*, daughter of Inachus, transformed by Jupiter, into a white heifer; but afterwards resuming her former shape, was worshipped as a goddess by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.
*Iph'iclus*, the twin brother of Hercules.
*Iphige'nia*, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, standing as a victim ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana, was, by that goddess transformed into a white hart, carried to Tauris, and made her priestess.
*Iphis*, a prince of Cyprus, who hanged himself for love; also a daughter of Lygdas.
*Iph'itus*, son of Praxonides, who instituted Olympic games to Hercules.
*Iris*, the daughter of Thaumas; she was Juno's favourite companion, and her messenger on affairs of discord, &c.
*Ītys*, the son of Tereus and Progne, murdered and served up by his mother at a banquet before Tereus, in revenge for his having violated her sister Philomela.
*Ixi'on*, the son of Phlegyas, who was fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round, for boasting that he had lain with Juno.

## J

*Jan'itor*, and *Juno'nius*, titles of Janus.
*Ja'nus*, the first king of Italy, son of Apollo and Creusa.
*Ja'son*, a Thessalian prince, son of Æson, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis.
*Jocas'ta*, the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her own son Œdipus.
*Ju'no*, the sister and wife of Jupiter.
*Ju'no, Infer'na*, a name of Proserpine.
*Juno'nes*, guardian angels of women.
*Ju'piter*, a son of Saturn and Ops—the supreme deity of the heathen.
*Ju'piter Secun'dus*, a name of Neptune.
*Ju'piter Ter'tius, Infer'nus*, or *Sty'gius*, several appellations given to Pluto.
*Juven'ta*, a goddess of youth.

## L

*La'chesis*, one of the three Fates.
*Lacin'ia*, and *Lucil'ia*, titles of Juno.
*Lactu'ra*, or *Lactuci'na*, a goddess of corn.
*Læstrig'ones*, cannibals of Italy, who roasted and ate the companions of Ulysses.
*La'ius*, a king of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son Œdipus.
*La'miæ*, a name of the Gorgons.
*Laoc'oon*, a son of Priam and high-priest of Apollo: he and his two sons were killed by serpents for opposing the reception of the wooden horse into Troy.



*La'pis*, or *Lapid'eus*, titles of Jupiter.
*La'res*, sons of Mercury and Lara, worshipped as household gods.
*Latera'nus*, a household god.
*Laver'na*, a goddess of thieves.
*Leau'der*, see Hero.
*Le'da*, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a swan.
*Lemoni'ades*, nymphs of meadows, &c.
*Le'næ*, priestesses of Bacchus.
*Ler'na*, a marsh of Argos, famous for a Hydra, killed there by Hercules.
*Le'the*, a river of hell, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of things past.
*Lena'na*, a goddess of new born infants.
*Libiti'na*, the goddess of funerals.
*Li'nus*, son of Apollo and Terpsichore.
*Luben'tia*, the goddess of pleasure.
*Lu'cifer*, son of Jupiter and Aurora, made the morning star.
*Lu'na*, Diana's name in heaven.
*Luper'calia*, feasts in honour of Pan.
*Luper'ci*, priests of Pan.
*Lyca'on*, a king of Arcadia, turned by Jupiter into a wolf.

## M

*Ma'ia*, loved by Jupiter, and by him turned into a star to avoid Juno's rage.
*Manugene'ta*, a goddess of women in labour.
*Mantu'ra*, a goddess of corn.
*Mantur'na*, and *Me'na*, nuptial goddesses.
*Mari'na, Mel'anis, Mer'etrix, Migoni'tis*, and *Mur'cia*, titles of Venus.
*Mars*, the god of war.
*Mauso'lus*, a king of Caria, who had a most magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemisia.
*Mede'a*, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, a famous sorceress, who assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece.
*Meditri'na*, a goddess of grown persons.
*Medu'sa*, the chief of the three Gorgons.
*Mega'ra*, one of the three Furies.
*Megalen'sia*, festivals in honour of Cybele.
*Mega'ra*, the wife of Hercules.
*Melani'ra*, a name of Venus.
*Me'liæ*, Nymphs of the fields.
*Me'lius*, a name of Hercules.
*Melu'na*, the goddess of honey.
*Melpom'ene*, the muse of tragedy.
*Mem'non*, a king of Abydos.
*Menala'us*, a famous Centaur.
*Menela'us*, the husband of Helena.
*Men'tha*, a mistress of Pluto.
*Mer'tor*, the governor of Telemachus.
*Mer'cury*, the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, merchandise, and robbers.
*Mero'pe*, one of the seven Pleiades.
*Mi'das*, a king of Phrygia, who entertained Bacchus, or, as some say, Silenus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.
*Mi'lo*, a wrestler of remarkable strength.
*Mimal'lones*, attendants on Bacchus.
*Miner'va*, the goddess of wisdom.

*Mi'nos*, a king of Crete, made, for his extraordinary justice, a judge of hell.
*Min'otaur*, a monster, half man, half beast.
*Min'yæ*, a name of the Argonauts.
*Mnemos'yne*, the goddess of memory.
*Mo'mus*, the god of raillery, wit, &c.
*Mone'ta*, a title of Juno.
*Mor'pheus*, the god of sleep, dreams, &c.
*Mors*, the goddess of death.
*Mul'ciber*, a title of Vulcan.
*Mu'sæ*, nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, born on mount Pierius, mistresses of all the sciences, presidents of musicians, and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods; Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.
*Mu'ta*, the goddess of silence.

N

*Nænia*, the goddess of funeral songs.
*Na'iades*, nymphs of rivers, &c.
*Narcis'sus*, a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own shadow in the water, pined away into a daffodil.
*Na'tio*, and *Nundi'na*, goddesses of infants.
*Nemæ'a*, a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed there by Hercules.
*Nem'esis*, the goddess of revenge.
*Nep'tune*, the god of the sea.
*Ne'reides*, sea nymphs.
*Ne'rio*, the wife of Mars.
*Niceph'orus*, a title of Jupiter.
*Ni'nus*, the first king of the Assyrians.
*Ni'obe*, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who preferring herself to Latona, had her 14 children killed by Diana and Apollo, and wept herself into a statue.
*No'mius*, a name of Apollo.
*Nox*, the most ancient of the deities; she was even reckoned older than Chaos.

O

*Ob'sequens*, a title of Fortuna.
*Occa'tor*, the god of harrowing.
*Oce'anus*, an ancient sea god.
*Ocyp'ete*, one of the three Harpies.
*Œd'ipus*, son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and at last ran mad, and tore out his eyes.
*Om'phale*, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was so enamoured, that she made him submit to spinning and other unbecoming offices.
*Oper'tus*, a name of Pluto.
*Opi'gena*, a name of Juno.
*Ops* a name of Cybele.
*Orbo'na*, a goddess of grown persons.
*Ores'tes*, the son of Agamemnon.
*Ori'on*, a great and mighty hunter.
*Or'pheus*, son of Jupiter and Calliope, who had great skill in music, and was torn in pieces, by the Mænades, for disliking the company of women after the death of his wife Eurydice,
*Orythi'a*, a queen of the Amazons.
*Osi'ris*. See Apis.

P

*Pac'tolus*, a river of Lydia, with golden sands and medical waters.
*Pæ'an*, and *Phœ'bus*, names of Apollo.
*Pa'les*, the goddess of shepherds.
*Pali'lia*, feasts in honour of Pales.
*Palla'dium*, a statue of Minerva, which the Trojans imagined fell from heaven, and that their city could not be taken whilst that remained in it.
*Pal'las*, and *Py'lotis*, names of Minerva.
*Pan*, the god of shepherds.
*Pando'ra*, the first woman made by Vulcan, and endowed with gifts by all the deities; Jupiter gave her a box containing all manner of evils, war, famine, &c. with hope at the bottom.
*Pan'ope*, one of the Nereides.
*Pa'phia*, a title of Venus.
*Par'cæ*, a name of the Fates.
*Par'is*, or *Al'exander*, son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helena, and occasioned the Trojan war.
*Parnas'sus*, a mountain of Phocis, famous for a temple of Apollo, and being the favourite residence of the Muses.
*Par'tunda*, a nuptial goddess.
*Pastoph'ori*, priests of Isis.
*Pat'areus*, a title of Apollo.
*Patelli'na*, a goddess of corn.
*Patula'cius*, a name of Janus.
*Patule'ius*, a name of Jupiter.
*Paven'tia*, and *Poli'na*, goddesses of infants.
*Peg'asus*, a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses.
*Pello'nia*, a goddess of grown persons.
*Pena'tes*, small statues or household gods.
*Penel'ope*, daughter of Icarus, celebrated for her chastity and fidelity during the long absence of Ulysses.
*Per'seus*, son of Jupiter and Danae, who performed many extraordinary exploits by means of Medusa's head.
*Phœcasia'ni*, ancient gods of Greece.
*Pha'eton*, son of Sol (Apollo) and Climene, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent; but unable to manage the horses, set the world on fire, and was therefore struck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po.
*Phal'lica*, feasts of Bacchus.
*Philam'mon*, a skilful musician.
*Philome'la*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was ravished by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale.
*Phin'eas*, son of Agenor, and king of Paphlagonia, who had his eyes torn out by Boreas, but was recompensed with the knowledge of futurity; also king of Thrace, turned into a stone by Perseus, by the help of Medusa's head.
*Phleg'ethon*, a boiling river of hell.
*Phle'gon*, one of the four horses of Sol.

***Phleg'ye***, a people of Bœotia, destroyed by Neptune, on account of their piracies and other crimes.
***Phœ'bus***, the priestess of Apollo.
***Phœ'bus***, a title of Apollo.
***Phœ'nix***, son of Amyntor, who being falsely accused of having attempted the honour of one of his father's concubines, was condemned to have his eyes torn out; but was cured by Chiron, and went with Achilles to the siege of Troy.
***Picum'nus***, a rural god.
***Pilum'nus***, a god of breeding women.
***Pin'dus***, a mountain of Thessaly.
***Pi'tho***, a goddess of eloquence.
***Ple'iades***, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; Mala, Electra, Taygete, Asterope, Merope, Halcyone, and Celœno; they were changed into stars.
***Plu'to***, the god of hell.
***Plu'tus***, the god of riches.
***Pol'lux***. See Castor.
***Polyd'amas***, a famous wrestler.
***Polyd'ius***, a famous prophet and physician.
***Polyhym'nia***, the muse of rhetoric.
***Polyphe'mus***, a monstrous giant, son of Neptune, with but one eye in the middle of his forehead.
***Pomo'na***, the goddess of fruits and autumn.
***Pose'idon***, a name of Neptune.
***Prænesti'na***, a name of Fortuna.
***Præs'tes***, a title of Jupiter and Minerva.
***Praxit'eles***, a famous statuary.
***Pri'am***, son of Laomedon, and father of Paris, Hector, &c.; he was the last king of Troy.
***Prog'ne***, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela; she was turned into a swallow.
***Prome'theus***, son of Iapetus, who animated a man that he had formed of clay, with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven, and was therefore chained by Jupiter to mount Caucasus, with a vulture continually preying on his liver.
***Propyl'æa***, a name of Hecate.
***Proser'pine***, the wife of Pluto.
***Pro'teus***, a seagod, who could transform himself into any shape.
***Psy'che***, a goddess of pleasure.
***Pyl'ades***, the constant friend of Orestes.
***Pyr'amus***, and ***This'be***, two lovers of Babylon, who killed themselves with the same sword, and occasioned the turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to red.
***Pryæ'tis***, one of the four horses of the Sun.
***Pyr'rhus***, son of Achilles, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy.
***Py'thon***, a huge serpent, produced from the mud of the deluge which Apollo killed, and, in memory thereof, instituted the Pythian games.
***Pythonis'sa***, the priestess of Apollo.

## Q

***Quadrifron's***, a title of Janus.
***Qui'es***, a goddess of grown persons.
***Quieta'lis*** and ***Quie'tus***, names of Pluto.
***Quinqua'tria***, feasts of Pallas.

## R

***Rec'tus***, a title of Bacchus.
***Re'dux***, and ***Re'gia***, titles of Fortune.
***Regi'na***, a title of Juno.
***Rhadaman'thus***, one of the three infernal judges.
***Rhe'a***, a title of Cybele.
***Rhe'a-syl'via***, the mother of Romulus.
***Robi'gus***, a god of corn.
***Romu'lus***, the first king of Rome.
***Rumi'na***, a goddess of new born infants.
***Runci'na***, the goddess of weeding.
***Rusi'na***, a rural deity.

## S

***Saba'zia***, feasts of Proserpine.
***Sa'lii***, the 12 frantic priests of Mars.
***Salmone'us***, a king of Elis, struck by a thunderbolt to hell for imitating Jupiter's thunder.
***Sa'lus***, the goddess of health.
***Sanc'us***, a god of the Sabines.
***Sa'tur***, and ***Sorri'tor***, rural gods.
***Satur'nalia***, feasts of Saturn.
***Satur'nus***, or ***Sat'urn***, the son of Cœlum and Terra.
***Sat'yrs***, the attendants of Bacchus, horned monsters, half men, half goats.
***Scy'ron***, a famous robber of Attica.
***Se'ia***, and ***Sege'tia***, goddesses of corn.
***Sel'li***, priests of Jupiter.
***Sem'ta***, a goddess of married women.
***Sera'pis***. See ***Apis***.
***Sile'nus***, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was drunk every day.
***Si'mis***, a famous robber, killed by Hercules.
***Sis yphus***, the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus, and doomed incessantly to roll a huge stone up a mountain in hell for his perfidy and numerous robberies.
***Sol***, a name of Apollo.
***Som'nus***, the god of sleep.
***Sphinx***, a monster, born of Syphon, and Echidna, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma she proposed.
***Sta'ta***, a goddess of grown persons.
***Sten'tor***, a Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of 50 men together.
***Sthe'no***, one of the three Gorgons.
***Styx***, a river of hell.
***Sua'da***, a nuptial goddess.
***Summa'nus***, a name of Pluto.
***Sylva'nus***, a god of woods and forests,
***Sy'rens***, seamonsters.

## T

***Ta'cita***, a goddess of silence.
***Tanta'lus*** a king of Paphlagonia, who, serving up to table the limbs of his son Pelops, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to everlasting thirst and hunger, as a punishment for his barbarity and impiety.
***Tarta'rus***, the place of the wicked in hell.
***Tau'rus***, the bull, under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa.
***Telchi'nes***, priests of Cybele.

*Telema'chus*, the only son of Ulysses.
*Tem'pe*, a most beautiful valley in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.
*Ter'minus*, the god of boundaries.
*Terpsicho're*, the muse of music, &c.
*Ter'ror*, the god of dread and fear.
*Tha'lia*, the muse of comedy.
*The'mis*, the daughter of Cœlum and Terra, the goddess of laws, oracles, &c.
*Thes'pis*, the first tragic poet.
*The'tis*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddess of the sea.
*Thyr'sus*, the rod of Bacchus.
*Ti'phys*, the pilot of the ship Argo.
*Tisiph'one*, one of the three Furies.
*Ti'tan*, son of Cœlum and Terra, and the elder brother of Saturnus, or Saturn.
*Tona'rius*, a title of Jupiter.
*Tri'ton*, Neptune's trumpeter.
*Tri'tonia*, a name of Minerva.
*Tro'ilus*, a son of Priam and Hecuba.
*Troy*, a city of Phrygia, famous for holding out a siege of ten years against the Greeks, but they at last captured and destroyed it.
*Tuteli'na*, a goddess of corn.
*Ty'ro*, one of the Nereids.

U

*Ulys'ses*, son of Laertes and Anticlea, and king of Ithaca, who, by his subtlety and eloquence, was eminently serviceable to the Greeks in the Trojan war.
*Una'ria*, a title of Juno.
*Ura'nia*, the muse of astronomy.

V

*Vacu'na*, the goddess of idle persons.
*Vagita'nus*, a god of little infants.
*Valloni'a*, a goddess of valleys.
*Veni'lia*, a wife of Neptune.
*Ve'nus*, the goddess of love, and beauty.
*Vergil'iæ*, a name of the Pleiades.
*Verticor'dia*, a name of Venus.
*Vertum'nus*, the god of the spring.
*Ves'ta*, the goddess of fire.
*Via'les*, deities of the highways.
*Vibil'ia*, the goddess of wanderers.
*Virgmen'sis*, a nuptial goddess.
*Vir'go*, a name of Astrea and Fortune.
*Viri'lis*, and *Visca'ta*, titles of Fortune.
*Viri'placa*, an inferior nuptial goddess, who reconciled husbands to their wives; a temple, it Rome, was dedicated to her, whither the married couple repaired after a quarrel, and returned together friendly.
*Vitu'la*, the goddess of mirth.
*Volu'sia*, a goddess of corn.
*Vul'can*, the god of subterraneous fire.

X

*Xan'thus*, one of the horses of Achilles, born of the harpy Celœno, a river near Troy, called also Scamander.

Z

*Za'greus*, a title of Bacchus.
*Zeph'yrus*, son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora, and is put for the west wind.
*Ze'tes*, and *Ca'lais*, sons of Boreas and Orythia, who accompanied the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.
*Ze'tus*, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in Music.
*Ze'us*, a title of Jupiter.

TAB. XII.

# EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS.

A

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. |
|---|---|
| Fr. | Angouleme, Louis A., de Bourbon, son of Charles X. born 1773, |

B

| | |
|---|---|
| Eng. | Bathurst, Henry, earl of, late secretary of State, b. 1762. |
| | Bernadotte, John Baptist Julius, now Charles XIV., king of Sweden;—b. at Hau, in Berne, 1764. |
| Eng. | Bickersteth, Rev. Edward, author of several theological works. |
| | Bonaparte, Joseph,—b. in Corsica, 1768; proclaimed king of Naples by his brother Napoleon, 1806; king of Spain, 1808; retreated from there, 1815; came in 1815 to America and resided at Bordentown, New Jersey, until 1832, when he went to England. |
| | ———, Lucien, b. 1775, quarrelled with Napoleon, and was banished from France. He now resides at Rome. |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. |
|---|---|
| | ————, Louis, third brother of Napoleon, b. 1778; became king of Holland in 1806, and governed with mildness and wisdom; resigned the throne at Napoleon's command. He has published a work relating to his reign in Holland. |
| | ————, Jerome, b. 1784, visited the U. S., and married a young lady of Baltimore, 1801; made king of Westphalia, 1807. |
| Eng. | Brewster, David, "one of the most learned natural philosophers in Great Britain," b. about 1785. He is the editor of the much esteemed Edinburgh Encyclopedia &c. &c. |
| Eng. | Brougham, Henry, now lord chancellor of Great Britain, b. in London, 1779; "Pre-eminent as a man of science, a literary man, a statesman, lawyer and orator," he necessarily occupies a large space in the public eye. |
| | **C** |
| Scotch, | Campbell, Thomas, b. 1777;—a distinguished poet—now editor of "The Metropolitan" magazine, London. |
| Eng. | Carey, William, L. L. D., Baptist missionary in Bengal. |
| Ital. | Catalini, Angelica, a celebrated vocalist, b. 1782. |
| Scotch, | Chalmers, Alexander, D. D., an eminent divine and author. |
| Fr. | Charles X. b. 1777; became king 1824; dethroned July, 1830. |
| Fr. | Chateaubriand, Francis Augustus, viscount de, a distinguished statesman, and author; b. 1769; visited the United States, 1790; became one of Napoleon's ministers, and on the restoration of the Bourbons was created a viscount and sent as minister to Berlin; resigned soon after, and has since lived in private. He is the author of "*Travels*," "*Essay* on *Ancient and Modern Revolutions*;" "*Genius of Christianity*," and other works, most of which have been translated into English. |
| Eng. | Clarkson, Thomas, a distinguished philanthropist; author of several works against the *Slave trade*, b. 1761. |
| Eng. | Cobbett, William, a talented writer, and advocate of the "people's rights," visited America in 1792, and 1817. |
| Eng. | Congreve, Sir William, a scientific writer, inventor of the *Congreve Rockets*. |
| Eng. | Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, F. R. S., a celebrated surgeon and medical writer. |
| Eng. | Croly, Rev. George, a poet: author of a *Life of George IVth*, &c. |
| | **D** |
| Eng. | Dick, Thomas, author of "The Christian Philosopher," &c. |
| Scotch, | Douglas, James, author of several popular essays. |
| | **E** |
| Irish, | Edgeworth, Maria, one of the most eminent of female novelists, and writers on education. |
| Eng. | Eldon, earl of, late lord chancellor of Great Britain, b. 1750. |
| | **F** |
| Eng. | Faber, George Stanley, author of Dissertations on the Prophecies, on Romanism, on Infidelity, &c. |
| Fr. | Fesch, cardinal, uncle of Napoleon Bonaparte, b. 1763; became successively archbishop of Lyons, ambassador of his imperial nephew to Rome, grand almoner of France, and arch-chancellor of the German empire. |
| Eng. | Foster, Rev. John, an essayist. |
| Eng. | Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth, a lady distinguished for her benevolence, b. 1780. |
| | **G** |
| Scotch, | Galt, John, author of a life of Benjamin West, and of cardinal Wolsey, &c. b. 1779. |
| Eng. | Gillies, John, author of "History of Ancient Greece," "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus," &c. b. 1750. |
| Eng. | Gisborne, Rev. T., a writer on, Moral Philosophy &c. |
| Eng. | Godwin, Wm. author of "Life of Chaucer," "Caleb Williams," "Fleetwood," &c. |
| Eng. | Grafton, duke of, a Whig Statesman, b. 1760. |
| | **H** |
| Ger. | Hardenberg, prince, an able statesman;—now prime minister of the king of Prussia, b. 1750. |
| Eng. | Hallam, Henry, author of a History of England, and of "Europe during the Middle Ages." |
| Eng. | Hazlett, William, a poetical editor and critic. |
| Eng. | Hemans Mrs. Felicia, a popular poetess. |
| Eng. | Hoffland, Mrs., author of works for children. |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. |
|---|---|
| Scotch, | Hogg, James, the Ettrick Shepherd, a poet. |
| Prus. | Humboldt, Frederick, baron, a celebrated and intelligent traveller, author of a "History of New Spain," &c., b. at Berlin, in 1769. |

J

| | |
|---|---|
| Ger. | Jahn, John, author of "Biblical Archæology," "History of the Hebrew Commonwealth," &c. |
| Scotch, | Jeffrey, Francis, a celebrated literary character,—formerly editor of the Edinburgh Review, b. 1773. |
| Fr. | Jordan, marshal, count, a celebrated military commander; b. 1762; chosen president of the council of 500, in 1797. |

K

| | |
|---|---|
| Eng. | Kett, Rev. Henry, author of "Elements of General Knowledge," &c. |

L

| | |
|---|---|
| Fr. | Lacroix, M. Sylvester, an eminent mathematician. |
| Fr. | La Fayette, Gilbert Mottier, marquis de, the distinguished general, and philanthropist, b. Sept. 1757; came to America and fought in the cause of freedom, 1777; gave $11,000 to aid the American Army; was elected president of the States General of France in 1789; commanded the national guards; taken and imprisoned by the Austrians at Olmutz, 1792; liberated, 1799; visited the United States, 1824; commanded the national guards in the Revolution of 1830; now resides at La Grange. |
| Fr. | Lameth, Alexander, count de, a general distinguished in the revolution of 1789. |
| Fr. | Las Cases, count de, the secretary and biographer of Napoleon. |
| Fr. | Lavalette, count de, an officer in the French revolution; b. 1769. |
| Eng. | Lingard, John, a Roman Catholic clergyman—author of a History of England. |
| Scotch, | Lockhart, John G., a popular miscellaneous writer, b. 1792. |

M

| | |
|---|---|
| Ger. | Malte Brun, M., a celebrated geographer |
| Fr. | Manuel, M., an eloquent and intrepid defender of liberty. |
| Aust. | Maria Louisa, princess of Parma, late empress of France, b. 1787. |
| Fr. | Marmont, duke of Ragusa, a general who deserted from Bonaparte, b. 1790. |
| Irish, | Maturin, Rev. C. R., a miscellaneous writer, b. 1782. |
| Aust. | Metternich-Winebourg, prince, prime minister of the emperor of Austria. |
| Eng. | Millman, Rev. Henry H., a poet,—author of "The fall of Jerusalem," History of the Jews, &c. |
| Span. | Mina, Don Francisco Esposy, an able and patriotic general. |
| Scotch, | Montgomery, James, a popular poet, b. 1771. |
| Scotch, | ———, Robert, do |
| Irish, | Moore, Thomas, a celebrated poet. |
| Eng. | More, Mrs. Hannah, the veteran authoress of several excellent and popular moral and religious works, b. 1750. |
| Span. | Morillo, Don Pablo, the general who fought against Bolivar in S. A. in 1815. |

O

| | |
|---|---|
| Eng. | Opie, Mrs. Amelia, a prose and poetical writer, b. 1771. |

P

| | |
|---|---|
| | Paez, general, one of the liberators of Colombia, b. 1787. |
| Eng. | Parry, Edward William, noted for his polar voyages, b, 1790. |
| Eng. | Porter, Jane and Anna Maria, (sisters) novelists. Jane has written "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," &c. |

R

| | |
|---|---|
| Eng. | Rogers, Samuel, an eminent poet,—author of "Italy," "Pleasures of Memory," &c. |
| Ger. | Rosenmueller, a Biblical scholar and commentator. |

S

| | |
|---|---|
| S. A. | San, Martin, Don Juan, general, one of the champions of South American Indep. |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. |
|---|---|
| Ger. | Senefelder, Aloïs, the inventor of *lithography*, b. at Munich. |
| Eng. | Southey, Robert, poet laureate, a prolific miscel. writer. b. at Bristol in 1774. |

T

| | |
|---|---|
| Fr. | Talleyrand, Perigord, prince de, a celebrated statesman, b. 1754; an active character in the revolution—friend of Bonaparte, and his minister for foreign affairs; reinstated in his office by Louis XVIII.; appointed ambassador to Great Britain by Louis Philippe I., 1831. |

W

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish, | Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, duke of, a celebrated military and political character—late prime minister of Great Britain, b. 1760. |
| Eng. | Wilberforce, William, a distinguished philanthropist—one of the first effectual opposers of the slave trade, b. 1759. |
| Eng. | Wordsworth, William, an eminent poet, b. 1770. |

## TAB. XIII.

# EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, SCULPTORS, &c.

[P. *Painter.* S. *Sculptor,* E. *Engraver,* A. *Architect.*]

A

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. | Agatharcus, the inventor of perspective scenery in theatres, | B. C. | 480 |
| Gr. | Ageldas, | S. f. B. C. 5th C. | |
| Gr. | Agesander, (sculptor of "Laocoon and his Children,") | S. B. C. 5th C. | |
| Ital. | Albano, Francis, ("the painter of the Graces,") | P. 1578 | 1660 |
| Ital. | Alberti, Leo Baptist, a Florentine, | P. S. & A. 1400 | 1490 |
| Ital. | Albertinelli, Mariotto, | P. | 1520 |
| Ital. | Angelo, Michael, (Buonarotti,) a pre-eminent | P. S. & A. 1474 | 1563 |
| Ital. | ——, ——, (Caravaggio, | P. 1569 | 1609 |
| Gr. | Apelles, the most celebrated of ancient painters, f. B. C. | | |
| Gr. | Apollodorus, an Athenian painter, | f. B. C. 408 | |
| Fr. | Audran, Gerard, a celebrated historical engraver, | 1640 | 1703 |

B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Baccio, Della Porta, (known as San Marco,) | P. 1469 | 1517 |
| Eng. | Bacon, John, | S. 1740 | 1799 |
| Flem. | Balen, Henry Van, | P. | 1632 |
| Ital. | Bandinelli, Baccio, | S. 1487 | 1559 |
| Irish, | Barry, James, | P. 1741 | 1806 |
| Ital. | Batoni, Pompey, | 1708 | 1787 |
| Ital. | Bella, Stephano Della, a Florentine engraver, | 1610 | 1684 |
| Dutch, | Both, John and Andrew, | 1650 & 56 | |
| Fr. | Bourdon, Sebastian, | P. & E. 1616 | 1671 |
| Swiss. | Bourgeoise, Sir Francis, (born in London,) | P. 1756 | 1811 |
| Eng. | Boydell, John, (a printseller, and lord-mayor of London.) | E. 1719 | 1804 |
| Ital. | Bramante D' Urbino, Francis L., (1st of St. Peter's Church,) | A. 1444 | 1514 |
| Dutch, | Brentel, Francis, | P. f. 1635 | |
| Dutch, | Brill, Matthew, | 1550 | 1584 |
| Dutch, | Bruges, John of, or John Van Eyck, | 1390 | 1441 |
| Dutch, | Buonarotti, See Angelo, | | |

C

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Cagliari, Paul, (known as Paul Veronese) a celebrated painter, | 1532 | 1588 |
| Ital. | ——, Benedict, Carletto and Gabriel, brothers, and sons of Paul, | | |
| Ital. | Cambiaso, Lucus, a Genoese, | P. 1527 | 1585 |
| tal. | Canaletto, Anthony, a Venetian, (landscape,) | 1697 | 1718 |
| Ital. | Canova, Antonio, one of the greatest of sculptors, | 1757 | 1822 |
| Ital. | Caravaggio, See Angelo. | | |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Carpi, Hugh di, discoverer of the art of printing in Chiaro-obscuro, with 3 plates—to imitate drawings, | 1486 | |
| Fr. | Casasa, Louis Francis, | P. &. A 1756 | 1827 |
| Span, | Castillo Y. Saavedra, Anthony, | P. 1603 | 1667 |
| Ital. | Cavendone, James, (fresco,) | P. 1577 | 1660 |
| Ital. | Cellini, Benvenuto, a Florentine engraver and sculptor, | 1500 | 1570 |
| Flem. | Champagne, Philip de, | P. 1604 | 1674 |
| Eng. | Chantry, Francis, (Statue of Washington,) &c. | S. | |
| Fr. | Chandet, Anthony Denis, | P. 1763 | 1810 |
| Ital. | Cimabue, John a Florentine painter, | 1240 | 1300 |
| Ital. | Claude Lorraine, | P. 1600 | 1682 |
| Gr. | Cleomenes, an Athenian, (The Medicean Venus,) | S. f. B. C. 180 | |
| Eng. | Cooper, Samuel, (miniature) | P. 1689 | 1676 |
| U. S. A. | Copley, John Singleton, (born in Boston,) | P. 1738 | 1815 |
| Ital. | Corregio, Anthony, (founder of the Lombard school, | P. 1490 | 1534 |
| Ital. | Cortona, Pietro da, a Tuscan, painter, | 1596 | 1669 |
| Eng. | Cosway, Richard, miniature painter, | | 1826 |
| Fr. | Courtois, James, (known as Il Borgognone,) | P. 1621 | 1673 |
| Fr. | Coustou, Nicholas, (also, his brother William,) | S. 1658 | 1731 |

**D**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | David, James Louis, a celebrated painter, | 1750 | 1825 |
| Ger. | Denner, Balthasar, portrait painter, | 1685 | 1747 |
| Gr. | Dinocrates, a Macedonian, (builder of Alexandria,) &c., | A. | |
| Ital. | Dolci, Carlo, (scripture,) | P. 1616 | 1686 |
| Ital. | Domenichino, (excelled in expression,) | P. 1581 | 1641 |
| Ital. | Donatello, or Donato, a Florentine, sculptor, | 1383 | 1466 |
| Fr. | Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonso, | P. | |
| Ger. | Durer, Albert, (and author,) | P. E. S. & A. 1471 | 1528 |

**E**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Eginton, Francis, (restorer of the art of painting on *glass*,) | P. 1737 | 1805 |
| Dutch, | Eyck, John, Van, (said to have invented painting in *oil*,) | P. 1370 | 1441 |

**F**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Flaxman, John, | S. 1755 | 1826 |
| Swiss | Fuseli, Henry, (resided in England,) | P. 1739 | 1825 |

**G**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Ghiberti, Laurence, a Florentine sculptor, | 1738 | 1456 |
| Ital. | Giorsando, Luke, (The Proteus of painting,) | P. 1629 | 1704 |
| Ital. | Giorgione, | P. 1477 | 1511 |
| Ital. | Giotto, | P. S. &. A. 1276 | 1336 |
| Fr. | Giraldon, Francis, | S. 1630 | 1715 |
| Fr. | Girodet—Trioson, Anne Louis, | P. 1767 | 1824 |
| Fr. | Gougon, John, ("The French Phidias,") | S. | 1572 |
| Ital. | Guercino, (real name Francis Barbieri,) | P. 1590 | 1666 |
| Ital. | Guido Reni, (excelled in beauty, of expression and grace,) | P. 1574 | 1642 |

**H**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Harlow, George Henry, | P. 1787 | 1819 |
| Eng. | Hogarth, William, one of the most original of painters, | 1697 | 1764 |
| Swiss, | Holbein, Hans, a celebrated portrait and historical painter, | 1498 | 1554 |
| Ger. | Hollar, Wenceslaus, (executed 2400 plates,) | E. 1607 | 1677 |
| Dutch, | Houbraken, Jacob, (600 portraits,) | E. 1698 | 1780 |
| Fr. | Houdon, (executed statue of Franklin,) | S. 1746 | 1828 |
| Fr. | Houel, John, (Picturesque Travels, &c.,) | P. & E. 1735 | 1813 |

**J**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Jones, Inigo, | A. | |
| Ital. | Julio Romano, | P. & A. 1492 | 1546 |

**K**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Kauffman, M. A. Angelica C., poetical painter, | 1747 | 1807 |
| Ger. | Kneller, Sir Godfrey, (resided in England,) | P. 1648 | 1723 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **L** | | |
| Dutch, | Lairesse, Gerard, (excelled in expedition,) | | |
| Fr. | Landon, C. P. (more eminent as an author of works on the fine arts,) | P. & E. 1640 | 1711 |
| Fr. | Lebrun, Charles, (painter to Louis XIV.,) | P. | 1626 |
| Ger. | Lely, Sir Peter, (painter to Charles II., of England,) | P. 1619 | 1690 |
| Fr. | Lesuer, Eustace, (the French Raphael) | P. 1618 | 1690 |
| Fr. | Leyden, Lucas, Dammesz, | P. 1617 | 1655 |
| | | P. & E. 1494 | 1533 |
| | **M** | | |
| Flem. | Matsys, Quintin, | | |
| Ital. | Mazzuolo, Francis, (inventor of *etching*,) | P. 1460 | 1529 |
| Ger. | Mengs, Anthony R., (the Raphael of Germany,) | P. 1503 | 1540 |
| | Miguard, Peter, | P. 1729 | 1779 |
| Span. | Murillo, Bartholomew S., | P. 1610 | 1695 |
| | | P. 1618 | 1682 |
| | **O** | | |
| Eng. | Opie, John, | P. | |
| | **P** | | |
| Fr. | Pajou, Augustin, | | |
| Ital. | Palladio, Andrew, | S. 1730 | 1809 |
| Span. | Palomino de Castro Y Velasco, A. A., | A. 1518 | 1580 |
| Fr. | Perrault, Claudius, (designed the front of the Louvre,) | P. 1653 | 1726 |
| Ital. | Perugino, Peter, (the master of Raphael,) | A. 1613 | 1688 |
| | Petitot, John, (excelled in enamel,) | P. 1446 | 1524 |
| Gr. | Phidias, (the most famous of ancient sculptors,) | P. 1607 | 1691 |
| Fr. | Picart, Bernard, | 498 B. C. | 431 |
| Fr. | Pigalle, John Baptist, | E. 1663 | 1733 |
| Fr. | Piles, Roger de, (an author and painter,) | S. 1714 | 1785 |
| Ital. | Piranesi, John Baptist, (16 vols. folio,) | 1635 | 1709 |
| Gr. | Polycletus, (statue of Juno at Argos,) | E. 1707 | 1778 |
| Dutch, | Potter, Paul, (unequalled in *animal* painting,) | S. 480 B. C. | |
| Fr. | Poussin, Nicholas, (excelled in landscape painting,) | 1625 | 1654 |
| Ital. | ———, Gaspar, landscape painting, | 1594 | 1665 |
| Gr. | Praxiletes, | | 1675 |
| Fr. | Puget, Peter, | S. f. 350 B. C. | |
| | | S. P. & A. 1622 | 1694 |
| | **R** | | |
| Ital. | Raphael, (real name Sanzio,) a pre-eminent painter, | 1483 | 1520 |
| Ital. | Rembrant, Paul, | P. 1606 | 1647 |
| Eng. | Reynolds, Sir Joshua, | P. 1723 | 1792 |
| Fr. | Roland, Philip L., (Homer in the Louvre,) | S. 1746 | 1816 |
| Eng. | Romney, George, | 1734 | 1802 |
| Ital. | Rosa, Salvator, (scenes of gloom,) | P. 1614 | 1673 |
| Eng. | Rowlandson, Thomas, (caricature—Dr. Syntax, &c.,) | P. & E. | |
| Eng. | Rubens, Peter Paul, a celebrated painter, | 1577 | 1640 |
| Dutch, | Ruysdael, Jacob, (landscape) painter, | 1636 | 1681 |
| Dutch, | ———, Solomon, | P. 1616 | 1670 |
| Eng. | Rysbrach, John Michael, (works in Westminster Abbey,) | S. 1694 | 1770 |
| | **S** | | |
| Ital. | Sanmicheli, Michael, | A. 1484 | 1559 |
| Ital. | Scamozzi, Vincent, | A. 1550 | 1616 |
| Ital. | Schadow, Zono Ridolpho, (a Roman) sculptor, | | |
| Dutch, | Schalken, Godfrey, (candlelight scenes,) | P. 1643 | 1706 |
| Gr. | Scopas, | S. 460 B. C. | |
| Eng. | Sharp, William, | E. 1740 | 1894 |
| Eng. | Sherwin, John Keyse, | E. | 1790 |
| Flem. | Snyders, Francis, (landscape and animal) painting, | 1579 | 1657 |
| Fr. | Soufflot, J. G., (church of St. Genevieve at Paris,) | A. 1714 | 1781 |
| Dutch, | Spaendonck, Geradvan, (flower) painter, | 1746 | 1822 |
| Scotch, | Strange, Robert, | E. 1721 | 1792 |

| NATION. | NAME AND PROFESSION. | BORN. | DIED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Strutt, Joseph, an author and painter,) | 1749 | 1802 |
| Eng. | Stuart James, (author of the "Antiquities of Athens,") | A. 1713 | 1788 |
| U. S. A. | Stuart, Gilbert, celebrated as a portrait painter, (born at Newport, Rhode Island,)—was a pupil of Benjamin West, | 1755 | 1818 |

**T**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flem. | Teniers, David, the elder, (pupil of Rubens,) | P. 1582 | 1649 |
| | ———, ———, the younger. do | P. 1610 | 1694 |
| Ital. | Tintoretto, (a Venetian—pupil of Titian,) | P. 1512 | 1594 |
| Ital. | Titian, (the greatest painter of the Venetian school,) | 1480 | 1576 |

**V**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eng. | Vanbrugh, Sir John, (Blenheim and Castle Howard,) | A. 1672 | 1726 |
| Dutch, | Vanderveldt, William, (marine and battle) painter, | 1610 | 1693 |
| Dutch, | ——— ——— ———, the young, do | 1633 | 1707 |
| Dutch, | ——— ——— Adrian, (landscape) painter, | 1639 | 1672 |
| Dutch, | Vanderwerf, Adrian, (historical) painting, | 1654 | 1718 |
| Flem. | Vandyck, Sir Anthony, (the greatest of portrait) painters, | 1598 | 1641 |
| Ital. | Vannucchi or Andrea del Sarto, | P. 1488 | 1530 |
| Ital. | Van Vitelli, Louis, a Neapolitan architect, | 1700 | 1773 |
| Ital. | Vasari George, (a biographer of artists.) | A. & P. 1512 | 1574 |
| Sic. | Vasi, Joseph, a designer and engraver, | 1710 | 1782 |
| Span. | Velasquez, Don Diego Rodriguez Silva y, | P. 1599 | 1660 |
| Fr. | Vernet, Joseph, | P. 1714 | 1789 |
| Ital. | Verrocchio, Andrea, (inventor of the method of taking the features in a plaster mould,) | S. 1422 | 1488 |
| Ital. | Veronese, Paolo, (See Caglier,) | | |
| Eng. | Vertue, George, (50 plates,) | E. 1684 | 1756 |
| Ital. | Vignola, James, (Caprarola, Place and St. Peters,) | A. 1507 | 1573 |
| Ital. | Vivarini, Luigi, (a celebrated painter, | P. 1452 | 1519 |
| Ital. | Volpato, John, | E. 1733 | 1802 |
| Fr. | Vouet, Simon, | P. 1582 | 1649 |

**W**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. | Wailly, Charles de, | A. 1729 | 1798 |
| Eng. | Warren, Charles, (perfecter of engraving on *steel*,) | E. | 1823 |
| U. S. A. | West, Benjamin, (a present great painter, | 1738 | 1820 |
| Eng. | Wheatley, Francis, (familiar life painter, | | |
| Eng. | Wilson, Richard, | P. 1714 | 1782 |
| Eng. | Woollett, William, | E. 1735 | 1785 |
| Dutch, | Wouvermans, Philip, | P. 1620 | 1668 |
| Eng. | Wren, Sir Christopher, (St. Pauls, &c.) | A. 1632 | 1723 |
| Eng. | Wyatt, James, (Pantheon, New Palace, &c.,) | A. 1743 | 1813 |

**Z**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ital. | Zabbia, Nicholas, | A. 1674 | 1750 |
| Gr. | Zeuxis, (a celebrated ancient painter, | 490 B. C. | 400 |
| Ger. | Zincke, an enamel portrait painter, | 1684 | 1767 |

# STATISTICS.

## Part I.

## STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

[*From the "Balance Politique du Globe," en* 1828, *by M. Adrien Balbi.*]

The French are in the habit of bestowing very minute attention upon this interesting branch of inquiry; and some of their men of letters have devoted themselvse to the preparation of Tables of reference, which may show, from time to time, the progress and actual condition of the various states of the world. Amongst others, M. Adrien Balbi has applied himself for twenty years to these important labours, and he has recently published a Chart, entitled "Balance Politique du Globe, en 1828," which is considered the most correct work of its kind, and which the author states is the result of a long period of the most laborious investigation. The late distinguished geographer, M Ite-Brun, mentions this production, which was nearly completed before his death, as a most valuable abstract, of which he intended to insert a part in his concluding volume.

From this Chart of M. Balbi, the following Table has been compiled. The geographical division is that of M. Walkenaer. The surface of the earth, has been estimated at 148,522,000 square miles, of 60 to the equatorial degree (geographical miles.) of which nearly three-fourths, or 110,489,000 square miles are covered by the Ocean and the interior Seas;—the remainder, consisting of 37,673,000 square miles, forming the five parts of the world, called Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, (or Oceania.) The square geographical mile has been retained in the following Tables, instead of the English square mile being adopted, as the former is used in most works on geography, particularly in those of France and Germany. The English square mile is about three-fourths of the area of the square geographical mile; that is, four English square miles are nearly equal to three geographical.

The table contains in successive columns, the names of countries, extent in square miles, population, reigning sovereign, or head of government, capital cities, with their population, principal religious denominations, revenue in pounds sterling, debt in pounds sterling, army, navy.

The particulars relating to each State are carried across two pages, and the figures prefixed to each are repeated in the last column of the right hand page, to assist the reference. For those States which have Colonial Possessions, a second line is given, showing the total extent of their power:—Example 1.—"*French Monarchy*, 154,000 square miles, 32,000,000 population"—gives the area and population of France itself; but the second line, "*Total of French Monarchy*," includes the amount of France and all its possessions and dependencies. Wherever this mark (?) is attached to a sum, or stands in the place of one, the information is considered questionable or is not to be obtained.

*Companion to the British Almanac.*

## *EUROPE.*

**Surface 2,793,000 Geographical Sq. Miles.**
**Population 227,700,000 Inhabitants.**

### CENTRAL STATES.

| | STATES AND TITLES. | Surface in Geogra. Sq. Miles. | Population. | Reigning Sovereign, or Head of Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 French Monarchy | 154,000 | 32,000,000 | Louis Philippe, 1830 |
| | Total of French Monarchy | 188,000 | 32,554,000 | |
| | 2 Austrian Empire | 194,500 | 32,000,000 | Francis I., 1792 |
| | 3 Prussian Monarchy, | 80,450 | 12,464,000 | Frederic William III., 1797 |
| | 4 Monarchy of the Netherlands, | 8,336 | 2,302,000 | William I., 1815 (Stat-holder, 1806,) |
| | 5 Belgium | 9,709 | 3,840,000 | Leopold I., 1830 |
| | 6 Swiss Confederation | 11,200 | 1,980,000 | Al. Am. Rhya, Land-mann |
| WESTERN DIVISION. GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. | 7 Kingdom of Bavaria | 22,120 | 4,070,000 | Louis I., 1825 |
| | 8 Kingdom of Wirtemberg | 5,720 | 1,520,000 | William I., 1816 |
| | 9 Kingdom of Hanover | 11,125 | 1,550,000 | William IV., 1830 |
| | 10 Kingdom of Saxony | 4,341 | 1,400,000 | Anthony, 1827 |
| | 11 Grand Duchy of Baden | 4,490 | 1,130,000 | Ch. Leopold, Fr. 1830 |
| | 12 Grand Duchy of Hesse | 2,826 | 700,000 | Louis, 1830 |
| | 13 Electorate of Hesse | 3,344 | 592,000 | William II., 1821 |
| | 14 Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar | 1,070 | 222,000 | Charles Frederick, 1828 |
| | 15 Do. of Mecklenberg-Schwerin | 3,582 | 431,000 | Francis, 1785 |
| | 16 Do. of Mecklenberg-Strelitz | 578 | 77,000 | George, 1816 |
| | 17 Do. of Holstein-Oldenburgh | 1,840 | 241,000 | Augustus, 1829 |
| | 18 Duchy of Nassau | 1,446 | 337,000 | William, 1816 |
| | 19 Duchy of Brunswick | 1,126 | 242,000 | William, 1831 |
| | 20 Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha | 731 | 143,000 | Ernest, 1826 |
| | 21 Duchy of Saxe Meiningen | 691 | 130,000 | Bernard, 1803 |
| | 22 Duchy of Saxe Altenburgh | 397 | 104,000 | Frederic, 1780 |
| | 23 Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau | 261 | 56,000 | Leopold, 1817 |
| | 24 Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburgh | 253 | 38,000 | Alexis, 1796 |
| | 25 Duchy of Anhalt-Koethen | 240 | 34,000 | Ferdinand, 1818 |
| | 26 Princip. of Schwarz-Rudolstadt | 306 | 57,000 | Gunther Frederic, 1807 |
| | 27 Prin. of Schwarz-Sondershausen | 270 | 48,000 | Gunther Fred. Charles, 1794 |
| | 28 Principality of Reuss-Greitz | 109 | 23,000 | Henry, XIX, 1817 |
| | 29 Principality of Reuss-Schleitz | 156 | 28,000 | Henry LXII., 1818 |
| | 30 Pr. of Reuss Lobenst.-Ebersdorf | 182 | 26,000 | Henry LXXII., 1822 |
| | 31 Prin. of Lippe-Detmold | 330 | 72,000 | Leopold, 1802 |
| | 32 Prin. of Lippe-Schaubenburg | 157 | 26,000 | George William, 1787 |
| | 33 Prin. of Waldeck | 347 | 54,000 | George, 1813 |
| | 34 Pr. of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen | 293 | 38,000 | Anthony, 1785 |
| | 35 Pr. of Hohenzollern Hechingen | 82 | 15.000 | Frederic, 1810 |
| | 36 Prin. of Liechtenstien | 40 | 6.000 | John, 1805 |
| | 37 Landgrave of Hesse Homburgh | 125 | 20,000 | Louis, 1829 |
| | 38 Republic of Francfort | 69 | 52,000 | D. Malapert (Burgomaster) |
| | 39 Republic of Bremen | 51 | 49,000 | Grœning, Schmidt, Nowman, & Dantze. (Burg.) |
| | 40 Republic of Hamburgh | 114 | 148,000 | Amsink, Heise, Bartels, and Koch, (Burgo.) |
| | 41 Republic of Lubeck | 88 | 41,000 | Beneke, Kindler, Boeg, & Evers, (Burgom'rs.) |
| | 42 Lordship of Kniphausen | 13 | 2,859 | Wm. Gusta. Fred. 1825 |

* Of this number, 59 are ships of the line, 51 frigates, and 213 inferior vessels.

| Capital Cities, with their Population. | Principal Religious Denominations. | Revenue £ Sterling. | Debt £ Sterling. | Armies. | Ships. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris, 890,000 . | Catholic, Calvinist | 39,566,000 | 184,000,960 | 231,560 | 323* | 1 |
| Vienna, 300,000 | Catholic, Greek, Calvinist, Lutheran | 14,000,000 | 58,400,000 | 271,400 | 72† | 2 |
| Berlin, 220,000 . | Protestant, (Lutheran, Calvinist,) Cath. | 8,600,000 | 29,067,200 | 162,600 | 1 | 3 |
| Amsterdam, 201,000 | Catholic, Calvinist, Lutheran | | | 26,000 | 101 | 4 |
| Brussels, . . | | | | 47,000 | | |
| Zurich, 10,000 . | Calvinist, Catholic | 400,000 | ? | 33,760 | . . | 5 |
| Munich, 70,000 . | Catholic, Protestant | 3,164,000 | 9,568,000 | 35,800 | . . | 6 |
| Stuttgard, 32,000 | Lutheran, Catholic | 950,440 | 2,260,000 | 13,950 | . . | 7 |
| Hanover, 28,000 . | Lutheran, Catholic | 1,040,000 | 2,560,000 | 13,050 | . . | 8 |
| Dresden, 70,000 | Lutheran . . | 1,120,000 | 2,800,000 | 12,000 | . . | 9 |
| Karlsrhue, 19,000 | Catholic, Lutheran | 814,120 | 1,560,000 | 10.000 | . . | 10 |
| Darmstadt, 20,000 | Lutheran, Cath. Cal. | 628,560 | 1,080,000 | 6,190 | . . | 11 |
| Cassel, 26,000 . | Protestant, Catholic | 620,000 | 263,200 | 5,680 | . . | 12 |
| Weimar, 10,000 . | Lutheran . | 196,520 | 651,640 | 2,100 | . . | 13 |
| Schwerin, 12,000 | Lutheran . . | 240,000 | 980,000 | 3,590 | . . | 14 |
| N. Strelitz, 5,000 | Lutheran . | 52,000 | 120,000 | 720 | . . | 15 |
| Oldenburgh, 6,000 | Lutheran, Catholic | 155,160 | . | 1,650 | . . | 16 |
| Wiesbaden, 7,000 | Protestant, Catholic | 240,000 | 432,000 | 3,000 | . . | 17 |
| Brunswick, 36,000 | Lutheran . | 252,000 | 320,000 | 2,100 | . | 18 |
| Gotha, 11,000 . | Lutheran . . | 98,280 | 280,000 | 1,400 | . . | 19 |
| Meiningen, 5,000 | Lutheran , | 77,560 | 80,000 | 1,270 | . . | 20 |
| Altenburgh, 10,000 | Lutheran . . | 61,040 | 100,000 | 1,030 | . . | 21 |
| Dessau, 10,000 ‖. | Calvinist, Lutheran | 73,440 | 82,760 | 530 | . . | 22 |
| Berneburgh, 5,000 | Calvinist, Lutheran | 46,560 | 82,760 | 370 | . . | 23 |
| Koethen, 6,000 . | Calvinist, Lutheran | 33 080 | 124,120 | 320 | . . | 24 |
| Rudolstadt, 3,000 | Lutheran . | 33,600 | 37,760 | 540 | . . | 25 |
| Sondershausen, 3,000 | Lutheran . . | 20,680 | 12,200 | 450 | . . | 26 |
| Greitz, 6,000 . | Lutheran . | 14,480 | 20,680 | 200 | . . | 27 |
| Schleitz, 5,000 . | Lutheran . . | 13,440 | 72,400? | 280 | . . | 28 |
| Ebersdorf, 1,000 | Lutheran . | 24,840 | | 260 | . . | 29 |
| Detmold, 2,000, . | Calvinist . . | 50,680 | 72,400 | 690 | . . | 30 |
| Buckeburg, 2,000 | Lutheran . | 22,240 | 41,360 | 240 | . . | 31 |
| Corbach, 2,000 . | Lutheran . . | 41,360 | 124,120 | 520 | . . | 32 |
| Sigmaringen, 800 | Catholic . . | 31,040 | 155,160? | 320 | . . | 33 |
| Hechingen, 3,000 | Catholic . . | 12,400 | 51,720 | 150 | . . | 34 |
| Liechtenstien, 700 | Catholic . . | 140,000 | 312,000 | 55 | . . | 35 |
| Homburgh, 3,000 | Calvinist, Lutheran | 18,600 | 46,560 | 200 | . . | 36 |
| Francfort, 48,000 | Lutheran . . | 78,600 | 827,440 | 470 | . . | 37 |
| Bremen, 38,000 . | Lutheran, Calvinist | 41,360 | 312,000 | 380 | . . | 38 |
| Hamburgh, 112,000 | Lutheran . | 224,000 | 1,880,000 | 1,300 | . . | 39 |
| Lubeck, 22,000 . | Lutheran . . | 41,360 | 360,000 | 400 | . . | 40 |
| Kniphausen, 100 | Lutheran . | 15,520 | ? | 28 | . . | 41 |

† 3 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and 61 inferior vessels.

| | | STATES AND TITLES. | Surface in Geogra. Sq. Miles. | Population | Reigning Sovereign, or Head of Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **SOUTHERN STATES.** | | | |
| WESTERN DIVISION. | | 42 Republic of Andora (Spain) | 144 | 15,000 | Magis. of the Republic |
| | ITALY. | 43 Republic of San Marino. | 17 | 7,000 | 2 Quarterly Chiefs |
| | | 44 Duchy of Massa | 71 | 29,000 | Maria Beatrice, 1814 |
| | | 45 Duchy of Modena | 1,500 | 350,000 | Francis IV., 1814 |
| | | 46 Principality of Monaco | 38 | 6,500 | Honorius, 1819 |
| | | 47 Duchy of Lucca | 312 | 143,000 | Charles, 1824 |
| | | 48 Duchy of Parma | 1,660 | 440,000 | Maria Louisa, 1814 |
| | | 49 Grand Duchy of Tuscany | 6,324 | 1,375,000 | Leopold II., 1824 |
| | | 50 Kingdom of Sardinia | 21,000 | 4,300,000 | Charles Emanuel, 1831 |
| | | 51 State of the Church | 13,000 | 2,500,000 | Gregory XVI., 1831 |
| | | 52 Kingdom of the Two Sicilies | 31,800 | 7,490,000 | Ferdinand II., 1830 |
| | | 53 Spanish Monarchy | 137,400 | 13,900,000 | Ferdinand VII., 1808 |
| | | Total of the Spanish Monarchy | 214,400 | 17,968,000 | |
| | | 54 Portuguese Monarchy | 29,150 | 3,530,000 | Miguel, 1828 |
| | | Total of the Portuguese Monarchy | 430,000 | 5,607,000 | |
| | | **NORTHERN STATES.** | | | |
| | | 55 Monarchy of Sweden and Norway | 293,000 | 3,866,000 | Charles XIV., 1818 |
| | | 56 Danish Monarchy | 16,500 | 1,950,000 | Frederic VI., 1808 |
| | | Total of the Danish Monarchy | 341,000 | 2,125,000 | |
| | | 57 British Monarchy | 90,948 | 23,400,000 | William IV., 1830 |
| | | Total of the British Monarchy | 4,457,598 | 140,450,000 | |
| EASTERN DIVISION. | | 58 Russian Empire. | 1,499,000 | 52,625,000 | Nicholas I., 1826 |
| | | Kingdom of Poland | 36,700 | 3,900,000 | |
| | | Total of the Russian Empire | 5,912,000 | 60,000,000 | |
| | | 59 Republic of Cracow | 373 | 114,000 | [Wodzicky, 1824 Count Stanislaus, of |
| | | 60 Ottoman Empire | 155,000 | 9,500,000 | Mahmoud II., 1808 |
| | | Total of the Ottoman Empire | 1,078,000 | 25,000,000 | |
| | | 61 Republic of the Ionian Isles. | 754 | 176,000 | Prince Anthony Comuto (President.) |
| | | ***ASIA.*** | | | |
| | | Surface 12,118,000 Geographical Sq. Miles. Population 390,000,000 Inhabitants? | | | |
| | | 62 Chinese Empire | 4,070,000 | 170,000,000 | Tao Kouang, 1820 |
| | | 63 Empire of Japan | 180,000 | 25,000,000 | Rounoaw, 1804 |
| | | 64 Empire of An-nam | 270,000? | 14,000,000 | Minh Mea, 1820 |
| | | 65 Kingdom of Siam | 124,000? | 3,000,000 | Kroma Chiut, 1824 |
| | | 66 Birman Empire | 140,000 | 3,500,000 | Madou Tchen, 1818 |
| | | 67 British Indian Empire | 849,650 | 114,430,000 | |
| | | East Indian Company's Territory | 349,000 | 80,800,000 | Ld. William Bentinck, |
| | | East India Company's Dependencies | 485,000 | 32,800,000 | [1827, Gov. Gen. |
| | | Island of Ceylon | 15,650 | 830,000 | |
| | | 68 Kingdom of Siudia | 29,760 | 4,000,000 | Dijunkadji Rao, 1827 |
| | | 69 Kingdom of Nepaul | 40,000 | 2,500,000 | Bickram Djah, 1816 |
| | | 70 Confederation of the Sikhs | 66,000 | 5,500,000 | Son of Runjit Sin., 1827 |
| | | 71 Triumvirate of Sindhy | 40,000 | 1,000,000 | Son of Mir Gholaum Ali, |
| | | 72 Kingdom of Cabaul | 172 000 | 6,500,000 | [1812 |
| | | 73 Confederation of the Beloutchis | 110,000? | 2,000,000 | Mahomet, 1795 |
| | | 74 Kingdom of Herat (Eastern Korassan) | 50,000? | 1,500,000 | |
| | | 75 Kingdom of Persia | 350,000 | 9,000,000 | Feth Ali Schah, 1796 |
| | | 76 Khanate of Boukhara | 173,000 | 2,500,000? | Mir Batyr, 1827 |
| | | 77 Khanate of Khiva | 145,000 | 800,000 | Rhaman Kouli Khan, |
| | | 78 Khanate of Khokhan | 100,000? | 1,000,000 | Emir Khan [1826 |
| | | 79 Imanate of Yemen | 40,000? | 2,500,000 | |
| | | 80 Imanate of Mascate | 39,000? | 1,600,000? | Bidou Ebn Saaf, 1808 |
| | | 81 Ottoman Asia | 556,000 | 12,500,000 | |
| | | 82 Russian Asia | 4,006,000 | 3,445,000 | |
| | | 83 Portuguese Asia | 3,700 | 500,000 | |
| | | 84 French Asia | 400 | 179,000 | |

* 10 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 30 inferior. † 4 ships of the line, 6 do. 37 do.
‡ 4 do. 7 do. 18 do.

| Capital Cities with their Population. | Principal Religious Denominations. | Revenue £ Sterling | Debt £Sterling. | Armies. | Ships. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andorra, 2,000 . | Catholic . . | ? | ? | ? | . . | 42 |
| San Marino, 4,000 | Catholic . . | 2,800 | ? | 40 | . . | 43 |
| Massa, 7.000 . | Catholic . . | 20,000 | 60,000? | 100 | . . | 44 |
| Modena, 37,000 . | Catholic . . | 140,000 | | 1,680 | . . | 45 |
| Monaco, 1,000 . | Catholic . . | 16,000 | ? | | . . | 46 |
| Lucca, 22,000 . | Catholic . . | 76,000 | ? | 800 | . . | 47 |
| Parma, 30,000 . | Catholic . . | 184,000 | 180,000 | 1,320 | . . | 48 |
| Florence, 80,000 | Catholic . . | 680,000 | . . | 4,000 | . . | 49 |
| Turin, 114,000 | Catholic . . | 2,600,000 | 4,000,000? | 26,000 | 1 | 50 |
| Rome, 154,000 . | Catholic . . | 1,200,000 | 24.000,000? | 6,000 | 8? | 51 |
| Naples, 364,000 . | Catholic . . | 3,360.000 | 20.000,000? | 30,000 | 27? | 52 |
| Madrid, 201,000, | Catholic . . | 4,320,000? | 160,000,000 | 50,000 | 56* | 53 |
| Lisbon, 260,000 | Catholic . . | 2,163,840 | 6,400,000 | 26,630 | 47† | 54 |
| Stockholm, 78,000 | Lutheran . . | 1,680,000 | 8,000,000 | 45,200 | 261 | 55 |
| Copenhagen, 109,000 | Lutheran . . | 1,600,000 | 10,800,000 | 38,820 | 29‡ | 56 |
| London, 1,350,000 [(a) | Protest., Episcopal., Pres., Catholic | 62,306,214 | 777,476,892 | 102,280 | 606‖ | 57 |
| St. Petersburgh [320,000? | Greek, Cath., Luth., Mahometan . | 16,000,000 | 52,000,000 | 1,039,000 | 130¶ | 58 |
| Cracow, 25,000 . | Catholic . . | 34,440 | ? | 80 | . . | 59 |
| Constantinople, [600,000? | Greek, Mahometan | 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 278,000 | 285** | 60 |
| Corfu, 14,000 . | Greek . . . | 146,240 | ? | 1,200 | | 61 |
| Pekin, 1,300,000? | Budhists,disci. of Confucius, &c. | 30,000,000? | . | 914,000 1500000w | ? ? | 62 |
| Jeddo, 1,300,000? | Lintorist, Budhist | 12,000,000 | . . | 120,000 | ? | 63 |
| Phuxuan, 100.000? | Budhist . . | 3,600,000 | . . | 80,000 | 150? | 64 |
| Bancock, 90,000? | Budhist . . . | 1,600,000? | . . | 80,000w | ? | 65 |
| New Ava, 50,000? | Budhist . . . | 1,800,000? | . . | 150,000w | ? | 66 |
| Calcutta, 500,000? | Brah., Mah.,Nanekist | 21,089,440 | 39,000,000? | 210,000 | 18 | 67 |
| Ougein, 100,000 . | Brahmin, Mahometan | 1,040,000 | . . | 20,000 | . . | 68 |
| Katmandou, 12,000? | Brah., Boud., Lam. | 520,000 | . . | 17,000 | . . | 69 |
| Amretsir, 40,000 . | Nanekist, Brah., Mah. | 2,000,000 | . . | 250 000w | . . | 70 |
| Heider Abad, 15,000 | Mahometan,Brahman | 520,000 | . . | 50,000w | . . | 71 |
| Cabaul, 80,000 . | Mahometan,Brahman | 1,800.000 | . . | 150,000w | . . | 72 |
| Kelat, 20,000 . | Mahometan . | 40,000 | . . | 150,000w | . . | 73 |
| Herat, 100,000 . . | Mahometan . . | 320,000? | . . | 8,000 | . . | 74 |
| Teheran, 150,000 | Mahometan . | 3,200,000 | . . | 80,000 | . . | 75 |
| Boukhara, 80,000? | Mahometan . . | 480,000 | . . | 25,000 | . . | 76 |
| Khiva, 10,000 . | Mahometan . | ? | . . | 100,000w | . . | 77 |
| Khokhan, 60,000? | Mahometan . . | ? | . . | 100,000w | . . | 78 |
| Szanna, 20,000 . | Mahometan . | 480,000? | . . | 5,000? | . . | 79 |
| Mascate, 60,000 | Mahometan . . | 160,000? | . . | 1,000 | 34 | 80 |
| Koutahich, 50,000 | Mah., Armenian, Gr. | . . | . . | . . | . . | 81 |
| Tobolsk, 25,000 | Gr., Mah., Fetichist | . . | . . | . . | . . | 82 |
| Goa, 18,000 . | Catholic . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 83 |
| Pondicherry, 40,000 | Brahman, Catholic | . . | . . | . . | . . | 84 |

‖165 ships, 117 frigates, 394 inferior. ¶ 50 do. 30 do. 50 do. ** Before the Battle of Navarino. (a) This is an *estimated* increase upon the returns of 1821.

| STATES AND TITLES. | Surface in Geogra. Sq. Miles. | Population | Reigning Sovereign, or Head of Government. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***AFRICA.*** | | | |
| Surface 8,516,000 Geograph. Sq. Miles. Population 60,000,000 Inhabitants.? | | | |
| 85 Empire of Morocco | 130,000 | 4,500,000 | Mulei Abderrahman 1822 |
| 86 Algiers | 70,000 | 1,500,000 | Houssan, 1818 |
| 87 State of Tunis | 40,000 | 1,800,000 | Sidi Hassan, 1824 |
| 88 State of Tripoly | 200,000 | 660,000 | Yousof, 1795 |
| 89 Kingdom of Tigre | 130,000 | 1,500,000? | |
| 90 Kingdom of Amharra | 48,000? | 1,000,000? | |
| 91 Empire of Bornou | 100,000? | 2,000,000? | Schumin el Kanemy |
| 92 Empire of the Felatahs | 120,000? | 3,000,000? | Bello |
| 93 Kingdom of Upper Bambarra | 50,000? | 1,500,000? | |
| 94 Republic of Fouta Toro | 15,000? | 700,000? | |
| 95 Empire of Ashantee | 100,000? | 3,000,000? | |
| 96 Kingdom of Dahomey | 40,000? | 900,000? | |
| 97 Kingdom of Benin | 63,000? | 1,500,000? | |
| 98 Kingdom of Changamera | 70,000? | 840,000? | Changamera |
| 99 Kingdom of Madagascar | 100,000? | 2,000,000? | Radama |
| 100 Ottoman Africa | 367,000 | 3,000,000 | Mahomet-Aly, 1805 |
| 101 Portuguese Africa | 389,000 | 1,440,000 | |
| 102 English Africa | 91,000 | 270,000 | |
| 103 Spanish Africa | 2,430 | 208,000 | |
| 104 French Africa | 3,000? | 135,000 | |
| ***AMERICA, or the New World.*** | | | |
| Surface 11,046,000 Geograph. Sqr. Miles. Population 39,000,000 Inhabitants. | | | |
| 105 Empire of Brazil | 2,313,000 | 5,000,000 | Pedro II. 1831. |
| 106 United States of North America | 1,570,000? | 12,856,171 | Andrew Jackson, 1829, President |
| 107 United States of Mexico | 1,242,000 | 7,500,000 | Bustamente, V. P. |
| 108 United States of Central America | 139,000 | 1,650,000 | Morazan, President, |
| 109 Republic of Colombia | 828,000 | 2,800,000 | Santander, President |
| 110 Republic of Venezuela | | | Paez |
| 111 Republic of Peru | 373,000 | 1,700,000 | Gamarra, President, |
| 112 Republic of Bolivia | 310,000? | 1,300,000 | Santa Cruz, President |
| 113 Republic of Chili | 129,000 | 1,400,000 | Prieto, President, |
| 114 Republic of Buenos Ayres | 683,000 | 700,000 | Rosas, President |
| 115 Republic of Hayti | 22,100 | 950,000 | Boyer, 1820 President |
| 116 Directorate of Paraguay | 67,000 | 250,000? | Francia, 1809, Dictator |
| 117 Or. Republic of Uraguay | | | Lavalleja, President. |
| 118 English America | 1,930,000? | 2,290,000 | |
| 119 Spanish America | 35,400 | 1,240,000 | |
| 120 French America | 30,000? | 240,000 | |
| 121 Danish America | 324,000? | 110,000 | |
| 122 American Netherlands | 30,000? | 114,000 | |
| 123 Russian America | 370,000? | 50,000 | |
| ***AUSTRALASIA.*** | | | |
| Surface 3,100,000 Geograph. Sqr. Miles. Population 20,300,000 Inhabitants. | | | |
| 124 Kingdom of Siak (Sumatra) | 320,000? | 600,000? | |
| 125 Kingdom of Achsee (Sumatra) | 16,600? | 500 000? | |
| 126 Kingdom of Borneo | 20,000? | 260,000? | |
| 127 Kingdom of Solou | 11,000? | 300,000? | |
| 128 Kingdom of Mindanao | 12,000? | 360,000? | |
| 129 Kingdom of Sandwich Islands | 5,100 | 130,000 | Kaukianti, 1824 |
| 130 Java, Sumatra, &c. (Dutch) | 203,000 | 9,360,000 | |
| 131 Philippine Islands, &c. (Spanish) | 39,000 | 2,640,000 | |
| 132 Australia, or New Holland | 1,496,000 | 60,000 | |
| 133 Island of Timor, part of, (Portuguese) | 8,000 | 137,000 | |

* 7 Ships of the line, 12 frigates, 19 inferior.

| Capital Cities with their Population. | Principal Religious Denominations. | Revenue £ Sterling. | Debt. £ Sterling. | Armies. | Ships. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mequinez, 70,000 | Mahometan | 880,000 | | 36,000 | 15 | 85 |
| Algiers, 50,000 | Mahometan | 160,000 | | 20,000 | 25 | 86 |
| Tunis, 100,000 | Mahometan | 280,000 | | 6,000 | 18 | 87 |
| Tripoli, 15.000 | Mahometan | 80,000 | | 4,000 | 17 | 88 |
| Chelicut, 8,000? | Copt | | | 48,000 | | 89 |
| Gondar, 40,000? | Copt | | | 25,000 | | 90 |
| Bornou, 30,000 | Fetichist, Mahometan | | | 70,000 | | 91 |
| Sakkatou, 80,000? | Fetichist, Mahometan | | | 100,000 | | 92 |
| Sego, 30,000 | Mahometan, Fetichist | | | | | 93 |
| Tjilloga?, 4,000? | Mahometan, Fetichist | | | | | 94 |
| Coumassie, 15,000 | Fetichist | | | 100,000 | | 95 |
| Abomey, 24,000 | Fetichist | | | 30,000 | | 96 |
| Benin, 60,000? | Fetichist | | | 50,000 | | 97 |
| Zimbaoe, | Fetichist | | | 30,000 | | 98 |
| Emirne, 30,000 | Fetichist, Mahometan | | | 30,000 | | 99 |
| Cairo, 260,000 | Mahometan | | | | | 100 |
| St. Paul de Loanda | Fetichist, Catholic | | | | | 101 |
| The Cape, 18,000 | Calvinist, Cath., Ch. of England, Fetichist | | | | | 102 |
| Ceuta, 7,000 | Catholic | | | | | 103 |
| Fort St. Louis, 10,000 | Mahometan, Catholic | | | | | 104 |
| [140,000? | | | | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro, | Catholic | 2,500,000 | 9,320,000 | 30,000 | 101 | 105 |
| Washington, 18,827 [(a) | Congregationl., Pres., Ep., Lu., Cath., Meth. | 5,539,600 | 5,475,000 | 5,779 | 35* | 106 |
| Mexico, 180,000 | Catholic | 2,950,280 | 20,340,000 | 22,750 | 16 | 107 |
| New Guatem., 40,000 | Catholic | 400,000 | 300,000 | 3,500 | 2 | 108 |
| Bogota, 30,000 | Catholic | 1,712,000 | 9,160,000 | 32,370 | 17 | 109 |
| Caraccas, 30,000 | | | | | 7 | 110 |
| Lima, 80,000 | Catholic | 1,200.000 | 5,899,520 | 7,500 | | 111 |
| Chuguisaca | Catholic | 440,000 | 640,000 | ? | | 112 |
| Santiago, 60,000 | Catholic | 600,000 | 6,440,000 | 8,000 | 6 | 113 |
| Buenos Ayres, 80,000 | Catholic | 600,000 | 5,360 000 | 10.000 | 16 | 114 |
| Port-au-Prin., 30,000 | Catholic | 1,200,000 | 6 000,000 | 45.000 | 6 | 115 |
| Assumption, 12,000? | Catholic | 200,000 | | 5,000 | 2 | 116 |
| Monte Video, 10,000 | | | | | | 117 |
| Quebec, 22,000 | Ch. of En., Cal., Cath. | | | | | 118 |
| Havannah, 130.000 | Catholic | | | | | 119 |
| Fort-Roval, 9,000 | Catholic | | | | | 120 |
| Raikiavik, 500 | Lutheran | | | | | 121 |
| Paramaribo, 20,000 | Calvinist | | | | | 122 |
| St. Paul, 600 | Fetichist | | | | | 123 |
| Siak, 8.000? [15,000? | Mahometan | | | | | 124 |
| Telosancaouay, | Mahometan | | | | | 125 |
| Borneo. 15,000? | Mahometan | | | | | 126 |
| Bevan, 6,000 | Mahometan | | | | | 127 |
| Selangan, 10.000 | Mahometan | | | | | 128 |
| Hanarura, 6,000? | Fetichist, Methodist, | | | | 11? | 129 |
| Batavia, 46,000 | Mahometan | | | | | 130 |
| Manilla, 140,000 | Catholic, Mahometan | | | | | 131 |
| Sydney, 10,000 | Ch., of En., Prs., Cath. | | | | | 132 |
| Dille, 2,000 | Catholic, Fetichist, | | | | | 133 |

(a) Washington is the seat of government in the United States, and is therefore the nominal Capital. The Capitals of several of the individual states are superior in population and importance.

## TOTAL POPULATION OF THE EARTH

A summary of the preceding table gives the following results for the surface of th habitable globe (in geographical square miles,) and the amount of population.

| | Surface. | Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,793,000 | 227,700,000 |
| Asia | 12,118,000 | 390,000,000 |
| Africa | 8,516,000 | 60,000,000 |
| America | 11,046,000 | 39,000,000 |
| Australasia | 3,100,000 | 20,300,000 |
| Total | 37,573,000 | 737,000,000 |

## INHABITANTS OF THE EARTH, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The two following estimates are according to the geographers, Malte-Brun and Hassel.

| | Malte-Brun. | Hassel. |
|---|---|---|
| Catholics | 116,000,000 | 134,000,000 |
| Greek Church | 70,000,000 | 62,000,000 |
| Protestants | 42,000,000 | 55,000,000 |
| Total of Christians | 228,000,000 | 251,000,000 |
| Jews | 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Mahometans, | 100,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| Pagans | 310,000,000 | 550,000,000 |
| Total Inhabitants of the Globe | 642,000,000 | 924,000,000 |

**Part II.**

# UNITED STATES.

## 1. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The government of the United States is a confederated republic, each State being independent, with its own executive, legislature, &c. for conducting local affairs.

For the management of foreign affairs, and commerce, and to provide for the general welfare, a general government exists, consisting of a President, Vice President, Congress, and Judiciary, or Supreme Court. The President is entrusted with the executive power of the nation, and is chosen by electors selected in each state, according to the number of members of Congress, once in four years. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. (*See Pages* 327 & 328.) The President has a cabinet, consisting of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and Attorney General. Besides the power of nominating to office, he has the privilege of placing his *veto* on acts of Congress, which cannot then become laws, unless two thirds of both houses agree to pass them.

SALARIES OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| President | $25,000 | Secretary of War | $6,000 |
| Vice President | 5,000 | Secretary of the Navy | 6,000 |
| Secretary of State | 6,000 | Post Master General | 6,000 |
| Secretary of the Treasury | 6,000 | Attorney General | 3,500 |

## SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

| *Names.* | | *Where and when born.* | | | *Age in 1776.* | *Died.* | | *Age.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Josiah Bartlett, | N. H. | N. Hampshire, | | 1729 | 47 | May | 19, 1795 | 66 |
| William Whipple, | | Maine, | | 1730 | 40 | Nov. | 28, 1785 | 55 |
| Matthew Thornton, | | Ireland, | | 1714 | 62 | June | 24, 1803 | 89 |
| John Hancock, | Ms. | Massachusetts, | | 1737 | 39 | Oct. | 8, 1793 | 56 |
| Samuel Adams, | | Massachusetts, | Sept. | 22, 1722 | 54 | Oct. | 2, 1803 | 81 |
| John Adams, | | Massachusetts, | Oct. | 19, 1735 | 41 | July | 4, 1826 | 91 |
| Robt. Treat Paine, | | Massachusetts, | | 1731 | 45 | May | 11, 1814 | 83 |
| Elbridge Gerry, | | Massachusetts, | July | 17, 1744 | 32 | Nov. | 23, 1814 | 70 |
| Stephen Hopkins, | R.I. | Rhode Island, | March | 7, 1707 | 69 | July | 13, 1785 | 78 |
| William Ellery, | | Rhode Island, | Dec. | 22, 1727 | 49 | Feb. | 15, 1820 | 93 |
| Roger Sherman, | Ct. | Massachusetts, | April | 19, 1721 | 55 | July | 23, 1793 | 72 |
| Saml. Huntington, | | Connecticut, | July | 2, 1732 | 44 | Jan. | 5, 1796 | 64 |
| William Williams, | | Connecticut, | April | 8, 1731 | 45 | Aug. | 2, 1811 | 81 |
| Oliver Wolcott, | | Connecticut, | | 1726 | 50 | Dec. | 1, 1797 | 71 |
| William Floyd, | N. Y. | Long Island, | Dec. | 17, 1734 | 42 | Aug. | 4, 1821 | 87 |
| Philip Livingston, | | New-York, | Jan. | 15, 1716 | 60 | June | 12, 1778 | 62 |
| Francis Lewis, | | South Wales, | | 1713 | 63 | Dec. | 30, 1803 | 90 |
| Lewis Morris, | | New-York, | | 1726 | 50 | Jan. | 1798 | 72 |
| Richard Stockton, | N.J. | New-Jersey, | Oct. | 1, 1730 | 46 | Feb. | 28, 1781 | 51 |
| John Witherspoon, | | Scotland, | Feb. | 5, 1722 | 54 | Nov. | 15, 1794 | 72 |
| Francis Hopkinson, | | Pennsylvania, | | 1737 | 39 | May | 8, 1791 | 54 |
| John Hart, | | New-Jersey, | | | | | 1780 | |
| Abraham Clark, | | New-Jersey, | Feb. | 5, 1726 | 50 | | 1794 | 68 |
| Robert Morris, | Pa. | England, | Jan. | 1733 | 43 | May | 8, 1806 | 73 |
| Benjamin Rush, | | Pennsylvania, | Dec. | 24, 1745 | 31 | April | 19, 1812 | 67 |
| Benjamin Franklin, | | Massachusetts, | Jan. | 17, 1706 | 70 | April | 17, 1790 | 84 |
| John Morton, | | Delaware, | | 1724 | 52 | | 1777 | 53 |
| George Clymer, | | Pennsylvania, | | 1739 | 37 | Jan. | 23, 1813 | 74 |
| James Smith, | | Ireland, | | | | | 1806 | |
| George Taylor, | | Ireland, | | 1716 | 60 | Feb. | 23, 1781 | 65 |
| James Wilson, | | Scotland, | | 1742 | 34 | Aug. | 28, 1798 | 56 |
| George Ross, | | Delaware, | | 1730 | 46 | July | 1779 | 49 |
| Cæsar Rodney, | Del. | Delaware, | | 1730 | 46 | | 1783 | 53 |
| George Read, | | Maryland, | | 1734 | 42 | | 1798 | 64 |
| Thomas M'Kean, | | Pennsylvania, | March | 19, 1734 | 42 | June | 24, 1817 | 83 |
| Samuel Chase, | Md. | Maryland, | April | 17, 1741 | 35 | June | 19, 1811 | 70 |
| William Paca, | | Maryland, | Oct. | 31, 1740 | 36 | | 1799 | 59 |
| Thomas Stone, | | Maryland, | | 1740 | 36 | Oct. | 5, 1787 | 47 |
| Charles Carroll, | | Maryland, | Sept. | 8, 1737 | 39 | | 1832 | 95 |
| George Wythe, | Va. | Virginia, | | 1726 | 50 | June | 6, 1806 | 80 |
| Richard H. Lee, | | Virginia, | Jan. | 20, 1732 | 44 | June | 19, 1794 | 62 |
| Thomas Jefferson, | | Virginia, | April | 2, 1743 | 33 | July | 4, 1826 | 83 |
| BenjaminHarrison, | | Virginia, | | | | April | 1791 | |
| Thomas Nelson, | | Virginia, | Dec. | 26, 1738 | 38 | Jan. | 4, 1789 | 51 |
| Francis L. Lee, | | Virginia, | Oct. | 14, 1734 | 42 | April, | 1797 | 63 |
| Carter Braxton, | | Virginia, | Sept. | 10, 1736 | 40 | Oct. | 10, 1797 | 61 |
| William Hooper, | N. C. | Massachusetts, | June | 17, 1742 | 34 | Oct., | 1790 | 48 |
| Joseph Hewes, | | New-Jersey, | | 1730 | 46 | Nov. | 10, 1779 | 49 |
| John Penn, | | Virginia, | May | 17, 1741 | 35 | Sept., | 1788 | 47 |
| Edward Rutledge, | S.C. | South Carolina, | Nov. | 1749 | 27 | Jan. | 23, 1800 | 51 |
| Thomas Heyward, | | South Carolina, | | 1746 | 30 | March, | 1809 | 63 |
| Thomas Lynch, | | South Carolina, | Aug. | 5, 1749 | 27 | About | 1780 | 31 |
| Arthur Middleton, | | South Carolina, | | 1743 | 33 | Jan. | 1, 1787 | 44 |
| Button Gwinnet, | Geo. | England, | | 1732 | 44 | May | 27, 1777 | 45 |
| Lyman Hall, | | Connecticut, | | 1731 | 45 | About | 1790 | 69 |
| George Walton, | | Virginia, | | 1740 | 36 | Feb. | 2, 1804 | 64 |

## PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

John Hancock, May 24th, 1775, to October 29th, 1777; Henry Laurens, Nov. 1st, 1777, to December 9th, 1778; John Jay, Decem. 9th, 1778, to September 28th, 1779; Samuel Huntingdon, September 28th, to July 10th, 1780; Thomas McKean, July, 10th, 1780; John Hanson, 1781; Elias Boudinot, 1782; Thomas Mifflin, 1783; Richard Henry Lee, 1784; Nathaniel Gorham, 1786; Arthur St. Clair, 1787. Cyrus Griffin, 1788.

## SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

### First Administration;—1789 to 1797;—8 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Washington, | Virginia, | April 30, 1789. | President. |
| John Adams, | Massachusetts, | do. 1789. | Vice President. |
| | *Appointed.* | | |
| Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | Sept. 26. 1789. | Secretaries of State. |
| Edmund Randolph, | do. | Jan. 2, 1 94. | |
| Timothy Pickering, | Pennsylvania, | Dec. 10, 1795. | |
| Alexander Hamilton, | New-York, | Sept. 11, 1789. | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| Oliver Wolcott, | Connecticut, | Feb. 3, 1795. | |
| Henry Knox, | Massachusetts, | Sept. 12, 1789. | Secretaries of War. |
| Timothy Pickering, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 2, 1795. | |
| James M'Henry, | Maryland, | Jan. 27, 1796. | |
| Samuel Osgood, | Massachusetts, | Sept. 26, 1789. | Post Masters Gen. |
| Timothy Pickering, | Pennsylvania, | Nov. 7, 1791. | |
| Joseph Habersham, | Georgia, | Feb. 25, 1795. | |
| Edmund Randolph, | Virginia, | Sept. 26, 1789. | Attorneys General. |
| William Bradford, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 27, 1794. | |
| Charles Lee, | Virginia, | Dec. 10, 1795. | |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frederick A. Muhlenberg, | Pennsylvania, | 1st Congress, | 1789. |
| Jonathan Trumbull, | Connecticut, | 2d do. | 1791. |
| Frederick A. Muhlenberg, | Pennsylvania, | 3d do. | 1793. |
| Jonathan Dayton, | New Jersey, | 4th do. | 1795. |

### Second Administration;—1797 to 1801;—4 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Adams, | Massachusetts, | March 4, 1797. | President. |
| Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | 1797. | Vice President. |
| | *Appointed.* | | |
| Timothy Pickering, | Pennsylvania, (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of State. |
| John Marshall, | Virginia, | May 13, 1800. | |
| Oliver Wolcott, | Connecticut, (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| Samuel Dexter, | Massachusetts, | Dec. 31, 1800. | |
| James M'Henry, | Maryland, (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of War. |
| Samuel Dexter, | Massachusetts, | May 13, 1800, | |
| Roger Griswold, | Connecticut, | Feb. 3, 1801. | |
| George Cabot,* | Massachusetts, | May 3, 1798. | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| Benjamin Stoddart, | Maryland, | May 21, 1798. | |
| Joseph Habersham, | Georgia, (*continued in office.*) | | Post Master Gen. |
| Charles Lee, | Virginia, (*continued in office.*) | | Attorney General. |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jonathan Dayton, | New Jersey, | 5th Congress. | 1797. |
| Theodore Sedgwick, | Massachusetts, | 6th Do. | 1799. |

### Third Administration;—1801 to 1809;—8 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Jefferson, | Virginia, | March 4, 1801. | President. |
| Aaron Burr, | New-York, | do. 1801. | Vice Presidents. |
| George Clinton, | New-York, | do. 1805. | |
| | *Appointed.* | | |
| James Madison, | Virginia, | March 5, 1801. | Secretary, of State. |
| Samuel Dexter, | Mass. (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| Albert Gallatin, | Pennsylvania, | Jan. 26, 1802. | |
| Henry Dearborn, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1801. | Secretary of War. |

* *Mr. Cabot* declined the appointment. The *Navy Department* was established in 1798.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Stoddert, | Md. (*continued in office*) | | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| Robert Smith,* | Maryland, | Jan. 26, 1802. | |
| Joseph Habersham, | Georgia, (*continued in office.*) | | Post Masters General. |
| Gideon Granger, | Connecticut, | Jan. 26, 1802. | |
| Levi Lincoln, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1801. | Attorneys General. |
| John Breckenridge, | Kentucky, | Dec. 23, 1805. | |
| Cæsar A. Rodney, | Delaware, | Jan. 20, 1807. | |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel Macon, | North Carolina, | 7th Congress. | 1801. |
| Joseph B. Varnum, | Massachusetts, | 8th do. | 1803. |
| Nathaniel Macon, | North Carolina, | 9th do. | 1805. |
| Joseph B. Varnum. | Massachusetts, | 10th do. | 1807. |

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION;—1809 to 1817;—8 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAMES MADISON, | Virginia, | March 4, 1809. | President. |
| George Clinton, | New-York, 1809, (*died April* 20, 1812. | | Vice Presidents. |
| Elbridge Gerry, | Mass., 1813, (*died Nov.* 23, 1814. | | |

*Appointed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert Smith, | Maryland, | March 6, 1809. | Secretaries of State. |
| James Monroe, | Virginia, | Nov. 25, 1811. | |
| James Monroe,† | Virginia, | Feb. 25, 1815. | |
| Albert Gallatin, | Pennsylvania (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of the Treasury. |
| George W. Campbell, | Tennessee, | Feb. 9, 1814. | |
| Alexander J. Dallas, | Pennsylvania, | Oct. 6, 1814. | |
| William Eustis, | Massachusetts, | March, 7, 1809. | Secretaries of War. |
| John Armstrong, | New-York, | Jan. 13, 1813. | |
| James Monroe, | Virginia, | Sept. 27, 1814. | |
| William H. Crawford, | Georgia, | March 2, 1815. | |
| Paul Hamilton, | South Caroiina, | March 7, 1809. | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| William Jones, | Pennsylvania | Jan. 12, 1813. | |
| Benj. W. Crowninshield, | Massachusetts. | Dec. 19, 1814. | |
| Gideon Granger, | Connecticut, (*continued in office.*) | | Post Masters General. |
| Return J. Meigs, | Ohio, | March 17, 1814. | |
| Cæsar A. Rodney, | Delaware, (*continued in office.* | | Attorneys General. |
| William Pinkney, | Maryland, | Dec. 11, 1811. | |
| Richard Rush, | Pennsylvania, | Feb. 10, 1814. | |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph B. Varnum, | Massachusetts, | 11th Congress, | 1809. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 12th do. | 1811. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 13th do. | 1812. |
| Langdon, Cheves, | South Carolina, | | 1814. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 14th do. | 1815. |

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION;—1817 to 1825,—8 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JAMES MONROE, | Virginia, | March 4, 1817. | President. |
| Daniel D. Tompkins, | New-York, | do. 1817. | Vice President. |

*Appointed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Q. Adams, | Massachusetts, | March 5, 1817. | Secretary of State. |
| William H. Crawford, | Georgia, | March 5, 1817. | Secretary of Treas. |
| Isaac Shelby‡ | Kentucky, | March 5, 1817. | Secretaries of War. |
| John C. Calhoun, | South Carolina, | Dec. 16, 1817. | |
| Benj. W. Crowninshield, | Massachusetts, (*continued in office.*) | | Secretaries of the Navy. |
| Smith Thompson, | New-York, | Nov. 30, 1818. | |
| Samuel L. Southard, | New-Jersey, | Dec. 9, 1823. | |
| Return J. Meigs. | Ohio, (*continued in office.*) | | Post Masters General. |
| John McLean, | do. | Dec. 9, 1823. | |
| Richard Rush, | Pennsylvania, (*continued in office.*) | | Attorneys General. |
| William Wirt, | Virginia, | Dec. 16, 1817. | |

* *Robert Smith* was appointed Attorney General, and *Jacob Crowninshield* of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, on the 2d of March, 1805, but they both declined these appointments; and *Mr. Smith* continued in the office of Secretary of the Navy, till the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

† James Monroe was recommissioned, having for some time acted as Secretary of War.

‡ Isaac Shelby declined the appointment.

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 15th Congress, | 1817. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 16th do. | 1819. |
| John W. Taylor, | New-York, | | 1820. |
| Philip P. Barbour, | Virginia, | 17th do. | 1821. |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | 18th do. | 1823. |

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION;—1825 to 1829;—4 years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOHN Q. ADAMS, | Massachusetts, | March 4, 1825. | President. |
| John C. Calhoun, | South Carolina | do. 1825. | Vice President. |
| | *Appointed.* | | |
| Henry Clay, | Kentucky, | March 8, 1825, | Secretary of State. |
| Richard Rush, | Pennsylvania, | March 7, 1825, | Secr'y of the Treas. |
| James Barbour, | Virginia, | do. 1825, | Secretaries of War. |
| Peter B. Porter, | New-York, | May 26, 1828, | |
| Samuel L. Southard, | New Jersey, (*continued in office.*) | | Secr'y of the Navy. |
| John McLean, | Ohio, *continued in office,*) | | Post Master Gen. |
| William Wirt, | Virginia, (*continued in office.*) | | Attorney General. |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John W. Taylor, | New-York, | 19th Congress, | 1827. |
| Andrew Stephenson, | Virginia, | 20th do. | 1828. |

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION;—1829.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANDREW JACKSON, | Tennessee, | March 4, 1829. | President. |
| John C. Calhoun, | South Carolina, | do. 1829. | Vice President. |
| | *Appointed.* | | |
| Martin Van Buren, | New-York, | March 6, 1829. | Secretaries of State. |
| Edward Livingston, | Louisiana, | 1831. | |
| Samuel D. Ingham, | Pennsylvania, | March 6, 1829. | Secretaries, of the |
| Louis McLane, | Delaware, | 1831. | Treasury. |
| John H. Eaton, | Tennessee, | March 9, 1829. | Secretaries of War. |
| Lewis Cass, | Ohio, | 1831. | |
| John Branch, | North Carolina, | March 9. 1829. | Secretaries of the |
| Levi Woodbury, | New Hampshire, | 1831. | Navy. |
| William T. Barry, | Kentucky, | March 9, 1829. | Post Masters Gen. |
| John McP. Berrien, | Georgia, | March, 9, 1829. | Attorneys General. |

*Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Stevenson, | Virginia, | 21st Congress. | 1829. |
| Andrew Stevenson, | Virginia. | 22d Congress. | 1831. |

*Note.* The dates of the appointments of the principal executive officers, in the several administrations, above exhibited, are the times when the several nominations, made by the Presidents, were confirmed by the Senate, as stated in the "Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Department of State was created by an act of Congress of the 15th of September, 1789: by a previous act of the 27th of July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; and it embraces what in some other governments are styled the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Home Department.

The Secretary of State conducts the making of all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers, and corresponds, officially, with the Public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States. He is intrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and of all treaties with Foreign Powers and Indian Tribes; preserves the originals of all laws and treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations; is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several states; grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries; preserves the evidence of copy rights, and has control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He has the charge of the Seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any instrument or act without the special authority of the President.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department was created by an act of Congress of the 2d of September, 1789. The Secretary of the Treasury superintends all the fiscal concerns of the government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue.

All the accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; and for this purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who has a general superintendence of the whole,) the offices of two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Treasurer, a Register, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

The war department was created by an act of Congress of the 7th of August, 1789, and at first embraced not only military, but also naval affairs.

The Secretary of War superintends every branch of military affairs, and has, under his immediate direction, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty-Land Office, a Pension Bureau, a Bureau of Indian affairs, an Engineer Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster-General's office, and a Surgeon-General's Office.

This department has the superintendence of the erection of fortifications, of making topographical surveys, of surveying and leasing the national lead mines, and of the intercourse with Indian tribes.

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Office of the Secretary of the Navy was created by the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1798. The Secretary issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Navy establishment generally.

### GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Master General has the sole appointment of all the Post-Masters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and the direction of every thing relating to the Department.

The revenue arising from the General Post-Office has been principally expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the regular conveyance, by mail, of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. has been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the remotest territorial settlements.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post-Offices in | | 1790, | 75; | Extent of Post-Roads in miles | | | | 1,875 |
| Do. | do. | 1800, | 903; | Do. | do. | do. | do. | 20,817 |
| Do. | do. | 1810, | 2,300; | Do. | do. | do. | do. | 36,406 |
| Do. | do. | 1820, | 4,500; | Do. | do. | do. | do. | 72,492 |
| Do. | do. | 1830, | 8,450; | Do. | do. | do. | do. | 115,176 |

[The information respecting the duties of the executive officers has been chiefly derived from the "National Calendar."]—*American Almanac.*

## 2. LEGISLATURE, OR CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and in accordance with an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, one representative is now returned for every 40,000 persons, computed according to the Constitution. The present number is 216, including 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been $8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in cases of sickness, and $8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate pro tempore, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is $16 a day.

## 3. THE JUDICIARY.

***The Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1789, with the dates of their appointment, as stated in the "Journals of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate."***

CHIEF JUSTICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Jay, | N. Y. | Sept. 26, 1789 | Oliver Elsworth, | Mass. | March 4, 1796 |
| John Rutledge,* | S. C. | July 1, 1795 | John Jay,† | N. Y. | Dec. 19, 1800 |
| William Cushing, | Mass. | Jan. 27, 1796 | John Marshall, | Va. | Jan. 27, 1801 |

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Rutledge, | S. C. | Sept. 26, 1789 | Brockh. Livingston, | N. Y. | Dec. 17, 1806 |
| William Cushing, | Mass. | do do do | Thomas Todd, | Va. | March 2, 1807 |
| R. H. Harrison, | Md. | do do do | Levi Lincoln,† | Mass. | Jan. 3, 1811 |
| James Wilson, | Pa. | do do do | John Q. Adams,† | do | Feb. 22, 1811 |
| John Blair, | Va. | do do do | Gabriel Duval, | Md. | Nov. 18, 1811 |
| James Iredell, | N. C. | Feb. 10, 1790 | Joseph Story, | Mass. | do do |
| Thomas Johnson, | Md. | Nov. 7, 1791 | Smith Thompson, | N. Y. | Dec. 9, 1823 |
| William Patterson, | N. J. | March 4, 1793 | Robert Trimble, | Ken. | May 9, 1826 |
| Samuel Chase, | Md. | Jan. 27, 1796 | John McLean, | Ohio. | March 7, 1829 |
| Bush. Washington, | Va. | Dec. 20, 1798 | Henry Baldwin, | Pa. | Jan. 6, 1830 |
| William Johnson, | S. C. | March 24, 1804 | | | |

The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, establish. The present judicial establishment of the United States, consists of a Supreme Court, thirty-one District Courts, and 7 Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice, and six Associate Justices, who hold a court in the city of Washington, annually; besides which, each of these Justices attends in a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts appropriated to each, and, together with the judge of the district, composes a Circuit Court, which is held in each district of the circuit.

## 4. FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Ministers Plenipotentiary receive an annual salary of $9,000, besides 9,000 for an outfit. A Chargé d'Affairs receives a salary of $4,500, and a Secretary of Legation one of $2,000. These several officers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## 5. THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The standing army of the Union in time of peace, is generally few in number. At present it consists of about 6,500 men, who are principally located in forts and on the frontiers. The militia of the several states, however, amounted by the returns of 1830, to 1,262,315 men. At West Point, in the state of New-York, is a National Military Academy, established in 1802, where are constantly about 240 young men, who are educated for the army and for engineers. The navy consists of seven ships of the line, ten frigates, fifteen sloops of war, and eight schooners; besides five ships of the line, and seven frigates, now building.

## 6. FINANCES IN 1831.

| RECEIPTS. | | EXPENDITURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand from 1830, | $6,014,539. 75 | Civil list, Foreign Intercourse, &c. | $3,064,646. 10 |
| Customs, | 24,224,441. 77 | Military Service, &c. | 6,943,238. 25 |
| Lands, | 3,210,815. 00 | Naval Service, | 3,856,183. 07 |
| Dividends in Bank Stock, | 490,000. 00 | Public Debt, | 16,174,378. 22 |
| First and second instalments under convention with Denmark, | 449,249. 53 | Balance to 1832, | 4,502,914. 45 |
| Incidental, | 152,314. 04 | | |
| | $34,541,360. 09 | | $34,541,360. 09 |

Total, expenses of government, foreign intercourse, army and navy, in 1831, $13,864,067 42.

## 7. MINT.

The mint of the United States, for the purpose of a national coinage, was established by the act of 2d April, 1792, in the city of Philadelphia, where it has since been continued.

The coinage effected within the year 1831, amounts to $3,923,473 60, comprising $714,270 in gold coins, $3,175,600 in silver, and $33,603 60 in copper, and consisting of 11,792,284 pieces of coin. Of the amount of gold coined within 1831, about 130,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, $27,000 from Africa, $518,000 from the gold regions of the United States, and about $39,000 from sources not ascertained.—"*The National Calendar.*"

*Appointed by the President, July 1, 1795; nominated to the Senate Dec. 10, 1795; but not confirmed. †Declined the appointment.

## COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1831.

*From Williams' Gazetteer.*

*Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1831.*

| COUNTRIES. | Value of imports | Value of Exports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Domestic produce. | Foreign produce. | Total. |
| Russia | $ 1,608,328 | $ 114,852 | $ 347,914 | $ 462,766 |
| Prussia | 50,970 | 27,043 | | 27,043 |
| Sweden and Norway | 901,812 | 190,511 | 86,519 | 277,030 |
| Swedish West Indies | 218,918 | 251,937 | 11,111 | 263,048 |
| Denmark. | 575 | 178,333 | 176,883 | 355,216 |
| Danish West Indies | 1,651,641 | 1,421,075 | 224,502 | 1,645,577 |
| Netherlands | 989,837 | 1,707,292 | 212,860 | 1,920,152 |
| Dutch West Indies, | 343,799 | 370,857 | 45,274 | 416,131 |
| Dutch East Indies | 319,395 | 128,884 | 631,442 | 760,326 |
| England | 41,854,323 | 28,841,430 | 2,367,439 | 31,208,869 |
| Scotland | 1,977,830 | 1,185,142 | 5,567 | 1,190,709 |
| Ireland | 261,564 | 589,941 | | 589,941 |
| Gibraltar | 150,517 | 429,087 | 165,786 | 594,873 |
| British African Ports | | 6,064 | | 6,064 |
| British East Indies | 1,544,273 | 132,442 | 675,390 | 807,832 |
| British West Indies | 1,303,301 | 1,417,291 | 23,962 | 1,441,253 |
| Newfoundland, &c. | | | | |
| British American Colonies | 864,909 | 4,026,392 | 35,446 | 4,061,838 |
| Other British Colonies | | | | |
| Hanse towns | 3,493,301 | 1,812,241 | 779,931 | 2,592,172 |
| France on the Atlantic | 12,876,977 | 4,963,557 | 3,228,452 | 8,192,009 |
| France on the Mediterranean | 1,188,766 | 671,867 | 300,926 | 972,793 |
| French West Indies | 671,842 | 704,833 | 13,044 | 717,877 |
| Spain on the Atlantic | 566,072 | 235,584 | 63,428 | 299,012 |
| Spain on the Mediterranean | 709,022 | 75,121 | 7,198 | 82,319 |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries | 125,159 | 34,931 | 3,446 | 38,377 |
| Manilla and Philippine Islands | 348,995 | 15,994 | 16,830 | 32,824 |
| Cuba | 8,371,797 | 3,634,144 | 1,259,698 | 4,893,842 |
| Other Spanish West Indies | 1,580,156 | 261,801 | 53,245 | 315,046 |
| Portugal | 124,446 | 39,149 | 2,356 | 41,505 |
| Madeira | 177,369 | 171,563 | 5,728 | 177,291 |
| Fayal and the other Azores | 32,092 | 10,549 | 6,049 | 16,598 |
| Cape de Verd Islands | 63,643 | 45,432 | 13,557 | 58,989 |
| Italy | 1,704,264 | 371,515 | 323,010 | 694,525 |
| Sicily | 144,047 | 2,369 | | 2,369 |
| Trieste, &c. | 161,062 | 276,561 | 262,808 | 539,369 |
| Turkey | 521,598 | 38,503 | 298,304 | 336,807 |
| Hayti | 1,580,578 | 1,126,698 | 191,677 | 1,318,375 |
| Mexico | 5,166,745 | 1,091,489 | 5,086,729 | 6,178,218 |
| Central Republic of America | 198,504 | 141,179 | 165,318 | 306,497 |
| Colombia | 1,207,154 | 375,319 | 282,830 | 658,149 |
| Honduras | 44,463 | 46,233 | 13,732 | 59,965 |
| Brazil | 2,375,829 | 1,652,193 | 423,902 | 2,076,095 |
| Argentine Republic | 928,103 | 415,489 | 244,290 | 659,779 |
| Cisplatine Republic | | | | |
| Peru | 917,788 | 8,560 | 7,616 | 16,176 |
| Chili | 413,758 | 849,493 | 518,662 | 1,368,155 |
| South America, generally | 4,924 | 19,922 | 15,731 | 35,653 |
| Cape of Good Hope | | | | |
| China | 3,083,205 | 244,790 | 1,046,045 | 1,290,835 |
| Asia, generally | 77,861 | 48,268 | 251,126 | 299,394 |
| East Indies, generally | | | | |
| West Indies, generally | 10,691 | 628,153 | 7,474 | 635,627 |
| Europe, generally | | 25,702 | 15 | 25,717 |
| Africa, generally | 148,932 | 175,166 | 69,891 | 245,057 |
| South Seas | 51,186 | 16,910 | 8,963 | 25,873 |
| Northwest Coast of America | 67,635 | 27,206 | 51,420 | 78,626 |
| Uncertain | 11,168 | | | |
| Total | 103,191,124 | 61,277,057 | 20,033,526 | 81,310,583 |

## 9. NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1831.

*A Table,—showing the Tonnage of American and Foreign Vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign Country, during the year ending 30th September, 1831.*

| COUNTRIES. | American tonnage. | | Foreign tonnage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entered into U. S. | Departed from U. S. | Entered into U. S. | Departed from U. S. |
| Russia | $ 8,931 | 4,310 | 577 | |
| Prussia | 700 | 387 | | |
| Sweden and Norway | 11,346 | 3,932 | 2,999 | 472 |
| Swedish West Indies | 4,793 | 7,199 | 262 | 552 |
| Denmark | | 3,060 | | |
| Danish West Indies | 27,501 | 41,730 | 2,827 | 2,708 |
| Netherlands | 24,076 | 23,168 | 349 | 1,994 |
| Dutch West Indies | 11,296 | 11,430 | 312 | 194 |
| Dutch East Indies | 2,533 | 6,498 | | |
| England | 223,345 | 235,345 | 84,324 | 83,461 |
| Scotland | 5,674 | 6,312 | 11,008 | 9,102 |
| Ireland | 4,388 | 7,838 | 7,020 | 2,306 |
| Gibraltar | 3,599 | 11,703 | | 256 |
| British African ports | | 121 | | |
| British East Indies | 5,342 | 6,481 | | |
| British West Indies | 38,046 | 40,922 | 23,760 | 17,903 |
| Newfoundland, &c | 275 | 277 | 736 | |
| British American Colonies | 92,672 | 79,364 | 82,557 | 94,776 |
| Other British Colonies | 248 | 434 | | |
| Hanse towns | 15,934 | 17,147 | 12,175 | 17,487 |
| France on the Atlantic | 40,849 | 48,022 | 8,666 | 3,722 |
| France on the Mediterranean | 13,774 | 15,459 | 493 | 1,477 |
| French West Indies | 26,704 | 35,334 | 2,793 | 2,254 |
| Spain on the Atlantic | 6,760 | 4,598 | | 1,068 |
| Spain on the Mediterranean | 9,583 | 1,905 | | 536 |
| Teneriffe and the other Canaries | 1,963 | 1,418 | | |
| Manilla and Philippine Islands | 2,938 | 249 | | |
| Cuba | 132,830 | 132,222 | 19,639 | 17,816 |
| Other Spanish West Indies | 24,060 | 8,272 | 3,117 | 1,051 |
| Portugal | 5,043 | 1,598 | 1,451 | |
| Madeira | 2,514 | 5,163 | | 131 |
| Fayal and the other Azores | 660 | 475 | 397 | 251 |
| Cape de Verd Islands | 875 | 1,200 | | 236 |
| Italy | 10,683 | 9,120 | 159 | |
| Sicily | 2,080 | 378 | | |
| Trieste, &c. | 1,920 | 4,215 | | |
| Turkey | 3,918 | 2,935 | | |
| Hayti | 26,446 | 27,807 | 699 | 1,006 |
| Mexico | 22,377 | 22,303 | 11,498 | 10,019 |
| Central Republic of America | 2,821 | 3,315 | | |
| Colombia | 9,174 | 7,188 | 56 | |
| Honduras | 1,456 | 1,449 | 600 | 223 |
| Brazil | 29,805 | 36,892 | 1,360 | 203 |
| Argentine Republic | 9,652 | 8,169 | | |
| Cisplatine Republic | 274 | 356 | | |
| Peru | 2,577 | 523 | | |
| Chili | 3,729 | 11,145 | | |
| South America, generally | 703 | 1,013 | 94 | 242 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 929 | 891 | | |
| China | 4,316 | 5,061 | | |
| Asia, generally | 1,171 | 2,447 | | |
| East Indies, generally | | 669 | | |
| West Indies, generally | 2,903 | 17,839 | | 400 |
| Europe, generally | 4,169 | 560 | 2,020 | |
| Africa, generally | 2,511 | 5,098 | | 148 |
| South Seas | 29,581 | 39,470 | | |
| Northwest Coast of America | 375 | 783 | | |
| Uncertain | 80 | | | |
| Total | 922,959 | 972,504 | 281,948 | 271,994 |

## 10. NUMBER OF VESSELS, SEAMEN, AND TUNNAGE OF THE U. STATES.

*Statement of the number of vessels, with the amount of tunnage and the number of seamen employed in navigating the same, (including their repeated voyages,) which entered into, and departed from each state and territory, in the year ending on the 30th Sept., 1830.*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Number of Vessels. | Amount of Tunnage. | | Number of Seamen employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entered. | Departed. | |
| Maine, | 535 | 69,363 | 91,629 | 2,949 |
| New-Hampshire, | 38 | 9,416 | 4,632 | 284 |
| Vermont, | 121 | 29,741 | 19,290 | 871 |
| Massachusetts, | 912 | 168,243 | 148,124 | 9,118 |
| Rhode Island, | 87 | 16,676 | 14,094 | 836 |
| Connecticut, | 93 | 16,171 | 18,285 | 1,103 |
| New-York, | 1,382 | 298,434 | 229,341 | 14,298 |
| New-Jersey, | 3 | 586 | 627 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania, | 365 | 72,009 | 63,022 | 3,907 |
| Delaware, | 9 | 1,691 | 962 | 81 |
| Maryland, | 90 | 55,317 | 55,020 | 908 |
| District of Columbia, | 54 | 10,458 | 13,803 | 448 |
| Virginia, | 93 | 25,997 | 43,715 | 843 |
| North-Carolina, | 235 | 27,757 | 36,592 | 1,482 |
| South-Carolina, | 115 | 50,859 | 52,464 | 927 |
| Georgia, | 79 | 19,249 | 50,394 | 772 |
| Alabama, | 66 | 10,490 | 22,277 | 484 |
| Louisiana, | 451 | 83,270 | 106,017 | 4,323 |
| Florida, | 15 | 1,444 | 1,366 | 93 |
| Ohio, | 1 | 56 | 56 | 3 |
| Michigan | 1 | | 50 | 3 |
| | 4,745 | 967,227 | 971,760 | 43,756 |

## 11. COMMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE U. STATES.

*Statement of the Commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1830, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1831.*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Value of Imports. | Value of Exports. | | | Tunnage Entered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Domestic Produce. | Foreign Produce. | Total. | |
| Maine, | 941,407 | 799,748 | 5,825 | 805,573 | 101 454 |
| New-Hampshire, | 146,295 | 109,456 | 1,766 | 111,222 | 7,198 |
| Vermont, | 166,206 | 925,127 | . . | 925,127 | 20,201 |
| Massachusetts, | 14,269,056 | 4,027,201 | 3,706,562 | 7,733,763 | 192,219 |
| Rhode-Island, | 562,161 | 348,250 | 19,215 | 367,465 | 23,945 |
| Connecticut, | 405,066 | 482,073 | 810 | 482,883 | 17,750 |
| New-York, | 57,077,417 | 15,726,118 | 9,809,026 | 25,535,144 | 393,691 |
| New-Jersey, | . . | 11,430 | . . | 11,430 | 369 |
| Pennsylvania, | 12,124,083 | 3,594,302 | 1,819,411 | 5,513,713 | 80,058 |
| Delaware, | 21,656 | 34,514 | . . | 34,514 | 3,736 |
| Maryland, | 4,826,577 | 3,730,506 | 578,141 | 4,308,647 | 65,826 |
| District of Columbia | 193,555 | 1,207,517 | 13,458 | 1,220,975 | 5,668 |
| Virginia, | 488,522 | 4,149,986 | 489 | 4,150,475 | 32,918 |
| North-Carolina, | 196,356 | 340,973 | 167 | 341,140 | 18,502 |
| South-Carolina, | 1,238,163 | 6,528,605 | 46,596 | 6,575,201 | 53,390 |
| Georgia, | 399,940 | 3,957,245 | 2,568 | 3,959,813 | 29,034 |
| Alabama, | 224,435 | 2,412,862 | 1,032 | 2,413,894 | 29,166 |
| Mississippi, | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . |
| Louisiana, | 9,766,693 | 12,835,531 | 3,926,458 | 16,761,989 | 131,772 |
| Ohio, | 617 | 14,728 | . . | 14,728 | 229 |
| Florida Territory, | 115,710 | 28,493 | 2,002 | 30,495 | 4,931 |
| Michigan Territory | 27,299 | 12,392 | | 12,392 | 43 |
| Total..... | 103,191,124 | 61,277,057 | 20,033,526 | 81,310,583 | 1,204,900 |

## 12. PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, EXPORTED IN 1831.

*Summary Statement* of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the first of October, 1830, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1831.

| THE SEA. | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|
| *Fisheries—* | | |
| Dried fish, or cod fisheries | 625,393 | |
| Pickled fish, or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel | 304,441 | |
| Whale and other fish oil | 554,440 | |
| Spermaceti oil | 53,526 | |
| Whalebone | 133,842 | |
| Spermaceti candles | 217,830 | |
| | 1,889,472 | |
| THE FOREST. | | |
| Skins and furs | 750,938 | |
| Ginseng | 115,928 | |
| *Product of wood—* | | |
| Staves, shingles, boards, and hewn timber | 1,467,065 | |
| Other lumber | 214,105 | |
| Masts and spars | 7,806 | |
| Oak bark and other dies | 99,116 | |
| All manufactories of wood | 275,219 | |
| Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine | 397,687 | |
| Ashes, pot and Pearl | 935,613 | |
| | 4,263,477 | |
| AGRICULTURE. | | |
| *Product of animals—* | | |
| Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle | 899,982 | |
| Butter and Cheese | 264,796 | |
| Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs | 1,501,644 | |
| Horses and mules | 218,015 | |
| Sheep | 14,499 | |
| *Vegetable food—* | | |
| Wheat | 523,270 | |
| Flour | 9,938,458 | |
| Indian corn | 396,617 | |
| Indian meal | 595,434 | |
| Rye meal | 71,881 | |
| Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse | 139,717 | |
| Biscuit or ship bread | 250,533 | |
| Potatoes | 41,147 | |
| Apples | 31,148 | |
| Rice | 2,016,267 | |
| *All other agricultural products—* | | |
| Tobacco | 4,892,388 | |
| Cotton | 25,289,492 | |
| Indigo | | |
| Flaxseed | 216,376 | |
| Hops | 26,664 | |
| Brown sugar | 10,105 | |
| | 47,261,423 | |
| MANUFACTURES. | | |
| Soap and tallow candles | 643,259 | |
| Leather, boots and shoes | 290,937 | |
| Household furniture | 229,231 | |

| MANUFACTURES. | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Coaches and other carriages | 49,490 | |
| Hats | 353,013 | |
| Saddlery | 39,440 | |
| Wax | 114,017 | |
| Spirits from grain, beer, ale and porter | 141,794 | |
| Snuff and tobacco | 292,475 | |
| Lead | 7,068 | |
| Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine | 54,092 | |
| Cordage | 6,109 | |
| Iron, pig, bar, and nails | 62,376 | |
| —— castings | 21,827 | |
| —— all manufactures of | 149,438 | |
| Spirits from molasses | 34,569 | |
| Sugar refined | 215,794 | |
| Chocolate | 1,965 | |
| Gunpowder | 102,033 | |
| Copper and brass | 55,755 | |
| Medicinal drugs | 104,760 | |
| Wearing apparel | 59,749 | |
| Combs and buttons | 120,217 | |
| Brushes | 3,947 | |
| Billiard tables and apparatus | 2,343 | |
| Umbrellas and parasols | 29,580 | |
| Leather and morrocco skins not sold per pound | 58,146 | |
| Printing presses and type | 8,713 | |
| Musical instruments | 10,906 | |
| Books and maps | 35,609 | |
| Paper and other stationary | 55,121 | |
| Paints and varnish | 22,022 | |
| Vinegar | 7,178 | |
| Earthen and stone ware | 7,378 | |
| Fire engines and apparatus | 5,630 | |
| Manufactures of glass | 102,736 | |
| Manufactures of tin | 3,909 | |
| Manufactures of pewter and lead | 6,422 | |
| Manufactures of marble and stone | 3,588 | |
| Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf | 3,464 | |
| Gold and silver coin, | 2,058,474 | |
| Artificial flowers and jewelry | 11,439 | |
| Molasses | 948 | |
| Trunks | 5,326 | |
| Brick and lime | 4,412 | |
| Salt | 26,848 | |
| *Cotton piece goods—* | | |
| Printed or coloured | 96,931 | |
| White | 947,932 | |
| Nankeens | 2,397 | |
| Twist, yarn, and thread | 17,221 | |
| All other manufactures of | 61,832 | |
| *Flax and Hemp—* | | |
| Cloth and thread | 231 | |
| Bags and manufactures of | 2,589 | |
| | | 7,878,996 |
| *Articles not enumerated—* | | |
| Manufactured | 394,681 | |
| Other articles | 715,311 | |
| | | 1,109,992 |
| Total | | 61,277,857 |

## 13. ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1831.

*Summary Statement of the value of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States in American and Foreign Vessels, during the year ending the 30th Sept.*, 1831.

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY. | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|
| Articles imported for the use of the United States. | 292 |
| *Articles especially imported for incorporated philosophical societies.* | |
| Philosophical apparatus and instruments | 10,917 |
| Books, maps, and charts | 15,733 |
| Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture | 721 |
| Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings | 2,478 |
| Medals, and collections of Antiquity | 5 |
| Specimens of botany | 6,458 |
| Models of invention and machinery | 11 |
| Anatomical preparations | 1,839 |
| Antimony, regulus of | 20,487 |
| Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter or zinc | 29,723 |
| Burr-stones, unwrought | 40,744 |
| Brimstone and sulphur | 36,634 |
| Cork tree, bark of, | 1,264 |
| Clay, unwrought | 10,711 |
| Rags of any kind of cloth | 276,617 |
| Furs of all kinds | 417,038 |
| Hides and skins, raw | 3,057,543 |
| Plaster of Paris | 119,444 |
| Barilla | 43,560 |
| Wood—die | 308,957 |
| —— unmanufactured mahogany | 332,111 |
| Animals for breed | 18,563 |
| Pewter, old | 1,543 |
| Tin in pigs and bars | 134,380 |
| Brass old | 2,429 |
| Copper in pigs and bars | 530,682 |
| —— in plates suited to the sheathing of ships | 560,609 |
| ——for the use of the mint | 14,735 |
| ——old, fit only to be manufactured | 119,281 |
| Bullion—gold | 166,191 |
| ——silver | 686,283 |
| Specie—gold | 765,838 |
| ——silver | 5,687,633 |
| All other articles | 35,171 |
| Total | 13,456,625 |

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM. | |
|---|---|
| *Manufactures of*— | |
| Wool—or of which wool is a component material—not exceeding 50 cents per square yard | 1,317,645 |
| ——Exceeding 50 cts. and not exceeding 100 cts. per yard | 2,405,770 |
| ——Exceeding 100 cts. and not exceeding 250 cts. per yard | 2,303,511 |
| ——Exceeding 250 cts. and not exceeding 400 cts. per yard | 85,998 |
| ——Exceeding 400 cts. per yard | 8,518 |

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM. | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|
| ——Blankets | 1,180,478 |
| ——Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings | 325,856 |
| ——Bombasins | 461,898 |
| ——Worsted stuff goods | 3,392,037 |
| ——All other manufactures of | 490,651 |
| Cotton—printed or coloured | 10,046,500 |
| ——White | 4,285,175 |
| ——Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings | 887,957 |
| ——Twist, yarn, and thread | 393,414 |
| Cotton—Nankeens | 114,076 |
| ——All other manufactures of | 363,102 |
| Silks from India—piece goods | 1,803,239 |
| ——sewing silk, hosiery, and other manufactures | 53,766 |
| Silks, from other places—piece goods | 6,155,739 |
| ——sewing silk, hosiery, and other manufactures | 2,891,649 |
| Lace—Thread, silk, or cotton | 1,369,465 |
| ——Coach | 5,068 |
| Flax,—Linens, bleached, and unbleached | 3,145,797 |
| ——checks and stripes | 18,159 |
| ——Other manufactures of | 626,155 |
| Hemp—Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps | 514,645 |
| Hemp,—Sheeting, brown | 275,059 |
| ——white | 76,440 |
| ——All other manufactures of | 122,009 |
| Clothing, ready made | 108,242 |
| Hats, caps, and bonnets—Leghorn, straw, chip, &c. | 255,893 |
| ——Fur, wool, leather, or silk | 70,156 |
| Iron, and iron and steel—Side arms and fire arms, other than muskets and rifles | 214,194 |
| ——Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels | 30,183 |
| ——Bridle bits of every description | 80,637 |
| ——Steelyards, scale beams, and vices | 67,609 |
| ——Cutting knives, sickles, scythes, reaping hooks, &c. | 118,743 |
| ——Wood screws | 112,545 |
| ——Other articles not specified | 3,735,010 |
| Copper, vessels of | 8,170 |
| ——All other manufactures of | 42,117 |
| Gold and silver—Lace | 4,043 |
| ——Watches, and parts thereof | 445,977 |
| ——Articles composed of pearls | 85,582 |
| Glass ware not subject to specific duties | 235,909 |
| China or porcelain ware | 108,169 |
| Earthern and stone ware | 1,516,435 |
| Japanned ware | 71,658 |
| Plated ware | 189,419 |
| Gilt ware | 105,429 |
| Brass | 630,687 |
| Tin | 20,472 |
| Pewter and lead, except shot | 34,843 |
| Wood, including cabinet wares | 147,750 |

**ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1831. Continued.**

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM. | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|
| Leather, including saddles, bridles, and harness | 811,251 |
| Plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture | 94,512 |
| Marble, and manufactures of | 7,747 |
| Square wire used for umbrella stretchers | 29,050 |
| Cyphering slates | 14,024 |
| Prepared quills | 19,087 |
| Black lead pencils | 5,129 |
| Paper hangings | 88,467 |
| Brushes of all kinds | 16,741 |
| Hair seating | 36,748 |
| Bolting cloths | 52,203 |
| Copper bottoms, cut round, raised to the edge | 20,609 |
| Quicksilver | 411,079 |
| Brass in plates | 17,153 |
| Tin in plates | 588,417 |
| Crude salt petre | 282,115 |
| Lead ore | 176,736 |
| Opium | 88,557 |
| Unmanufactured raw silk | |
| Articles not specially enumerated, subject to duty from 12½ to 50 per ct. | 5,215,693 |
| Total | 61,534,966 |

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES. | |
|---|---|
| Manufactures of wool | $ 695,666 |
| Carpeting—Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton | 170,718 |
| ——Venetian and Ingrain | 249,980 |
| ——All other of wool, flax, hemp or cotton | 401 |
| Patent printed or stained floor cloths | 18,962 |
| Oil cloth, other than patent floor cloth | 2,800 |
| Furniture oil cloth | 3,015 |
| Floor matting, of flags or other materials | 4,225 |
| Sail duck | 470 030 |
| Cotton bagging | 18,966 |
| Wines—Madeira | 202,027 |
| ——Sherry | 91,030 |
| ——Red, of France and Spain | 227,927 |
| ——of France, Spain and Germany not enumerated | 609,591 |
| ——of Sicily and other countries, not enumerated | 542,483 |
| Foreign spirits, from grain | 242,137 |
| ——other materials | 795,600 |
| Molasses | 2,432,488 |
| Beer, ale and porter | 57,271 |
| Vinegar | 6,692 |
| Oils | 200,408 |
| Teas | 1,418,037 |
| Coffee | 6,317,666 |
| Cocoa | 152,134 |
| Chocolate | 2,444 |

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES. | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|
| Sugar—Brown | 4,220,993 |
| ——White clayed, &c. | 689,884 |
| ——Candy and loaf | 20,899 |
| ——Other refined | 48 |
| Fruits | 554,307 |
| Spices | 279,095 |
| Candles—Spermaceti or wax | 117 |
| ——Tallow | 1,559 |
| Cheese | 7,277 |
| Soap | 9,640 |
| Tallow | 10,266 |
| Lard | 451 |
| Beef and Pork | 6,690 |
| Bacon | 2,506 |
| Butter | 104 |
| Saltpetre | 22 |
| Camphor | 13,705 |
| Salts | 6 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars | 24 |
| Snuff | 2,265 |
| Indigo | 759,012 |
| Cotton | 33,475 |
| Gunpowder | 20,043 |
| Bristles | 74,776 |
| Glue | 9,528 |
| Ochre, dry | 18,905 |
| ——in oil | 53 |
| White and red lead | 6,762 |
| Whiting and Paris white | 630 |
| Litharge | 10 |
| Orange mineral | 26 |
| Sugar of lead | 16,779 |
| Lead—bar, sheet, and pig | 52,120 |
| ——shot | 290 |
| Cordage, tarred, and cables | 33,522 |
| ——untarred and yarn | 6,344 |
| Twine, packthread and seines | 71,172 |
| Corks | 31,455 |
| Copper rods and bolts | 3,906 |
| ——nails and spikes | 1,542 |
| Fire arms—muskets | 2,946 |
| ——rifles | 193 |
| Iron—iron and steel wire | 67,718 |
| ——Tacks, brads, &c. | 4,297 |
| ——Nails | 52,597 |
| ——Spikes | 3,175 |
| ——Cables and chains, or parts thereof | 51,341 |
| ——Mill cranks and mill iron, of wrought iron | 3 |
| ——Mill saws | 16,160 |
| ——Anchors | 2,287 |
| ——Anvils | 64,064 |
| ——Hammers and sledges | 4,249 |
| ——Castings, vessels, and all others | 32,143 |
| ——Braziers' rods, or round iron | 13,660 |
| ——Nail or spike rods, slit | 4,585 |
| ——Sheets and hoops | 151,909 |
| ——Slit or rolled, &c. | 724 |
| ——Pig | 160,681 |
| ——Bar and bolt, rolled and hammered | 1,804,830 |

## ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 1831. Continued.

| VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES. | *Dollars.* | VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES. | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steel | 399,635 | Glass ware—Cut not specified | 7,813 |
| Hemp | 295,706 | —— ——All other | 102,075 |
| Flax unmanufactured | 6,472 | Glass—Apothecaries' vials | 1,260 |
| Wool do | 1,288,909 | ——Bottles | 81,877 |
| Alum | 13 | ——Demijohns | 17,851 |
| Copperas | 30 | ——Window | 59,576 |
| Wheat flour | 14 | Fish | 49,421 |
| Salt | 535,138 | Shoes | 11,954 |
| Coal | 108,250 | Boots and boottees | 2,868 |
| Wheat | 685 | Cigars | 433,457 |
| Oats | 333 | Playing cards | 118 |
| Potatoes | 7,818 | Roofing slates | 70,349 |
| Paper | 212,994 | | |
| Books | 175,049 | Total | 28,199,533 |

| SUMMARY. | American vessels. | Foreign vessels. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total value of merchandise paying specific duties | 25,589,520 | 2,610,013 | 28,199,533 |
| do do do ad valorem | 56,698,042 | 4,836,924 | 61,534,966 |
| do do free of duty | 11,674,548 | 1,781,077 | 13,456,625 |
| Total | 93,962,110 | 9,229,014 | 103,191,124 |

## 14. TUNNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Comparative View of the Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed Tunnage of the United States, from* 1815 *to* 1830, *inclusive.*

| *Years* | *Registered Tunnage.* | *Enrolled & Licensed.* | *Total Tunnage.* | *Years* | *Registered Tunnage.* | *Enrolled & Licensed.* | *Total Tunnage.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1815 | 854,294 | 513,833 | 1,368,127 | 1823 | 630,920 | 696,644 | 1,336,565 |
| 1816 | 800,759 | 571,458 | 1,372,218 | 1824 | 669,972 | 719,190 | 1,389,163 |
| 1817 | 809,724 | 590,186 | 1,399,911 | 1825 | 700,787 | 722,323 | 1,423,111 |
| 1818 | 606,088 | 609,095 | 1,225,184 | 1826 | 737,978 | 796,212 | 1,534,190 |
| 1819 | 612,930 | 647,821 | 1,260,751 | 1827 | 747,170 | 873,457 | 1,620,607 |
| 1820 | 619,047 | 661,118 | 1,280,168 | 1828 | 812,619 | 928,772 | 1,741,391 |
| 1821 | 619,096 | 679,062 | 1,298,956 | 1829 | 650,142 | 610,654 | 1,260,977 |
| 1822 | 628,150 | 696,548 | 1,324,699 | 1830* | 576,475 | 615,301 | 1,191,776 |

* *Omitted,* cancelled, 89,307 tuns, sold and lost; making the *actual increase* this year 20,286 tuns.

## 15. COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM 1821 TO 1830.

*Statement of the quantity of Packages of Cotton Wool imported into Great Britain for Ten Years, from* 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive, and from what country.*

| From | 1821 | 1822 | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 | 1830 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America. | 301,945 | 329,052 | 449,866 | 282,773 | 424,688 | 395,146 | 646,982 | 444,581 | 461,569 | 613,185 |
| Brazil | 122,062 | 144,176 | 148,475 | 142,559 | 198,034 | 55,742 | 120,056 | 165,240 | 159,939 | 192,267 |
| W. Indies | 37,471 | 40,548 | 31,197 | 31,837 | 34,614 | 18,582 | 29,953 | 22,117 | 20,808 | 12,648 |
| E. Indies | 30,369 | 19,263 | 38,535 | 50,846 | 60,502 | 64,698 | 73,546 | 84,795 | 80,522 | 35,212 |
| Egypt | | | 2,000 | 33,745 | 103,412 | 47,302 | 21,998 | 32,855 | 24,712 | 13,596 |
| Total | 491,847 | 533,039 | 670,073 | 541,760 | 821,250 | 581,500 | 892,535 | 749,588 | 747,449 | 871,908 |

*A Comparative View* of the amount of Imports and Exports from 1822 to 1831 inclusive.

| *Years.* | *Imports.* | *Exports.* | *Years.* | *Imports.* | *Exports.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822 | $83,241,541 | $72,160,281 | 1827 | $79,484,068 | $82,324,827 |
| 1823 | 77,579,267 | 74,699,030 | 1828 | 88,509,824 | 72,264,686 |
| 1824 | 80,549,007 | 75,986,657 | 1829 | 74,492,527 | 72,358,671 |
| 1825 | 96,340,075 | 99,535,388 | 1830 | 70,876,920 | 73,849,508 |
| 1826 | 84,974,477 | 77,595,322 | 1831 | 103,191,124 | 81,310,583 |

## 16. POPULATION ACCORDING TO 5 OFFICIAL ENUMERATIONS.

| States and Territories. | 1st Census. Pop. 1790. | 2d Census Pop. 1800. | 3d Census. Pop. 1810. | 4th Census. Pop. 1820. | 5th Census Pop. 1830. | Per. cent. 10 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 96,540 | 151,719 | 228 705 | 298,335 | 399,462 | 33,9 |
| New Hampshire | 141,885 | 183,858 | 214,460 | 244,161 | 269,533 | 10,4 |
| Vermont | 85,539 | 154,465 | 217,895 | 235,764 | 280,679 | 19,0 |
| Massachusetts | 378,787 | 422,845 | 472,040 | 523,287 | 610,014 | 16,6 |
| Rhode Island | 68,825 | 69,122 | 76,931 | 83,059 | 97,210 | 17,0 |
| Connecticut | 237,946 | 251,002 | 261,942 | 275,248 | 297,711 | 8,2 |
| New-York | 340,120 | 586,050 | 959,049 | 1,372,812 | 1,913,508 | 39,4 |
| New-Jersey | 184,139 | 211,149 | 245,562 | 277,575 | 320,779 | 15,6 |
| Pennsylvania | 434.373 | 602,545 | 810,091 | 1,049,313 | 1,347,672 | 28,4 |
| Delaware | 59,096 | 64,273 | 72,674 | 72,749 | 76,739 | 5.5 |
| Maryland | 319,728 | 345,824 | 380,546 | 407,350 | 446,913 | 9,7 |
| Virginia | 747,610 | 880,200 | 979,622 | 1,065,366 | 1,211,272 | 13,7 |
| North Carolina | 393,951 | 478,103 | 555,500 | 638,829 | 738,470 | 15,6 |
| South Carolina | 249,073 | 345,591 | 415,115 | 502,741 | 581,458 | 15,7 |
| Georgia | 82,548 | 162,686 | 252,433 | 340,989 | 516,567 | 51,5 |
| Alabama | | | | 127,901 | 308,997 | 141,6 |
| Mississippi | . . . | 8,850 | 40,352 | 75,448 | 136,806 | 80,1 |
| Louisiana | . . . | . . . | 76,556 | 153,407 | 215,575 | 40,7 |
| Tennessee | . . . | 105,602 | 261,727 | 420,813 | 684,922 | 62,7 |
| Kentucky | 73,677 | 220,959 | 406,511 | 564,317 | 688,844 | 22,1 |
| Ohio | . . . | 45,365 | 230,760 | 581,434 | 937,679 | 61,2 |
| Indiana | . . . | 4,651 | 24,520 | 147,178 | 341,582 | 132,1 |
| Illinois | . . . | 215 | 12,282 | 55,211 | 157,575 | 185,4 |
| Missouri | . . . | . . . | 19,783 | 66,586 | 140,074 | 110,4 |
| D. of Columbia | . . . | 15,093 | 240,23 | 33,039 | 39,858 | 20,1 |
| Michigan Ter. | . . . | 551 | 4,762 | 8,896 | 31,260 | 250,1 |
| Arkansas Ter. | . . . | . . . | 1,062 | 14,273 | 30,383 | 113,3 |
| Florida Territory | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | 34,729 | |
| *Total* | 3,929,325 | 7,239,603 | 7,239,903 | 9,638,166 | 12,856,171 | 33,4 |

### SLAVES, ACCORDING TO FIVE OFFICIAL ENUMERATIONS.

| States. | Slaves 1790. | Slaves 1800. | Slaves 1810. | Slaves 1820. | Slaves 1830. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 158 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 948 | 380 | 108 | 48 | 14 |
| Connecticut | 2,764 | 951 | 310 | 97 | 23 |
| New-York | 21,324 | 20,613 | 15,017 | 10,088 | 46 |
| New-Jersey | 11,423 | 12,422 | 10,851 | 7,557 | 2,246 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,737 | 1,706 | 795 | 211 | 386 |
| Delaware | 8,887 | 6,153 | 4,177 | 4,509 | 3,305 |
| Maryland | 103,036 | 108,554 | 111,502 | 107,398 | 102,878 |
| Virginia | 292,627 | 346,962 | 392,518 | 425,153 | 469.724 |
| North Carolina | 100,572 | 133,296 | 168,824 | 205,017 | 246,462 |
| South Carolina | 107,094 | 146,151 | 196,365 | 258,475 | 315,665 |
| Georgia | 29,264 | 59,699 | 105,218 | 149,656 | 217,470 |
| Alabama | | | | 41,879 | 117,294 |
| Mississippi | . | 3,489 | 17,088 | 32,814 | 65,659 |
| Louisiani | | | 34,660 | 69,064 | 109,631 |
| Tennessee | | 13,584 | 44,535 | 80,107 | 142,382 |
| Kentucky | 12,430 | 40,343 | 80,561 | 126,732 | 165,350 |
| Ohio | 3,417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | | 135 | 237 | 190 | .0 |
| Illinois | | | 168 | 917 | 746 |
| Missouri | | | 3,011 | 10,222 | 24,990 |
| District of Columbia | | | 5,395 | 6,377 | 6,050 |
| Michigan Territory | | | 24 | 0 | 27 |
| Arkansas Territory | | | | 1,617 | 4,578 |
| Florida Territory | | | | | 15,510 |
| | 697,697 | 896,849 | 1,191,364 | 1,538 061 | 2,010,436 |

*Comparative view of Cities, Towns, and Villages in the United States, the population of each of which exceeds 5,000 from the census returns of 1820 and 1830.*
N. B. This list is intended to comprise only compact settlements.

| | | 1830. | 1820. | | | 1830. | 1820. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, | N. Y. | 202,589 | 123,706 | Newport, | R. I. | 8,010 | 7,319 |
| Philadelphia, | Penn. | 167,811 | 108,116 | New-Brunswick, | N. J. | 7,831 | 6,764 |
| Baltimore, | Md. | 80,625 | 62,738 | Paterson, | N. J. | 7,731 | 1,578 |
| Boston, | Mass. | 61,392 | 43,288 | Lancaster, | Penn. | 7,704 | 6,663 |
| New-Orleans, | Lou. | 46,310 | 27,176 | New-Bedford, | Mass. | 7,592 | 3,947 |
| Charleston, | S. C. | 30,289 | 24,780 | Troy, | Mass. | 7,590 | 1,594 |
| Cincinnati, | Ohio. | 24,831 | 9,642 | Savannah, | Geo. | 7,303 | 7,520 |
| Albany, | N. Y. | 24,209 | 12,630 | Nantucket, | Mass. | 7,202 | 7,266 |
| Washington, | D. C. | 18,827 | 13,247 | Middletown, | Conn. | 6,892 | 6,479 |
| Providence, | R. I. | 16,832 | 11,767 | Springfield, | Mass. | 6,784 | 3,914 |
| Richmond, | Va. | 16,060 | 12,046 | Augusta, | Geo. | 6,696 | 4,000 |
| Salem, | Mass. | 13,886 | 12,731 | Wilmington, | Del. | 6,628 | 5,268 |
| Portland, | Me. | 12,601 | 8,581 | Lowell, | Mass. | 6,474 | |
| Pittsburg, | Penn. | 12,542 | 7,248 | Newburyport, | Mass. | 6,388 | 6,852 |
| Brooklyn, | N. Y. | 12,403 | 7,175 | Buffalo, | N. Y. | 6,321 | 1,100 |
| Troy, | N. Y. | 11,556 | 5,261 | Lynn, | Mass. | 6,138 | 4,515 |
| Newark, | N. J. | 10,953 | 6,507 | Lexington, | Ky. | 6,104 | 5,267 |
| New-Haven, | Conn. | 10,678 | 7,147 | Cambridge, | Mass. | 6,071 | 3,295 |
| Louisville, | Ken. | 10,352 | 4,012 | Taunton, | Mass. | 6,045 | 4,590 |
| Norfolk, | Va. | 9,816 | 8,478 | St. Louis, | Mo. | 5,852 | 4,598 |
| Hartford, | Conn. | 9,789 | 6,901 | Reading, | Penn. | 5,839 | 4,332 |
| Rochester, | N. Y. | 9,269 | 1,502 | Nashville, | Tenn. | 5,566 | 3,500 |
| Charlestown, | Mass. | 8,787 | 6,591 | Dover, | N. H. | 5,449 | 2,871 |
| Georgetown, | D. C. | 8,441 | 7,360 | Hudson, | N. Y. | 5,392 | 5,310 |
| Utica, | N. Y. | 8,323 | 2,972 | Wheeling, | Va. | 5,221 | 1,500 |
| Petersburg, | Va. | 8,322 | 6,690 | Norwich, | Conn. | 5,169 | 3,634 |
| Alexandria, | D. C. | 8,263 | 8,218 | Marblehead, | Mass. | 5,150 | 5,630 |
| Portsmouth, | N. H. | 8,082 | 7,327 | Poughkeepsie, | N. Y. | 5,023 | 3,401 |

## 17. SEATS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE SEVERAL STATES, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | Augusta, | 3,980 | South-Carolina, | Columbia, | 3,310 |
| New-Hampshire, | Concord, | 3,727 | Georgia, | Milledgeville, | 1,599 |
| Massachusetts, | Boston, | 61,392 | Alabama, | Tuscaloosa, | 1,600 |
| Vermont, | Montpelier, | 1,193 | Mississippi, | Jackson, | 1,000 |
| Rhode-Island, | Newport, | 8,010 | Tennessee, | Nashville, | 5,566 |
| | Providence, | 16,832 | Kentucky, | Frankfort, | 1,680 |
| Connecticut, | Hartford, | 9,789 | Ohio, | Columbus, | 2,437 |
| | New-Haven, | 10,678 | Indiana, | Indianapolis, | 1,200 |
| New-York, | Albany, | 24,209 | Illinois, | Vandalia, | 600 |
| New-Jersey, | Trenton, | 3,925 | Missouri, | Jefferson, | 600 |
| Pennsylvania, | Harrisburg, | 4,311 | *Territories.* | | |
| Delaware, | Dover, | 1,200 | Florida, | Tallahasse, | 1,500 |
| Maryland, | Annapolis, | 2,623 | Michigan, | Detroit, | 2,227 |
| Virginia, | Richmond, | 16,060 | Arkansas, | Little Rock, | 1,000 |
| North-Carolina, | Raleigh, | 1,700 | District of Columbia, | Washington, | 18,827 |

## 18. LENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

| *Rail Roads.* | *miles* | *Rail Roads.* | *miles* |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Baltimore, to the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling, Va. | 270 | Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, Penn. over the Allegany mountains | 37 |
| Charleston, S. C. to Hamburgh, on the Savannah river | 135 | Ithaca, N. Y. to Owego, on the Susquehannah river | 29 |
| Philadelphia to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, through Germantown, &c. | 100 | Boston to Lowell, Mass. | 25 |
| Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehannah river | 81 | Saratoga and Schenectady, N. Y. | 22 |
| Lexington to Louisville, Ky. | 75 | Lackawaxen; from Honesdale, to Carbondale, Pennsylvania | 16 |
| Camden, opposite Philadelphia, to Amboy, N. J. | 60 | Frenchtown, Md. to Newcastle, Del. | 16 |
| Baltimore to the Susquehannah river | 48 | Albany to Schenectady, N. Y. | 14 |
| Boston to Providence, R. I. | 43 | Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania | 9 |
| | | Harlem, N. Y. | 7 |
| | | Quincy, Mass. to Boston Harbor | 6 |
| | | New-Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain | 5 |

## 19. COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

| NAMES. | WHERE SITUATED. | Founded. | Instructors | No. of Alumni. | Under graduates. | Volumes in College Library. | Vols. in Students' Libraries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowdoin, | Brunswick, Me. | 1794 | 7 | 392 | 137 | 8000 | 4300 |
| Waterville, | Waterville, Me. | 1820 | 5 | 60 | 45 | 1800 | 600 |
| Dartmouth, | Hanover, N. H. | 1770 | 9 | 2250 | 153 | 6000 | 8000 |
| Vermont University, | Burlington, Vt. | 1791 | 4 | 182 | 36 | 1000 | 500 |
| Middlebury, | Middlebury, Vt. | 1800 | 5 | 509 | 99 | 1846 | 2322 |
| Harvard University, | Cambridge, Mass. | 1638 | 24 | 5021 | 236 | 35000 | 4600 |
| Williams, | Williamstown, Mass. | 1793 | 7 | 721 | 115 | 2550 | 2000 |
| Amherst, | Amherst, Mass. | 1821 | 10 | 208 | 188 | 2380 | 4515 |
| Brown University, | Providence, R. I. | 1764 | 6 | 1182 | 95 | 6100 | 6000 |
| Yale, | New-Haven, Conn. | 1700 | 15 | 4428 | 346 | 8500 | 9000 |
| Washington, | Hartford, Conn. | 1826 | 9 | 25 | 70 | 5000 | 1200 |
| Wesleyan University, | Middletown, Conn. | 1831 | 5 | | | | |
| Columbia, | New-York city, | 1754 | 6 | 880 | 124 | 8000 | 6000 |
| University of New-York, | New-York city, | 1832 | | | | | |
| Union, | Schenectady, N. Y. | 1795 | 10 | 1373 | 205 | 5150 | 8450 |
| Hamilton, | Clinton, N. Y. | 1812 | 7 | 189 | 77 | 2900 | 3000 |
| Geneva, | Geneva. N. Y. | 1823 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 500 | 900 |
| College of New-Jersey, | Princeton, N. J. | 1746 | 10 | 1930 | 105 | 8000 | 4000 |
| Rutgers, | New-Brunswick, N. J. | 1770 | 5 | | 70 | | |
| University of Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia, Penn. | 1755 | 9 | | 125 | | |
| Dickinson, | Carlisle, Penn. | 1783 | 4 | | 21 | 2000 | 5000 |
| Jefferson, | Canonsburg, Penn. | 1802 | 7 | 341 | 128 | 700 | 1800 |
| Western University, | Pittsburg, Penn. | 1820 | 4 | 45 | 53 | | 50 |
| Washington, | Washington, Penn. | 1806 | 4 | 143 | 47 | 400 | 525 |
| Allegany, | Meadville, Penn. | 1815 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 8000 | |
| Madison, | Union Town, Penn. | 1829 | 5 | | 70 | | |
| Baltimore, | Baltimore, Md. | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's, | Baltimore, Md. | 1799 | 18 | | 147 | 10000 | |
| University of Maryland, | Baltimore, Md. | 1812 | 11 | | | | |
| St. John's, | Annapolis, Md. | 1784 | 5 | 636 | 76 | 2100 | |
| Mount St. Mary's, | Near Emmitsburg, Md. | 1830 | 25 | 12 | 130 | 7000 | |
| Columbian, | Washington, D. C. | 1821 | 4 | | 50 | 4000 | |
| Georgetown, | Georgetown, D. C. | 1799 | 19 | | 140 | 7000 | |
| William and Mary, | Williamsburg, Va. | 1693 | 7 | | 60 | 3600 | 600 |
| Hampden Sydney, | Prince Edward Co. Va. | 1774 | 6 | | 54 | | |
| Washington, | Lexington, Va. | 1812 | | 380 | 23 | 700 | 1500 |
| University of Virginia, | Charlottesville, Va. | 1819 | 9 | 538 | 130 | 8000 | |
| University of North-Carolina, | Chapel Hill, N. C. | 1791 | 9 | 434 | 69 | 1800 | 3000 |
| Charleston, | Charleston, S. C. | 1785 | 7 | 27 | 61 | 3000 | 1000 |
| College of South-Carolina, | Columbia, S. C. | 1801 | 9 | 490 | 111 | 7000 | |
| University of Georgia, | Athens, Geo. | 1785 | 7 | 256 | 95 | 2000 | 2250 |
| Alabama University, | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | 1820 | 6 | | 65 | 1000 | |
| Jefferson, | Washington, Mi. | 1802 | 10 | | 160 | | |
| Louisiana, | Jackson, La. | | | | | | |
| Greenville, | Greenville, Tenn. | 1794 | | | 32 | 3500 | |
| University of Nashville, | Nashville, Tenn. | 1806 | 4 | 93 | 95 | 2500 | 750 |
| East Tennessee, | Knoxville, Tenn. | | 2 | | 21 | 340 | 200 |
| Transylvania University, | Lexington, Ky. | 1798 | 6 | | 93 | 2350 | 1500 |
| Centre, | Danville, Ky. | 1822 | 4 | 19 | 66 | 1258 | 108 |
| Augusta, | Augusta, Ky. | 1823 | 7 | | 98 | 1500 | 550 |
| Cumberland, | Princeton, Ky. | 1825 | 3 | 13 | 57 | 1000 | 600 |
| St. Joseph's, | Bardstown, Ky. | 1819 | 15 | 37 | 150 | 1300 | |
| Georgetown, | Georgetown, Ky. | 1830 | | | 32 | | |
| University of Ohio, | Athens, Ohio. | 1802 | 4 | 60 | 57 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Miami University, | Oxford, Ohio. | 1824 | 11 | 51 | 82 | 1000 | 1200 |
| Western Reserve, | Hudson, Ohio. | 1826 | 4 | | 25 | 1000 | 100 |
| Kenyon, | Gambier, Ohio. | 1828 | 4 | | 80 | | |
| Franklin, | New Athens, Ohio. | 1824 | 3 | | 40 | | |
| Indiana, | Bloomington, In. | 1827 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 182 | 50 |
| Illinois, | Jacksonville, Il. | 1830 | 3 | | 35 | 600 | |
| St. Louis, | St. Louis, Mo. | 1829 | 6 | | 125 | 1200 | |

## 20. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

| Name. | Place. | Denomination. | Com. operation. | No. educated. | Stud. in 1831. | Vols. in Library. | No. Prof. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor Theol. Sem. | Bangor, Maine, | Cong. | 1816 | 50 | 14 | 1,200 | |
| Theol. Seminary, | Andover, Mass., | Cong. | 1808 | 514 | 139 | 10,000 | 4 |
| Theological School, | Cambridge, do | Cong. Unit. | 1824 | 87 | 33 | | 4 |
| Mass. Epis. Theol. Sch., | Do do | Episcopal, | 1831 | | | | 4 |
| Theological Institution, | Newton, do | Baptist, | 1825 | 25 | 22 | 1,020 | 2 |
| Theol. Dep. Yale College, | New-Haven, Ct. | Cong. | 1822 | 70 | 48 | | 3 |
| Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch. | New-York, N. Y. | Prot. Epis. | 1819 | 134 | 28 | 3,600 | 4 |
| Theol. Sem. of Auburn, | Auburn, do | Presbyterian | 1821 | 157 | 51 | 4,000 | 3 |
| Hamilton Lit. and Th. In. | Hamilton, do | Baptist, | 1820 | 100 | 80 | 1,600 | 4 |
| Hartwick Seminary, | Hartwick, do | Lutheran, | 1816 | | | | |
| Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch. | N. Br'wick. N. J. | Dutch Ref. | | | 24 | | |
| Th. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S. | Princeton, do | Presbyt. | 1812 | 537 | 111 | 6,000 | 3 |
| Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S. | Gettysburgh, Pa. | Evang. L. | 1826 | | 43 | 6,200 | 2 |
| German Reformed, | York, do | Gr. Ref. Ch. | 1825 | 11 | 14 | | 2 |
| West. Theol. Seminary, | Alleghany, do | Presbyt. | 1828 | | 22 | 3,964 | 2 |
| Epis. Theol. School Va. | Fairfax Co. Va. | Prot. Epis. | | | 19 | 1,500 | 3 |
| Union Theol. Seminary, | Pr. Edw. Co. Va. | Presbyt. | 1824 | 30 | 42 | 3,000 | 3 |
| South. Theol. Seminary, | Columbia, S. C. | Do. | 1829 | | 9 | | 2 |
| South West. Th. Sem. | Maryville, Ten. | Do. | 1821 | 41 | 22 | 5,500 | 3 |
| Lane Seminary, | Cincinnatti, Oo. | Do. | 1829 | | | | |
| Rock Spring Seminary, | Rock Spring, Il. | Baptist, | 1827 | | 5 | 1,200 | 1 |

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmittsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., at *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., in *Perry County*, and *St. Louis*, Mo., and at *Cincinnati*, Ohio.

## 21. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

| Name. | Place. | Lectures commence. | Prof | Stud |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine Medical School, | Brunswick, | February, | 4 | 99 |
| Warterville Medical School, | Waterville, | 1st, Th., March, | 4 | 28 |
| New Hampshire Medical School, | Hanover, | 2 weeks after Com. | 3 | 98 |
| Vermont Medical School University, Vt. | Burlington, | 2d Wednesday, Sept., | 3 | 40 |
| Vermont Academy of Medicine, | Castleton, | 3d Thurs., in August. | 6 | 62 |
| Mass. Med. School, Harvard University, | Boston, | 3d Wed., October, | 5 | 95 |
| Berkshire Medical Inst. Wms. College. | Pittsfield, | 1st Thurs. September, | 6 | 85 |
| Medical School, Yale College, | New Haven | Lastweek in October, | 5 | 69 |
| College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. | New-York, | 1st Mond., November, | 7 | 180 |
| College Phys. and Surg. West. Dist. | Fairfield, | | 5 | 170 |
| Medical Dep. Jef. Col. Canonsburg, | Philadelphia, | 1st Mond., November | 5 | 121 |
| Medical Dep. University Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia, | | 9 | 410 |
| Medical Department University, Md. | Baltimore, | Last Mond., October, | 7 | |
| Medical Department Columbian College, | Dist. Columbia, | 1st Mond., November, | 7 | |
| Medical Department, Univ. Virginia, | Charlott'sville, | September, | 3 | |
| Medical College, Charleston, S. C., | Charleston, | 2d Mond., November, | 7 | 150 |
| Medical College, Trans. University, | Lexington, | | 6 | 211 |
| Medical College of Ohio, | Cincinnati, | 1st Mond., November, | 8 | 113 |

## 22. LAW SCHOOLS.

At *Cambridge*, Mass., 2 professors and 41 students; at *New Haven*, Ct., 2 professors and 44 students; at *Litchfield*, Ct.: at *Philadelphia*, Pa.; at *Baltimore*, Md., 22 students; at *Williamsburg* and *Staunton*, Va.; and at *Lexington*, Ken., 24 students.

[*From the "Annals of Education."*]

## 23. TABULAR VIEW OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The number of *Academical* Students in the United States is here estimated at 3,475; Theological Students, 663; Legal, 88; Medical, not far from 2,000. They belong to the several States as here apportioned. For want of data, however, the Medical and Legal Students were divided among the various States according to their respective population.

| *American States* | No. of Stud. | Proportion to Inhabitants. | | *European Countries.* | No. of Stud. | Proportion to Inhabitants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts, | 770 | 1 | 792 | Scotland, | 3,249 | 1 | 663 |
| Connecticut, | 327 | 1 | 960 | Baden, | 1,399 | 1 | 816 |
| New-Hampshire, | 241 | 1 | 1,118 | Saxony, | 1,360 | 1 | 1,040 |
| | | | | England, | 10,549 | 1 | 1,132 |
| | | | | Hanover, | 1,203 | 1 | 1,303 |
| | | | | Bavaria, | 2,593 | 1 | 1,312 |
| | | | | Tuscany, | 900 | 1 | 1,402 |
| | | | | Spain, | 9,867 | 1 | 1,414 |
| | | | | Prussia, | 6,236 | 1 | 1,470 |
| Vermont, | 186 | 1 | 1,509 | | | | |
| Maine, | 238 | 1 | 1,611 | | | | |
| New-Jersey, | 193 | 1 | 1,661 | | | | |
| | | | | Wirtemberg, | 887 | 1 | 1,731 |
| South Carolina, | 325 | 1 | 1,789 | Sweden and Norway | 2,687 | 1 | 1,732 |
| | | | | Portugal, | 1,604 | 1 | 1,879 |
| Pennsylvania, | 688 | 1 | 1,928 | | | | |
| New-York, | 946 | 1 | 1,940 | | | | |
| Rhode Island, | 50 | 1 | 1,944 | | | | |
| | | | | Netherlands, | 2,998 | 1 | 1,979 |
| Maryland, | 175 | 1 | 2,554 | Sardinia, | 1,722 | 1 | 2,420 |
| Virginia, | 457 | 1 | 2,650 | | | | |
| Kentucky, | 249 | 1 | 2,766 | Switzerland, | 767 | 1 | 2,655 |
| Georgia, | 173 | 1 | 2,985 | | | | |
| Mississippi, | 45 | 1 | 3,040 | | | | |
| North Carolina, | 233 | 1 | 3,170 | | | | |
| Tennessee, | 211 | 1 | 3,245 | | | | |
| Ohio, | 285 | 1 | 3,290 | | | | |
| Louisiana, | 46 | 1 | 3,335 | | | | |
| Delaware, | 23 | 1 | 3,336 | | | | |
| | | | | Denmark, | 578 | 1 | 3,342 |
| Alabama, | 84 | 1 | 3,634 | Naples and Sicily, | 2,065 | 1 | 3,590 |
| | | | | Austria, | 8,584 | 1 | 3,760 |
| Missouri, | 28 | 1 | 5,003 | | | | |
| Indiana, | 65 | 1 | 5,101 | France, | 6,196 | 1 | 5,140 |
| Illinois, | 28 | 1 | 5,624 | | | | |
| | | | | Ireland, | 1,254 | 1 | 5,767 |
| | | | | Russia, | 3,626 | 1 | 15,455 |

| *Sections of the United States.* | | | | *European Countries.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern States, | 1,748 | 1 | 1,118 | England, | 10,549 | 1 | 1,132 |
| Middle States, | 1,995 | 1 | 1,844 | Portugal, | 1,604 | 1 | 1,879 |
| Southern States, | 1,485 | 1 | 2,612 | Switzerland, | 767 | 1 | 2,655 |
| Western States, | 957 | 1 | 3,516 | Naples and Sicily, | 2,065 | 1 | 3,590 |
| United States, | 6,185 | 1 | 2,078 | Western Europe, | 69,634 | 1 | 2,285 |

*Proportion of Pupils in Common Schools to the whole Population.*

Wirtemberg, 1 pupil to 6 inhabitants, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, 1 to 6.6, Bavaria, 1 to 7, Prussia, 1 to 7, Netherlands, 1 to 9.7, Scotland, . to 10, Austria, 1 to 13, England, 1 to 15.3, France, 1 to 17.6, Ireland, 1 to 18, Portugal, 1 to 88, Russia, 1 to 367.

New-York, 1 to 3 9, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, estimated 1 to 4, all New-England, at least 1 to 5, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, 1 to 8, Illinois, 1 to 13, Kentucky 1 to 21.

## 24. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

| Denominations. | Min. | Ch. or Cong | Communicants | Populat'n *Estimate* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calvinistic Baptists, | 2,914 | 4,384 | 304,827 | 2,743,453 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church, | 1,777 | | 476,000 | 2,600,000 |
| Presbyterian, *General Assembly*, | 1,801 | 2,253 | 182,017 | 1,800,000 |
| Congregationalists, *Orthodox*, | 1,000 | 1,381 | 140,000 | 1,260,000 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church, | 558 | 922 | | 600,000 |
| Universalists, | 150 | 300 | | 500,000 |
| Roman Catholics, | | 784 | | 800,000 |
| Lutherans, | 205 | 1,200 | 44,000 | 400,000 |
| Christians, | 200 | 800 | 25,000 | 275,000 |
| German Reformed, | 84 | 400 | 17,400 | 200,000 |
| Friends, or Quakers, | | 462 | | 200,000 |
| Unitarians, *Congregationalists*, | 160 | 193 | | 176,000 |
| Associate and other Methodists, | 350 | | 35,000 | 175,000 |
| Free-will Baptists, | 300 | 400 | 16,000 | 150,000 |
| Dutch Reformed, | 159 | 602 | 17,888 | 125,000 |
| Menonnites, | 200 | | 30,000 | 120,000 |
| Associate Presbyterians, | 74 | 144 | 15,000 | 100,000 |
| Cumberland Presbyterians, | 50 | 75 | 8,000 | 100,000 |
| Tunkers, | 40 | 40 | 3,000 | 30,000 |
| Free Communion Baptists, | 30 | | 3,500 | 30,000 |
| Seventh day Baptists, | 30 | 40 | 2,000 | 20,000 |
| Six-Principle Baptists, | 25 | 30 | 1,800 | 20,000 |
| United Brethren, or Moravians, | 23 | 23 | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| Millennial Church, or Shakers, | 45 | 15 | | 6,000 |
| New Jerusalem Church, | 30 | 28 | | 5,000 |
| Emancipators, *Baptists*, | 15 | | 600 | 4,500 |
| Jews, and others not mentioned, | | 150 | | 50,000 |

## 25. BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

| NAME. | FORMA. | INCOME, 1829–30 | NAME. | FORMA. | INCOME, 1829–30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut Miss. Societ. | 1798 | $3,013 06 | Dutch Reformed Miss. Soc. | 1822 | $4,604 00 |
| Philadelphia Bible Society | 1808 | | Amer. S. School Union, | 1824 | 70,521 70 |
| American Board For. Miss. | 1810 | 106,928 26 | Baptist General Tract Soc. | 1824 | 5,536 39 |
| Am. Bap. Brd. For. Miss. | 1814 | 20,000 00 | Prison Discipline Society, | 1825 | 3,353 52 |
| Am. Tract Society, *Bost.* | 1814 | 11,102 06 | Mass. Sunday School Union, | 1825 | 1,465 46 |
| Am. Education Society, | 1816 | 30,710 14 | American Tract Society, | 1825 | 60,210 00 |
| Am. Asy. Deaf and Dumb, | 1816 | | Am. Temperance Society, | 1826 | |
| American Bible Society, | 1816 | 170,067 55 | Am. Home Miss. Society, | 1826 | 33,229 00 |
| Presby. Br. Am. Ed. Soc. | 1817 | 12,632 00 | Am. Seamens' Friend Soc. | 1826 | 4,159 87 |
| Board Miss. Gen. Assembly, | 1818 | 12,632 43 | Mass. Miss. Society, *reorg.* | 1827 | |
| Methodist Miss. Society, | 1819 | 13,128 00 | American Peace Society. | 1828 | 495 85 |
| Board Edu. Gen. Assembly, | 1819 | | African Education Society, | 1830 | |
| Am. Colonization Society, | 1819 | 20,295 00 | | | 584,084 29 |

## 26. NUMBER OF INDIANS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

| Within | | Within | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England and Va. | 2,573 | Michigan Peninsula, | 9,340 |
| New-York, | 4,820 | Arkansas Territory, | 7,200 |
| Pennsylvania, | 300 | Florida Territory, | 4,000 |
| North-Carolina, | 3,106 | North-west or Huron Territory, | 20,200 |
| South-Carolina, | 300 | Between the Mississippi, and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of the States of Louisiana and Missouri, and Arkansas Territory, | 94,300 |
| Georgia, | 5,000 | | |
| Tennessee, | 1,000 | Within the Rocky Mountains, | 20,000 |
| Alabama, | 19,200 | West of the Rocky Mountains, between Lat. 44° and 49°, | 80,000 |
| Mississippi, | 23,400 | | |
| Louisiana, | 939 | Total within the United States, | 313,130 |
| Ohio, | 1,877 | | |
| Indiana, | 4,050 | | |
| Illinois, | 5,900 | | |
| Missouri, | 5,631 | | |

Part III.

# STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

[From the American Almanac.]

## I. SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish monarchy comprises Sweden and Norway, two of the least fertile and least populous countries in Europe; and excepting Russia, it possesses a greater extent of territory than any other European sovereignty.

In 1808, Sweden lost Finland, which was conquered by Russia; but in 1814, this loss was epaired by the acquisition of Norway.

Sweden comprises three general divisions, Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Norriand, which are now divided into 26 laus or governments; and Norway, formerly divided into the four dioceses, or governments, of Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim, is now formed into 18 divisions.

### GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway have different Constitutions, though they are under the government of one and the same king, who is, of all constitutional monarchs of Europe, one of the most limited. The monarchical power is hereditary; but females are excluded. The liberty of the press is secured by a fundamental law. The king appoints to all employments, and has the right of conferring pardons; but he cannot make any new laws, or interpret old ones, raise taxes, or declare war, without the consent of the States, which he alone has the power of convoking. The Senate, or Court of Peers, is composed of 22 members; and 12 counsellors of the crown form a Council of State.

The legislative body, styled the Diet, or States General, consists of four orders; 1st, nobles, in which order each noble family has its representative; 2dly, clergy, represented by the bishops, and also by pastors chosen in each chapter; 3dly, burgesses, who are chosen by the principal towns; 4thly, peasantry, chosen by themselves in their assemblies. Each deputy must be of one of these orders, profess the Protestant religion, and be 25 years of age. Each order deliberates and votes separately. The States assemble every five years, except in extraordinary cases.

They have the right of legislation and taxation, and the superintendence of the finances: but the king has an unconditional *veto*.

The Constitution of Norway combines the principles of monarchy and democracy. Nobility is abolished; and the legislative body or Diet, called the *Storthing*, consists of two houses.

### KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Gustavus IV., Adolphus, the deposed king, was born Nov. 1778, and on the death of his father Gustavus III., March 29, 1792, was proclaimed king of Sweden. He remained 4½ years under the guardianship of his uncle, Charles, Duke of Sudermannland, then regent, and ascended the throne Nov. 1, 1796. In 1809, he was deposed for his violent conduct; his heirs also were excluded from the throne by an act of the Diet; and his uncle, the late regent, assumed the government, under the title of *Charles XIII.* On the 18th of August, 1810, king Charles proposed *Marshal Bernadotte* for his successor, who was elected, August 21, by the estates, on condition that he should embrace the Lutheran religion, which having done, he was, by an act of November 5, 1810, adopted by the king, assumed the name of *Charles John*, and took the oath as *Crown Prince* and heir to the throne. In 1818, on the death of Charles XIII., the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne, under the title of *Charles XIV.*

CHARLES XIV., king of Sweden and Norway; born at Pau, in France, Jan. 26, 1764; succeeded to the throne Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781;—Issue:—

*Joseph Francis* OSCAR, *Prince Royal*, Viceroy of Norway; born July 4, 1799; m. June 19, 1823, to Princess *Josephine* of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:—Issue:—

1. *Charles Louis Eugene*, Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.
3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.
4. *Charlotte Eugene Augusta Amelia Albertine*; b. Nov. 8, 1831.

## II. RUSSIA.

The empire of Russia, which includes the most of the north of Europe and all the north of Asia, is the most extensive on the globe, and is more than twice as large as all Europe; but the principal part of it is very thinly inhabited. The Asiatic part is far the larger in extent; but the European part is far the more populous; though this is much less populous than the middle and south of Europe.

The political importance of this empire, which is now one of the most powerful sovereign-

ties of Europe, is of recent origin. The foundation of its greatness was laid by *Peter the Great*; and its dominions were subsequently very much extended during the reigns of *Catherine II.* and *Alexander*.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and in the succession to the throne, Females are not excluded. The government is conducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate; but there is no representative body. The late Emperor Alexander gave the Senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. It is a body partly deliberative and partly executive, and forms the highest judicial tribunal of the empire. It is divided into nine departments or sections, of which six, comprising 62 members, hold their sittings at St. Petersburg, and three sections, with 26 members at Moscow. The ministers of the great departments are responsible to the Senate. The established religion is that of the Greek Church, but all others are tolerated.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*,) daughter of the king of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798; succeeded his brother *Alexander* Dec. 1, 1825, (his elder brother *Constantine*, b. May 8, 1779, having renounced his right to the throne—died 1831:)—Issue:—

1. ALEXANDER *Hereditary Prince*; b. April 29, 1818.
2. *Mary*; b. August 18, 1819.
3. *Olga*; b. Sept. 11, 1822.
4. *Alexandra*; b. June 24, 1825.
5. *Constantine*; b. Sept. 21, 1827.
6. *Nicholas*, b. August 8, 1831.

*Princes of the Blood.*

*Maria*, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.

*Anne*, Princess of Orange: b. Jan. 18, 1795.

*Michael*, Grand Duke; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina*, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807;—Issue; *Maria* (b. 1825,) *Elizabeth* (b. 1826,) *Catharine* (b. 1827,) and *Alexandra* (b. 1831.)

## III. DENMARK.

Denmark is a small kingdom, composed of the peninsula of Jutland, the Duchy of Sleswick, and several islands in the Baltic, the largest of which are Zealand and Funen: to this kingdom also belong the German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, the Faroe Islands, and the large, dreary island of Iceland: it also possesses Greenland in North America, the islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John's in the West Indies, Tranquebar and Serampore in Hindostan, and a settlement in Guinea, in Africa.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI. King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania; b. Jan. 28, 1768,; declared co-regent with his Father, *Christian VII.*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808; m. July 31, 1790, SOPHIA FREDERICA, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, b. Oct. 28, 1767; Issue:—

1. *Caroline*, Princess Royal; b. Oct. 28, 1793; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.
2. *Wilhelmina*; b. Jan. 17, 1808; m. to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, Nov. 1, 1828.

*Sister of the King.*

*Louisa Augusta*, Princess Dowager of Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg; b. July 7, 1771.

*Cousins of the King.*

*Christian Frederick*, b. Sept. 18, 1786; proclaimed King of Norway, May 19, 1814, abdicated Aug. 15, 1814; m. (I.) Feb. 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; (II.) m. May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, Princess of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg;—Issue of the first marriage;—

1. *Frederick Charles Christian*, b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Nov. 1, 1828, Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of the king.
2. *Julienne*; b. Feb. 18, 1788.
3. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 30, 1789.
4. *Frederick Ferdinand*, b. Nov. 22, 1792; m. Aug. 1, 1829, Caroline princess Royal of Denmark.

## IV. BELGIUM.

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The legislative power is exercised collectively by the king, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The *initiative* pertains to each of the three branches of the legislative power; nevertheless every law relating to the revenue and expenditure of the state, or to the contingent of the army, must be first voted by the Chamber of Representatives.

THE KING.

**Leopold**, king of the Belgians, formerly prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, brother of the present duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. (I.) May 2, 1816, the daughter of George IV., of England, who died Nov. 6, 1817; elected king of the Belgians, June 4, 1831; took the oath to the constitution, July 21, 1831; m. (II.) Aug. 9. 1832, *Louise*, daughter of Louis Philip, king of France, b. April 3, 1812.

## V. HOLLAND.

Holland, a small commercial kingdom, comprises the country formerly styled the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, and often also the Republic of Holland.

In 1579, the Seven United Provinces revolted from Philip II., king of Spain, and established their independence, which they maintained till after the French Revolution; and they became distinguished for their commercial enterprise and prosperity.

These provinces were, for a few years united to the French empire; but, after the downfall of Bonaparte, the Dutch and Belgic provinces, together with the German grand duchy of Luxemburg, were formed, by the Congress of Vienna, into a kingdom, and placed under the government of William, prince of Orange, who received the title of king of the Netherlands and Grand duke of Luxemburg.

In 1830, the Belgic Provinces revolted from the government of William, and declared their independence, which has been acknowledged by the five great powers of Europe.—*See Belgium.*

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

**William**, king of Holland (lately of the Netherlands,) prince of Orange-Nassau; b. Aug. 24, 1772; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806; declared Sovereign prince of the Netherlands, Dec. 3, 1813; assumed the crown, March 15, 1815; m. Oct. 1, 1791, Wilhelmina, sister of the king of Prussia, b. Nov. 18, 1774: Issue:—

1. William, *Prince Royal* and *Prince of Orange*; b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne*, sister of the emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795; —Issue; *William*, b. Feb. 19, 1817; *Alexander*, b. Aug. 2, 1818; *Frederick*, b. June 13, 1820; *Sophia*, b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick*; b. Feb. 28, 1797; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa*, 3d daughter of the king of Prussia:—Issue: *Wilhelmina*, b. Aug 5, 1828.

3. *Marianne*; b. May 9, 1810; m. Sept. 14, 1830, to Albert of Prussia.

## VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of the two Islands of Great Britain (comprising England, Wales, and Scotland) and Ireland; together with various small neighbouring islands; it also possesses the fortress of Gibraltar, and the islands of Malta and Heligoland, in Europe, and has possessions of vast extent in America, Asia, and Africa.

| | Sq. m. | Pop. 1821. | Capitals. | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales | 58,345 | 11,977,663 | London | 1,225,694 |
| Scotland | 30,234 | 2,092,014 | Edinburgh | 112,235 |
| Ireland | 30,000 | 6,846,949 | Dublin | 185,881 |
| Gibraltar, Malta and Heligoland | | 110,000 | | |
| *Total* | | 21,026,626 | | |

POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST INDIES.

| | Sq. m. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 328,000 | 52,500,000 |
| Madras | 154,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Bombay | 71,000 | 10,500,000 |
| Territory of Allies | 550,000 | 40,000,000 |
| Arracan | 11,000 | 100,000 |
| Tavay, Tenaserim, Marguis, and Ye | 21,000 | 51,000 |
| Assam and Garrow | 45,000 | 150,000 |
| Malacca | 800 | 22,000 |
| Singapore | 210 | 14,719 |
| Island of the Prince of Wales | 160 | 51,207 |
| *Total* | 1,181,170 | 123,388,926 |

Thus the East India Company possess a territory of more than 1 million square miles, upon which there is a population of more than 123 millions. The *English* inhabitants amount to about 40,000, of which 2,000 are attached to the government, 300 to the judiciary, 7,000 are merchants and seamen; the rest belong to the army, which is composed, in great part, of natives, and comprises 300,000 men. The revenue of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay amounted, in 1823, to more than 213 millions of florins.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power

of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the king; the legislative, in the king and Parliament. The king has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but his ministers only are responsible for them.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the great council of the nation, constituting the legislature, which is summoned by the king's authority, to consult on public affairs, and enact and repeal laws. It consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, called the Peers, or Upper House; and knights, citizens or burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of the Commons or Lower House. The duration of Parliament was formerly for three years; but the Septennial Act in 1715, extended the duration to seven years, unless dissolved by the king; but it seldom happens that Parliament sits out this period.

The union with Ireland was carried into effect, January 1, 1801, and the Parliament, which met the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament*, or the *First Parliament of the United kingdom*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labour under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops:—the number of each in 1832, being as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dukes (4 Royal Dukes) | 23 | Representative Peers of Scotland, | 16 |
| Marquesses, | 21 | Representative Peers of Ireland, | 28 |
| Earls, | 106 | English Archbishops and Bishops, | 26 |
| Viscounts, | 19 | Irish Representative Bishops, | 4 |
| Barons, | 182 | | |
| | | *Total of the House of Peers,* | 425 |

The lords temporal are peers of the Realm, and are hereditary counsellors of the crown; their honours, immunities, and privileges are hereditary. A peer may vote by proxy: when sitting in judgment he gives his vote not on *oath*, like a commoner, but upon his *honour*. The persons of peers are for ever sacred and inviolable from arrest and imprisonment for debts, trespasses, &c. They cannot be outlawed in any civil action; nor can any attachment lie against their persons; and they are possessed of various other privileges and immunities.

The number of the lords temporal is indefinite, and may be increased at the pleasure of the crown. The ancient nobility sit in the house by *descent*; the new-made peers, by *creation*; the 16 representative peers for Scotland, and the 28 representative peers for Ireland, by *election*; the former are elected for each parliament; the latter for life.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The house of commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities and boroughs. It is not accurately and satisfactorily ascertained at what precise period the parliament, as it is now constituted, was formed; that is when the commons first began to compose a distinct assembly from the lords; but the generally received opinion is, that the parliament was on the whole, much the same as it now is, so long ago as the 17th year of king John, A. D. 1215. (See "New Edinburgh Encyclopedia," Vol. VIII. p. 616.) The first Speaker certainly known was Petrus de Mountford, chosen in 1260, in the reign of Henry III.

*Classification of the members of the House of Commons, dissolved April* 22, 1831.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Landholders | 358 | Engaged in Trade and Manufactures, | 51 |
| Military Officers | 88 | Connected with the W. India Trade, | 34 |
| Placemen and Pensioners, | 63 | Bankers, | 33 |
| Of the profession of the Law, | 62 | Naval Officers, | 24 |
| Connected with the East India Co., | 62 | | |

EDUCATION.

England has two richly endowed Universities, Oxford and Cambridge. The number of members on the books (including undergraduates,) and of the undergraduates, is here given for 1832.

| | Professors. | Members. | Undergraduates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oxford, | 29 | 5,274 | 1,417 |
| Cambridge, | 24 | 5,364 | 1,700 |

Some of the other literary institutions are the London University, with 29 professors and (in 1829) 437 students; King's College, London, with 23 professors; the East India College; Halebury, with 9 professors; St. David's college, Lampter, with 5 professors; Eton College; and Winchester College. According to returns, made in 1818, there were 4,187 endowed schools, with a revenue of £3,000,525; and 14,282 unendowed schools. Common schools have been much increased within a few years; but England is still behind Scotland with respect to the general diffusion of education. The number of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, connected with the Sunday School Union, reported in 1831, was 5,775; teachers 33,860; scholars, 778,612.

ENGLISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

| Name. | Date | Income. 1828-9 | Income. 1829-30 | Name. | Date | Income. 1828-9 | Income. 1829-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British & Foreign Bib. | 1801 | 86,259 | 84,982 | Hibernian | 1806 | 7,595 | 9,228 |
| Prom'g Chr. Knowl. | 1799 | 72,486 | 60,000 | Sund. School Union | 1803 | 5,276 | 6,323 |
| Wesleyan Missionary | | 50,005 | 55,565 | Home Missionary | 1819 | | 5,782 |
| London Missionary | 1795 | 41,803 | 48,526 | Missions Unit. Breth. | 1732 | 8,930 | 4,021 |
| Church Missionary | 1800 | 53,675 | 47,328 | Naval and Milit. Bible | 1780 | 3,771 | 3,396 |
| Propagating the Gosp. | 1701 | 27,582 | 29,168 | British Reformation | 1827 | 1,741 | 3,000 |
| Religious Tract | 1799 | 22,469 | 24,973 | Pra'er B'kand Homily | 1813 | 2,189 | 2,207 |
| National School | 1810 | 20,102 | 20,000 | Anti-Slavery | 1823 | 1,787 | 2,134 |
| London Jews' | 1808 | 13,129 | 12,272 | Brit. and For. School | 1805 | 2,615 | 2,038 |
| Baptist Missionary | 1792 | 10,393 | 11,300 | Peace | 1816 | 612 | 628 |

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WILLIAM IV. king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and king of Hanover; b. Aug. 21, 1765; m. July 11, 1818, ADELAIDE, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792; succeeded his brother *George IV.*, June 26, 1830.

*Brothers and Sisters of the King, with their Annual Parliamentary Allowance.*

1. *Augusta Sophia*; (£13,000;) b. Nov. 3, 1768.
2. *Elizabeth*; b. May 22, 1770: m. April 7, 1818, to *Frederic Joseph Lewis*, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1823.
3. *Ernest-Augustus*, duke of Cumberland; (£25,000;) b. June 5, 1771; m. May 29, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina*, sister of the duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederic William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, b. March 20, 1778;—Issue; *George Frederick*, b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick*, duke of Sussex; (£21,000) b. Jan. 27, 1773.
5. *Adolphus Frederick*, duke of Cambridge; (£27,000;) b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa*, neice of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 25, 1797;—Issue; 1. *George William*, b. March 26, 1819: 2. *Augusta Carolina*, b. July 19, 1822.
6. *Mary* Duchess of Gloucester; (£13,000;) b. April 25,1776; m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin the duke of Gloucester.
7. *Sophia*; (£13,000;) b. Nov. 3, 1777.

*Niece of the King.*

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, *Heiress Presumptive*, (daughter of the late *Prince Edward, duke of Kent*,—b. Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820,—by *Victoria Maria Louisa* (£12,000) sister of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Leopold, king of Belgium; b. Aug. 17, 1786;) b. May 24, 1819.

*Cousins of the King.—Issue of the late duke of Gloucester.*

*Sophia Matilda*, (£7,000;) b. May, 23, 1773.
*William Frederick*, duke of Gloucester; (£14,000;) b. Jan. 15, 1776; m. July 22, 1816, his cousin the *Princess Mary*.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

*Earl Grey* was appointed in 1833 First Lord of the Treasury, and Premier. The other members of the cabinet were—Viscount Althorp, Lord Brougham, Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Durham, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Goderich, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt., Lord Auckland, Rt. Hon. Charles Grant, Duke of Richmond, Lord Holland, Lord John Russel, Rt. Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley, Earl of Carlisle.

## VII. FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of France is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King, a Chamber of Peers, nominated by the king, and a Chamber of Deputies elected by the people.

*Chamber of Peers.* The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but, in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished by an act which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of October, by a vote of 386 to 40: and in the Chamber of Peers, on the 28th of December, by a vote of 103 to 70. The Peers are now nominated by the king, and hold their office for life; their number is unlimited. The Chamber of Peers, as stated in "Almanach, National pour l'Anne 1833," consists of 259 members, including princes, dukes, Marquesses, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons. There are besides, 33 Peers, who have not taken their seats; 13 who abdicated their seats on the 9th of January, 1833; and 49 who had before taken their seats, but refused to take the oath required by the law of the 31st August, 1830.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is composed of 430 members. The members of the present Chamber were elected, in July 1831, under the new electoral law, by which every Frenchman who pays a direct tax of 200 francs is authorized to vote.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILLIP, king of the French; of the branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV.; b. Oct. 6, 1773; king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand, late king of the Two Sicilies, b. April 26, 1782: Issue:—

1. FERDINAND; Duke of Orleans, *Prince Royal;* b. Sept. 3, 1810.
2. *Louise;* b. April 3, 1812; m. Aug. 9, 1832, *Leopold*, king of Belgium.
3. *Maria;* b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles*, duke of Nemours; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina;* b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis*, Prince of Joinville; b. Aug. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry*, Duke of Aumale; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony*, Duke of Montpensier; b. July 31, 1824.

*Sister of the King.*

*Eugenia Adelaide Louisa*, Mad. d'Orleans; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

THE KING AND FAMILY *excluded by the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of the 7th of August*, 1830.

CHARLES X., King of France and Navarre; most christian majesty; b. Oct. 9, 1757; succeeded his brother *Louis XVIII.* Sept. 16, 1824; crowned at Rheims, May 29, 1825; m. Nov. 6, 1773, *Maria Theresa*, sister of the king of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, June 2, 1805: Issue;—

LOUIS ANTHONY, duke of Angouleme, *Dauphin;* b. Aug. 6, 1775; m. June 10, 1799, *Maria Theresa* (*Dauphiness,*) daughter of Louis XVI., b. Dec. 19, 1778.

*Louisa Maria Theresa*, (daughter of the late duke of Berri, next brother to the Dauphin;) b. Sept. 21, 1819.

*Henry*, duke of Bordeaux (a posthumous son of the late duke of Berri;) b. Sept. 29, 1820.

## VIII. PRUSSIA.

Prussia, which was first erected into a kingdom in 1701, was originally a small state; but it was much enlarged during the long reign of Frederick the Great; and it has since received large additions, particularly at the time of the settlement of the affairs of Europe by the congress of Vienna, in 1815; since which period, it has ranked as one of the five Great Powers of Europe.

The Prussian States consist chiefly of two parts, entirely separated from each other, the larger one lying in the northeast of Germany, and the smaller one in the west. The kingdom is divided into ten provinces. The two provinces of East Prussia and West Prussia comprise Prussia Proper; the province of Posen is formed of the Prussian part of Poland; the other seven provinces are all included within the limits of the late German Empire. The western part of the kingdom includes the three provinces of Westphalia, Cleves-Berg, and Lower Rhine.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., king of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign duke of Silesia; b. Aug. 3, 1770; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.*, Nov. 16, 1797; m. Dec. 24, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, princess of Mecklinburg-Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810. [m. (II.) (by private marriage, *mariage marganatique*) Nov. 9, 1824, to *Augusta*, princess of Liegnitz, b. Aug. 30; 1800:]—Issue by the first marriage:—

FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Prince Royal;* b. Oct. 15, 1795; m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, sister of the king of Bavaria, b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis;* b. March 22, 1797; m. June 11, 1829, *Augusta*, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Sept. 30, 1811.

3. CHARLOTTE, (*Empress of Russia,*) b. July 13, 1798; m. July 13, 1817.

4. *Charles;* b. June 29, 1801; m. May 26, 1827, *Maria*, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, b. Feb. 3, 1808:—issue, *Frederick*, b. March 28, 1828; *Maria*, b. March 1, 1829.

5. *Alexandrina;* b. Feb. 23, 1803; m. May 25, 1822, to prince *Frederick* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa:* b. Feb. 1, 1808; m. May 21, 1825, to *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert;* b. Oct. 4, 1809; betrothed to *Marianne* of Orange, Nov. 7, 1829.

## IX. SAXONY.

SAXONY, situated towards the northeast of Germany, comprising a part of the late circle of Upper Saxony, is the smallest kingdom in Europe. It was formerly an electorate, but was erected into a kingdom, in 1806, by Bonaparte by the treaty of Posen. It was greatly re-

duced by the congress of Vienna, the northern and eastern parts, containing a population of 850,000, being separated from the kingdom and transferred to Prussia.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ANTHONY, king of Saxony; b. Dec. 27, 1755; succeeded his brother *Frederick Augustus*, the first king of Saxony, May 12, 1827; m. MARIA THERESA, sister of the Emperor of Austria.—Sept. 9, 1830, a commotion took place at Dresden; a few days after which, the king resigned his authority to his nephew *Frederick Augustus* (*Maximilian* having renounced his right to the succession,) and Frederick Augustus was appointed *Regent*.

MAXIMILIAN, brother of the king; b. April 13, 1759; m. (I.) *Caroline*, of Parma, May 9, 1799; m. (II.) *Maria Louisa*, sister of the duke of Lucca, Nov. 7, 1825;—Issue by the first marriage;—1. *Amelia*, b. Aug. 10, 1794;—2. *Maria*, b. April 27, 1796;—

3. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, appointed *Regent* Sept. 13, 1830; b. May 18, 1797; m. Oct. 7, 1819, *Carolina* of Austria:—4. *Anne*, b. Nov. 15, 1799;—5, *John*, b. Dec. 12, 1801, m. 1822, *Amelia*, of Bavaria:—Issue, *Maria*, b. Jan. 22, 1827; *Albert*, b. April 23, 1828; *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 4, 1830; *Ernest*, b. April 5, 1831.

## X. WIRTEMBURG.

Wirtemburg, a small kingdom, situated in the southwest part of Germany, comprises a part of the late circle of Swabia. It was formerly a dukedom; but in 1803, *Frederick*, duke of Wirtemburg, was raised to the rank of an *Elector*, and in 1806, to that of *King*, by Bonaparte.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, king of Wirtemburg, duke of Swabia and Teck; b. Sept. 27, 1781; succeeded his father *Frederick*, the first king of Wirtemburg, Oct. 30, 1816; m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catharine*, sister of the emperor of Russia and widow of the duke of Oldenberg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819:—m. (II.) April 15, 1820, PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, duke Alexander, b. Sept. 4, 1800:—Issue by the first marriage:—

1. *Maria*; b. Oct. 30, 1816.—2. *Sophia*; b. June 17, 1818.—Issue by the second marriage:—3. *Catharine*; b. Aug. 24, 1821.—4. CHARLES, *Prince Royal*; b. March 6, 1823:—5. *Augusta*; b. Oct. 4, 1826.

## XI. BAVARIA.

Bavaria, composed of the greater part of the late circles of Bavaria and Franconia, was erected into a kingdom, in 1805, under *Maximilian Joseph* (formerly elector of Bavaria,) on whom Bonaparte conferred the title of king, and caused it to be ceded to him at the peace of Presburg, the same year. Maximilian Joseph died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son *Louis*, the present king.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Louis, king of Bavaria; b. Aug. 25, 1786; succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825; m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Altenberg, b. July 8, 1792:—Issue:—

1. MAXIMILIAN, *Prince Royal*; b. Nov. 28, 1811.
2. *Matilda*; b. Aug. 30, 1813.
3. OTHO; elected king of Greece; b. June 1, 1815.
4. *Leopold*; b. March 14, 1821.
5. *Adeline*; b. March 19, 1823.
6. *Hildegarde*; b. June 1, 1825.
7. *Alexandrina*; b. Aug. 26, 1826.
8. *Albert*; b. July 19, 1828.

## XII. AUSTRIA.

Austria was erected into an empire in 1804, by *Francis II.*, Emperor of Germany, who assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. In 1806, Francis II. resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and the German empire was dissolved.

The Austrian Empire is composed of several states or countries, which are situated towards the south of Europe, and which are inhabited by different nations, speaking different languages. The empire is more extensive in territory than the kingdom of France, and the number of inhabitants about equal.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FRANCIS (the last emperor of Germany and the first emperor of Austria,) emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and president of the German Confederation; b. at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768; succeeded his father *Leopold II.*, as emperor of Germany, July 7, 1792; declared himself hereditary emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804, and resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806; m. (I.) Jan. 6, 1788, *Elizabeth* of Wirtemburg, who died 1790; m. (II.) Aug. 14, 1790, *Maria Theresa*, daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807; m. (III.) Jan. 9, 1808, *Maria Louisa Beatrix*, daughter of the duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816; m. (IV.) Nov. 10, 1816, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the King of Bavaria, b. Feb. 8, 1792:—Issue by the second marriage:—

1. MARIA LOUISA, b. Dec. 12, 1791; m. April 2, 1810, to the emperor Napoleon Bonaparte:—created duchess of Parma, May 30, 1814.

2. FERDINAND, *Prince Imperial*; b. April 19, 1793; m. Feb. 27, 1831, to ANNE, daughter of the late king of Sardinia.
3. *Maria Clementina*, b. March 1, 1798; m. July 26, 1817, Leopold, Prince of Salerno.
4. *Carolina Ferdinanda*; b. April 8, 1801; m. Oct. 7, 1819, to Frederick Augustus, prince regent of Saxony.
5. *Francis Charles Joseph*, viceroy of Bohemia; b. Dec. 7, 1802; m. Nov. 4, 1824, Sophia, sister of the king of Bavaria.
6. *Maria Anne Frances*: b. June 8, 1804.

*Brothers of the Emperor.*

1. *Archduke Charles*, field-marshal, governor and captain-general of Bohemia; b. 1771.
2. *Archduke Joseph*, palatine, governor, and captain-general of Hungary; b. Mar. 9, 1776.
3. *Archduke Anthony*, G. M. of the Teutonic order; b. Aug. 31, 1779.
4. *Archduke John*, general of cavalry; b. Jan. 20, 1782.
5. *Archduke Renier*, viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; b. Sept. 30, 1783.
6. *Archduke Lewis*, field-marshal and director-general of artillery; b. Dec. 13, 1784.

## XIII. SWITZERLAND

is divided into twenty-two Cantons.

GOVERNMENT.

Each Canton is an independent republic. In some of the cantons the form of government is a democracy; but in most of them, an oligarchy. But for the general security, the cantons are confederated together, and the regulation of affairs which concern the whole confederation, is entrusted to a Diet composed of deputies from the 22 cantons, who assemble commonly on the first Monday in July at Zurich, Berne, or Lucerne, the place of meeting being changed in rotation every two years; and the deputy of the canton in whose capital the diet assembles presides. In 1833 and 1834, the diet meets at Zurich; in 1835 and 1836, at Berne; and in 1837 and 1838, at Lucerne.

## XIV. SPAIN.

Spain, a mountainous country, comprising the most of a great peninsula lying in the south west of Europe, is advantageously situated, and two centuries ago it was the most formidable power in Christendom; but it is now comparatively weak, and is backward with respect to agriculture, manufactures, the arts and education.

It is divided into fourteen large provinces, and subdivided into thirty-one smaller ones.

*Ecclesiastics.*—The whole number of ecclesiastics, in Spain, in 1826, is stated at 148,886 of whom 61 were archbishops and bishops; 2,363 canons; 61,267 men in convents, and 31,400 women in convents.

GOVERNMENT.

Spain is governed by an absolute hereditary monarch, though several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a constitutional government. It has been governed by the Bourbon family since 1700. The succession was limited to the male line till April 6, 1830, when, by a royal ordinance, females were rendered capable of succeeding to the throne.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain and the Indies; Most Catholic; b. Oct. 14, 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father *Charles IV.*, March 19, 1808; m. (I.) Sept. 29, 1816, *Isabella Maria*, infanta of Portugal, b. May 19, 1797, d. Dec. 26, 1818: m. (II.) *Maria Josephina*, niece of the king of Saxony, d. May, 1829: m. (III.) Dec. 4, 1829, MARIA CHRISTINA, daughter of the king of the Two Sicilies:—Issue; *Maria Isabella, Infanta*, b. Oct. 12, 1830.

*Brothers and Sister of the King.*

*Charles Isidore*, Infant; b. March 29, 1788; m. *Francesa* of Portugal, Sept. 29, 1816.
*Maria Isabella*, widow of Francis I. of the Two Sicilies; b. June 6, 1789.
*Francis de Paul*; b. March 10, 1794; m. June 12, 1819, to *Louisa Charlotta* of the Two Sicilies.

## XV. PORTUGAL.

Portugal, the most westerly state of Europe, is a small kingdom, once distinguished as a maritime power, but its prosperity long since declined; and it is now one of the most backward European countries with regard to agriculture, manufactures, education and the arts.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MIGUEL, king of Portugal and the Algarves; 2d son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. Oct. 26, 1802; affianced at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1826, by proxy to his niece *Maria da Gloria*, who was declared Queen of Portugal; took the oath Feb. 26, 1828, as Regent of Portugal; was proclaimed King, by the Cortes, June 26, 1828, and formally assumed the title of King of Portugal and the Algarves, July 4, 1828.

[MARIA DE GLORIA, eldest daughter of *Pedro*, ex-emperor of Brazil, eldest son of *John VI.* of Portugal, b. April 4th 1819; declared queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, May 2, 1826.—Pedro having become emperor of Brazil, under the conditions of the constitution of that country by an act of May 2, 1826, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter, promulgated a constitution for the kingdom with a cortes, and appointed his brother Don Miguel regent, during the minority of his daughter. Miguel, after having sworn to the constitution renounced it, assumed absolute sovereignty in his own right, and has since reigned as king of Portugal.]

*Sisters of Miguel.*

1. *Maria Theresa*, princess of Beira; born April 29, 1793; widow of Peter Charles of Spain.—2. *Maria Frances*; b. April 22, 1800; m. Sept. 29, 1816, to Charles Isidore of Spain.—3. *Isabella Maria*; b. July 4, 1801.—4. *Maria de l'Assomption*: b. July 25, 1805.—5. *Maria Anne Josue*; b. Dec. 23, 1806; m. Dec. 1, 1827, to the Marquis de Loule.

## XVI. KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The Kingdom of Sardinia comprises Piedmont, including the county of Nice, the duchy of Montferat, and the Sardinian Milanese; Savoy, Genoa, and the island of Sardinia. This kingdom dates from 1718. Genoa, which was once a republic, was annexed to it in 1815.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES EMANUEL, king of Sardinia, duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa; b. Aug. 16, 1800, succeeded his uncle *Charles Felix*, April 27, 1831; m. Sept. 30, 1817, THERESA, sister of the grand duke of Tuscany, b. March 21, 1801:—Issue: 1. VICTOR EMANUEL; b. March 14, 1820;—2. *Ferdinand*: b. Nov. 15, 1822.

## XVII. THE TWO SICILIES.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising Naples and the island of Sicily, have formed a separate independent monarchy since the year, 1735, under the government of the House of Bourbon.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND II. king of the Two Sicilies; b. Jan. 12, 1810; succeeded his father *Francis*, Nov. 8, 1830.

Queen *Mother*.—Maria Isabella, sister of the king of Spain; b. July 6, 1789.

*Brothers and sisters of the king.*

1. *Maria Caroline*; b. Nov. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 14, 1816, duke of Berri.—2. *Louisa Charlotte*; b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain.—3. *Maria Christina*, queen of Spain; b. April 27, 1806.—4. *Charles*, Prince of Capua; b. Dec. 10, 1811.—5. *Leopold*, Count of Syracuse; b. May 22, 1813.—6. *Maria Antoinette*; b. Dec. 19, 1814.—7. *Antonio*, count of Lecce; b. Sept. 23, 1816.—8. *Maria Amelia*; b. Feb. 25, 1818.—9. *Caroline*; b. Feb. 26, 1820.—10. *Theresa*, b. March 14, 1822.—11. *Louis*, Count of Aquila; b. July 19, 1824.—12. *Francis*, Count of Trapani; b. Aug. 13, 1827.

## XVII. TURKEY.

Moldavia and Wallachia are not governed directly by the Porte; but by Hospodars or princes who are of the Greek religion.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is absolute monarchy; the sovereign who is styled Sultan, Grand Seignor, Emperor, is the sole fountain of honour and office, and is the absolute master of the property and lives of his subjects. His cabinet council is styled the *Divan*; his court, the *Porte* or *Sublime Porte*.

THE SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II., grand seignor and sultan of the Ottoman empire; b. July 20, 1785; called to the throne July 28, 1808:—Issue:—

1. Salyha; b. June 16, 1811. 2. Abdul-Meschid; b. April 20, 1823. 3. Hadidscha; b. Sept. 5, 1825. 4. Adila, b. May 21, 1826. 5. Abdul-Aziz; b. Feb. 6, 1830. 6. Hatie; b. Jan. 23, 1831.

## XVIII. GREECE.

OTHO, sovereign Prince of Greece, (son of the king of Bavaria.)

The Greeks revolted from the Turkish domination in 1821, asserted independence, and established a republican government. The Turks attempted to reduce them to subjection; a destructive war ensued, which lasted several years; at length the governments of Russia, France, and Great Britain interfered; and the Sultan of Turkey was induced to consent to the independence of Greece. In 1827, *Count Capo d'Istra* was elected president of Greece for the term of seven years; in January, 1828, he entered upon the duties of his office, and he has succeeded in establishing an efficient administration, and in gaining the confidence and affection of the people.

In February, 1830, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, appointed *Prince Leopold* of Saxe-Coburg to be the hereditary sovereign of Greece, with the title of "Sovereign Prince." The prince accepted the appointment; but on learning the actual condition of the country, and the feelings of the people in regard to an appointment in which they had no voice, he afterwards resigned it.

The young Prince Otho, of Bavaria, was subsequently chosen—and assumed the government in 1832.

The government was reorganized by the fourth national Congress, which met at Argos in the summer of 1829, Capo d'Istra still remaining at its head. The *Panhellenium*, a Council of 27 members, was replaced by another body consisting also of 27 members, called the *Gerousia*, senate or congress. This body gives its opinion on matters of legislation; but has not the power of a negative upon the decisions of the president. Besides the senate, there is a ministry, consisting of four departments, each having a secretary, viz: the Home Department; Foreign Affairs, including commerce; the Judiciary; and public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

The country of Greece, which is liberated, comprises the Mores, the most of the continent lying south of ancient Thessaly and Epirus, the island of Negropont and most of the smaller islands in the Archipelago, leaving Candia, Samos, and Scio in the possession of the Turks. The total area is not far from 16,000 square miles. "The Peloponnesus contains about 280,000 inhabitants; the islands about 175,000; and continental Greece, includ- Acarnania and Ætolia, about 180,000,—in all 635,000 souls.—*See Anderson's "Observations upon the Peloponnesus and the Greek Islands, made in* 1829.

## SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS TO THE GENERAL CHRONICLE.

1832.

Aug. 9. Married, at Compeigne:—Leopold, king of the Belgians, to Louise, daughter of the king of the French.

Oct. 10. France:—New ministry formed, under the direction of Marshal Soult, president of the council.

Nov. 6t. Britain.—Sir Thomas Denman appointed lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, in place of lord Tenterden, deceased.

—— 7. France:—Arrest of the duchess of Berri, at Nantes.

—— 13. Belgian Chambers opened by the king in person, who announced the recognition of Belgium as an independent state, by the leading powers of Europe.

—— —— The French army under Marshal Gerard enters Belgium and encamps before the citadel of Antwerp, which is garrisoned by Dutch troops under general Chasse.—Hostilities commence on the 30th.

—— 18. Violent Eruption of mount Etna: the Town of Bronte, containing 10,000 people, destroyed, but with little loss of life.

—— 19. France: The king fired upon. M. Dupin, chosen president of the Chambers.

Dec. 3. Great Britain.—Parliament dissolved by proclamation, and a new parliament summoned.

—— 24. Belgium:—Surrender of the citadel of Antwerp, to the French besieging army. The king of Holland refusing to give up the other three Belgian fortresses in his possession, gen. Chasse and the garrison are marched into France as prisoners of war, and the invaders retire.

1833.

Jan. 29. Great Britain:—Meeting of the new Parliament,—C. M. Sutton re-elected speaker of the Commons.

Feb. 6. Greece:—King Otho arrives at Napoli, and publishes a proclamation of his good intentions, &c.

—— Turkey:—Ibrahim Pacha, the celebrated rebel viceroy of Egypt takes possession of Smyrna and the surrounding country. The Turkish Sultan, alarmed for the safety of his capital and the remainder of his empire, engages the assistance of Russia.

—— 25. United States:—The bill introduced by Henry Clay, (usually styled *The Compromise* Tariff Bill,) for *"gradually* reducing the duties onforeign articles to the *revenue standard,"* passes the House of Representatives of the United States by a vote of 120 to 85.

—— 27. West Indies:—The Cholera breaks out at Havanna.

March 1. United States:—"The *Enforcing* Bill," providing for collection of the United States revenue, passes the House, 149 to 47.

—— 2. —— Closing of the 2d session of 23d Congress.

—— 4. —— Andrew Jackson re-inaugurated president of the United States.

—— 10. Portugal:—Sartorious, the commander of Don Pedro's fleet, having resigned the office, Capt. Crosbie is appointed to succeed him; but the latter instead of re-

ceiving possession, is arrested by Bartorious, and put in irons. The affairs of Don Pedro are considered desperate.

—— 11. United States:—South Carolina Convention re-assembles, and (in consequence of the passage of Mr. Clay's *Compromise* Tariff,) proceed to *nullify* their *Nullification Ordinance* of the 20th December, 1832: and subsequently to nullify also, the operation of the "Enforcing bill," passed by Congress, on the 1st inst.

—— Mexico:—Gen. Santa Anna, re-elected president, and Gen. Gomez Farias, vice-president of the republic.

April 30. United States:—Fire in New-York city, in the section known as Greenwich. About one hundred houses destroyed.

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*Additional Deaths in 1833.*

Eng. Feb. 8.—*James Fletcher*, author of the "History of Poland," &c.

Misc. March 29.—Maria Christina, queen dowager of Sardinia; aunt to the king of the Sicilies, to the duchess de Berri, and to the queen of Spain; niece to the emperor of Austria; and sister of the queen of the French.

Eng. May 29.—*Rev. George Burder*, editor of the Evangelical Magazine, author of several religious works, æt. 66.

—— June 5.—*Miss Ann Maria Porter*, the accomplished and popular novelist.

Scot. Sept. 21.—*Sir Walter Scott*, æt. 61.

—— Nov. 3.—*Sir John Leslie*, successor of Playfair, as professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

Eng. —— 4. Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot, baron Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

THE END.

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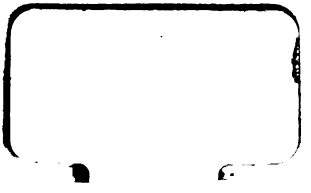
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